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THE PASSPORT QUESTION

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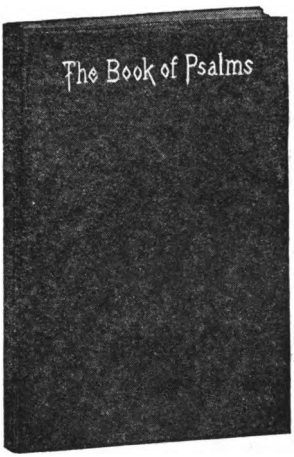
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The American Jewish Year Book

5672

September 23, 1911, to September 11, 1912

Edited by
HERBERT FRIEDENWALD
for the
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE



PHILADELPHIA
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA
1911

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PREFACE

In this, the thirteenth issue of THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, most of the lists which experience has proven to be useful, have been continued. Owing, however, to the exigencies of space, it has been necessary to omit the list of Articles of Jewish Interest, and the American Jewish Bibliography, which have appeared in a number of the previous issues. In the List of Events, the endeavor has been made to give, concisely, all the important events happening in Jewry, of which record could be found. As in previous lists, there must be some considerable omissions, but it is believed that the future historian will be grateful to the editors of THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK for having in so concise a form given the main drift of events in Jewry throughout the world.

We are happy to be able to record that the past year has witnessed no serious attempt at the passage of a bill restricting immigration, though the abstracts of the reports of the United States Immigration Commission and the recommendations of the Commission, which appeared in December, 1910, show a leaning towards the adoption of restrictive measures, this conclusion being based on what are stated to be economic as against sentimental considerations.

But if immigration matters have been comparatively quiescent, the Passport Question has once more come to the fore, and may properly be said to be the leading Jewish question in the United States to-day. Accordingly, the principal article this year, supplementing the YEAR BOOKS of 5665 and 5670, gives the latest phases of the Passport Question.

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This comprises an account of the endeavors of the American Jewish Committee to induce successive administrations to terminate the Treaties of 1832 and 1887 with Russia. In view of the failure to accept the views of the American Jewish Committee, which it is convinced is the only way to begin a settlement of this important question, appeal is made from the Government to the people of the United States, by a candid presentation of the issues involved.

By arrangement between the American Jewish Committee and The Jewish Publication Society of America, the manuscript of the YEAR BOOK has again been compiled by the former, and the publication undertaken by the latter.

For the first time THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK is deprived of the services of Miss Henrietta Szold in its preparation. None but those who have had a share in the compilation of previous issues of the YEAR BOOK can appreciate adequately the invaluable nature of her careful co-operation. For aid in the preparation of this issue, I am again indebted to the valuable assistance of Dr. Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia, and also to Mr. I. George Dobsevage, Assistant Secretary of The Jewish Publication Society of America, for his careful revision of a considerable part of the manuscript.

HERBERT FRIEDENWALD.

NEW YORK, JULY 19, 1911.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

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THE JEWS OF ROUMANIA (two articles), 5662, pp. 25-87.

THE AMERICAN PASSPORT IN RUSSIA, 5665, pp. 283-305.

THE PASSPORT QUESTION IN CONGRESS, 5670, pp. 21-43.

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TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN

(Adapted, by permission, from "The Jew

Day of Month	Lat. 44° North (For Maine, Nova Scotia, Northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Northern Oregon, Northern Idaho) Portland, Me.				Lat. 42° North (For Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Central New York, Southern Michigan, Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Wyoming, Southern Idaho, Southern Oregon) Boston, Mass.				Lat. 40° North (For Southern New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Northern Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Northern Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California) New York City Chicago, Ill.			
	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends
Jan. 1	5.52	7.37	4.31	6.16	5.48	7.30	4.38	6.20	5.46	7.25	4.43	6.
10	5.51	7.36	4.40	6.25	5.48	7.29	4.46	6.28	5.46	7.25	4.51	6.
20	5.47	7.30	4.53	6.35	5.48	7.24	4.58	6.36	5.45	7.19	5.03	6.
Feb. 1	5.39	7.19	5.09	6.49	5.38	7.14	5.14	6.50	5.37	7.10	5.18	6.
10	5.29	7.07	5.22	7.01	5.29	7.04	5.26	6.59	5.29	7.01	5.29	7.
20	5.15	6.52	5.36	7.12	5.17	6.50	5.38	7.12	5.17	6.48	5.40	7.
Mar. 1	5.01	6.37	5.48	7.24	5.02	6.35	5.50	7.23	5.03	6.35	5.51	7.
10	4.43	6.21	6.00	7.37	4.48	6.21	6.01	7.34	4.49	6.21	6.01	7.
20	4.26	6.03	6.12	7.49	4.30	6.03	6.12	7.46	4.33	6.04	6.11	7
April 1	4.00	5.40	6.27	8.07	4.08	5.43	6.26	8.01	4.12	5.45	6.24	7
10	3.41	5.24	6.39	8.21	3.49	5.27	6.35	8.13	3.54	5.28	6.33	8
20	3.19	5.07	6.51	8.39	3.29	5.11	6.45	8.28	3.36	5.13	6.43	8
May 1	2.52	4.49	7.05	9.01	3.07	4.54	6.59	8.47	3.16	4.59	6.55	8
10	2.36	4.37	7.15	9.14	2.53	4.44	7.08	9.02	3.02	4.50	7.04	8
20	2.16	4.26	7.26	9.37	2.35	4.36	7.18	9.18	2.46	4.39	7.14	9
June 1	1.55	4.17	7.38	10.00	2.17	4.25	7.29	9.37	2.32	4.31	7.24	9
10	1.47	4.14	7.44	10.12	2.11	4.22	7.35	9.47	2.27	4.28	7.29	
20	1.44	4.14	7.49	10.18	2.08	4.23	7.39	9.53	2.25	4.29	7.34	
July 1	1.55	4.18	7.49	10.10	2.12	4.26	7.40	9.54	2.28	4.31	7.35	
10	2.12	4.24	7.46	9.58	2.23	4.32	7.38	9.44	2.38	4.37	7.33	
20	2.27	4.32	7.39	9.44	2.37	4.40	7.32	9.35	2.50	4.44	7.27	
Aug. 1	2.46	4.46	7.26	9.25	2.55	4.52	7.20	9.17	3.06	4.56	7.16	
10	3.06	4.57	7.14	9.03	3.12	5.01	7.09	8.59	3.19	5.05	7.06	
20	3.23	5.07	6.58	8.41	3.27	5.11	6.55	8.39	3.34	5.15	6.53	
Sep. 1	3.40	5.22	6.37	8.20	3.44	5.24	6.36	8.16	3.50	5.27	6.33	
10	3.55	5.33	6.20	7.59	3.55	5.34	6.21	7.59	4.00	5.36	6.19	
20	4.07	5.45	6.01	7.39	4.07	5.44	6.04	7.38	4.12	5.45	6.02	
Oct. 1	4.22	5.58	5.41	7.16	4.23	5.56	5.43	7.17	4.25	5.56	5.43	
10	4.35	6.09	5.25	6.59	4.33	6.06	5.29	7.00	4.35	6.05	5.31	
20	4.45	6.22	5.07	6.43	4.44	6.18	5.13	6.45	4.45	6.15	5.16	
Nov. 1	5.00	6.38	4.49	6.28	4.58	6.33	4.55	6.30	4.57	6.29	4.59	
10	5.10	6.51	4.38	6.18	5.07	6.44	4.44	6.21	5.09	6.40	4.49	
20	5.20	7.04	4.28	6.12	5.18	6.57	4.35	6.14	5.17	6.53	4.39	
Dec. 1	5.32	7.17	4.21	6.07	5.29	7.10	4.29	6.09	5.27	7.05	4.34	
10	5.39	7.27	4.20	6.08	5.37	7.19	4.28	6.08	5.35	7.14	4.33	
20	5.45	7.34	4.23	6.09	5.43	7.26	4.30	6.11	5.41	7.20	4.36	

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[IN SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES

The Jewish Encyclopedia," Vol. XI)

York, land, ersey, na, Il-, Ne-orado, mia)	Lat. 38°-36° North (For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Northern Missouri, Kansas, Central Colorado, Central Utah, Central Nebraska, Central California) Washington, D. C. Norfolk, Va.				Lat. 34°-32° North (For South Carolina, Northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Southern New Mexico, Arizona, California) Savannah, Ga. Charleston, S. C.				Lat. 30°-28° North (For Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas) Pensacola, Fla. New Orleans, La.			
Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends
6.22	5.43	7.19	4.49	6.25	5.35	7.03	5.05	6.33	5.30	6.57	5.11	6.38
6.29	5.45	7.19	4.57	6.31	5.37	7.03	5.13	6.39	5.33	6.58	5.18	6.42
6.38	5.43	7.14	5.08	6.39	5.37	7.01	5.20	6.47	5.32	6.56	5.25	6.51
6.51	5.36	7.06	5.22	6.52	5.31	6.56	5.32	6.57	5.29	6.51	5.37	6.56
7.00	5.27	6.57	5.31	7.02	5.25	6.48	5.41	7.04	5.22	6.43	5.45	7.05
7.12	5.16	6.46	5.42	7.11	5.16	6.38	5.50	7.11	5.15	6.35	5.52	7.12
7.22	5.04	6.33	5.52	7.21	5.07	6.28	5.57	7.19	5.07	6.26	5.59	7.19
7.32	4.50	6.20	6.01	7.31	4.55	6.19	6.04	7.26	4.56	6.16	6.05	7.25
7.44	4.35	6.05	6.11	7.41	4.41	6.05	6.11	7.35	4.43	6.05	6.12	7.33
7.56	4.15	5.46	6.22	7.53	4.25	5.49	6.20	7.43	4.29	5.50	6.19	7.39
8.08	3.58	5.31	6.30	8.05	4.13	5.37	6.26	7.50	4.18	5.39	6.24	7.45
8.21	3.40	5.17	6.40	8.16	3.57	5.25	6.33	8.00	4.04	5.29	6.30	7.54
8.32	3.22	5.02	6.52	8.32	3.43	5.13	6.41	8.11	3.51	5.17	6.37	8.02
8.45	3.08	4.53	7.00	8.45	3.32	5.05	6.48	8.20	3.41	5.11	6.44	8.13
9.00	2.54	4.44	7.09	9.00	3.22	4.59	6.54	8.31	3.33	5.05	6.50	8.22
9.23	2.41	4.36	7.18	9.13	3.13	4.53	7.01	8.41	3.24	5.00	6.55	8.31
9.32	2.36	4.34	7.23	9.21	3.11	4.52	7.05	8.47	3.22	4.59	6.59	8.37
9.36	2.35	4.34	7.28	9.26	3.10	4.52	7.10	8.52	3.22	4.59	7.04	8.40
9.37	2.39	4.37	7.19	9.27	3.13	4.55	7.11	8.53	3.25	5.01	7.05	8.41
9.31	2.47	4.43	7.27	9.22	3.19	5.00	7.10	8.51	3.30	5.05	7.03	8.38
9.21	2.58	4.51	7.21	9.12	3.27	5.05	7.07	8.45	3.38	5.11	7.00	8.33
9.06	3.14	5.00	7.12	8.58	3.39	5.13	6.58	8.33	3.48	5.19	6.53	8.24
8.50	3.26	5.08	7.02	8.44	3.47	5.19	6.49	8.22	3.56	5.24	6.45	8 13
8.33	3.40	5.18	6.49	8.28	3.57	5.26	6.39	8.08	4.04	5.29	6.36	8.00
8.10	3.54	5.29	6.31	8.06	4.08	5.35	6.25	7.52	4.14	5.37	6.23	7 46
7.54	4.01	5.37	6.18	7.51	4.15	5.40	6.14	7.39	4.19	5.42	6.12	7.35
7.36	4.16	5.45	6.02	7.32	4.23	5.47	6.01	7.23	4.27	5.47	6.01	7.22
7.16	4.27	5.56	5.43	7.13	4.32	5.54	5.45	7.08	4.34	5.53	5.46	7.06
6.58	4.36	6.04	5.31	6.58	4.37	6.00	5.35	6.57	4.39	5.59	5.36	6.55
6.43	4.46	6.14	5.16	6.45	4.45	6.07	5.23	6.45	4.44	6.06	5.25	6.46
6.31	4.57	6.29	5.01	6.31	4.54	6.16	5.11	6.34	4.53	6.14	5.14	6.35
6.21	5.05	6.40	4.52	6.23	5.01	6.25	5.03	6.27	5.00	6.21	5.08	6.30
6.15	5.14	6.53	4.44	6.18	5.09	6.35	4.57	6.23	5.06	6.29	5.01	6.26
6.11	5.25	6.59	4.40	6.13	5.17	6.44	4.55	6.21	5.13	6.38	5.00	6.25
6.11	5.33	7.08	4.38	6.14	5.23	6.51	4.55	6.24	5.21	6.46	5.01	6.27
6.14	5.38	7.14	4.40	6.17	5.29	6.57	4.58	6.28	5.26	6.52	5.04	6.29

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CALENDARS

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נכה
תרעא–5671
1910–1911

1910			5671	
Oct.	4	New Year	Tishri	1
Oct.	6	Fast of Gedaliah	Tishri	3
Oct.	13	Day of Atonement	Tishri	10
Oct.	18	Tabernacles	Tishri	15
Oct.	25	Eighth Day of the Feast	Tishri	22
Oct.	26	Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri	23
Nov.	2	First New Moon Day (of Heshvan)	Tishri	30
Dec.	2	New Moon Day	Kislev	1
Dec.	26	Hanukah	Kislev	25
Dec.	31	First New Moon Day (of Tebet)	Kislev	30
1911				
Jan.	10	Fast of Tebet	Tebet	10
Jan.	30	New Moon Day	Shebat	1
Feb.	28	First New Moon Day (of Adar)	Shebat	30
Mar.	13	Fast of Esther	Adar	13
Mar.	14	Purim	Adar	14
Mar.	30	New Moon Day	Nisan	1
April	13	Passover	Nisan	15
April	28	First New Moon Day (of Iyar)	Nisan	30
May	16	Thirty-third Day of 'Omer	Iyar	18
May	28	New Moon Day	Sivan	1
June	2	Feast of Weeks	Sivan	6
June	26	First New Moon Day (of Tammuz)	Sivan	30
July	13	Fast of Tammuz	Tammuz	17
July	26	New Moon Day	Ab	1
Aug.	3	Fast of Ab	Ab	9
Aug.	24	First New Moon Day (of Elul)	Ab	30
Sep.	17	Selihot Services	Elul	24
Sep.	22	Eve of New Year	Elul	29

נכו
תרעב–
1911–1

1911		
Sep.	23	New Y
Sep.	25	Fast of G
Oct.	2	Day of Ato
Oct.	7	Taberna
Oct.	14	Eighth Day of
Oct.	15	Rejoicing of
Oct.	22	First New Moon D
Nov.	21	First New Moon I
Dec.	16	Hanuk
Dec.	21	First New Moon
Dec.	31	Fast of
1912		
Jan.	20	New Moo
Feb.	18	First New Moon
Feb.	29	Fast of I
Mar.	3	Puri
Mar.	19	New Mo
April	2	Passo
April	17	First New Moo
May	5	Thirty-third I
May	17	New Mo
May	22	Feast of
June	15	First New Moon
July	2	Fast of T
July	15	New M
July	23	Fast
Aug.	13	First New Moo
Sep.	8	Selihot
Sep.	11	Eve of N

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		5672
	Tishri	1
iah	Tishri	3
ient	Tishri	10
s	Tishri	15
e Feast	Tishri	22
e Law	Tishri	23
(of Heshvan)	Tishri	30
(of Kislev)	Heshvan	30
	Kislev	25
y (of Tebet)	Kislev	30
bet	Tebet	10
Day	Shebat	1
ay (of Adar)	Shebat	30
her	Adar	11
	Adar	14
Day	Nisan	1
er	Nisan	15
Day (of Iyar)	Nisan	30
of 'Omer	Iyar	18
Day	Sivan	1
Weeks	Sivan	6
y (of Tammuz)	Sivan	30
mmuz	Tammuz	17
n Day	Ab	1
Ab	Ab	9
Day (of Elul)	Ab	30
ervices	Elul	26
w Year	Elul	29

השנ
תרע"ג-5673
1912-1913

1912			5673	
Sep.	12	New Year	Tishri	1
Sep.	14	Fast of Gedaliah	Tishri	3
Sep.	21	Day of Atonement	Tishri	10
Sep.	26	Tabernacles	Tishri	15
Oct.	3	Eighth Day of the Feast	Tishri	22
Oct.	4	Rejoicing of the Law	Tishri	23
Oct.	11	First New Moon Day (of Heshvan)	Tishri	30
Nov.	10	First New Moon Day (of Kislev)	Heshvan	30
Dec.	5	Hanukah	Kislev	25
Dec.	10	First New Moon Day (of Tebet)	Kislev	30
Dec.	20	Fast of Tebet	Tebet	10
1913				
Jan.	9	New Moon Day	Shebat	1
Feb.	7	First New Moon Day (of Adar)	Shebat	30
Mar.	9	First New Moon Day (of Adar Sheni)	Adar	30
Mar.	22	Fast of Esther	Adar Sheni	13
Mar.	23	Purim	Adar Sheni	14
April	8	New Moon Day	Nisan	1
April	22	Passover	Nisan	15
May	7	First New Moon Day (of Iyar)	Nisan	30
May	25	Thirty-third Day of 'Omer	Iyar	18
June	6	New Moon Day	Sivan	1
June	11	Feast of Weeks	Sivan	6
July	5	First New Moon Day (of Tammuz)	Sivan	30
July	23	Fast of Tammuz	Tammuz	17
Aug.	4	New Moon Day	Ab	1
Aug.	12	Fast of Ab	Ab	9
Sep.	2	First New Moon Day (of Elul)	Ab	30
Sep.	28	Selihot Services	Elul	26
Oct.	1	Eve of New Year	Elul	29

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is called 672 (תרע"ב) according to the short system (לפ"ק). It is a perfect common year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths, 355 days, beginning on Saturday, the seventh day of the week, and having the first day of Passover on Tuesday, the third day of the week; therefore its sign is זשג, i. e., ז' for the seventh, ש' for perfect (שלמה), and ג' for third. It is the tenth year of the 299th lunar cycle of 19 years, and the sixteenth year of the 203rd solar cycle of 28 years, since Creation.

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Sept. 23	S	Tishri 1	New Year א' דר' השנה	Gen. 21 Num. 29: 1–6	I Sam. 1: 1—2: 10
24	S	2	New Year ב' דר' השנה	Gen. 22 Num. 29: 1–6	Jer. 31: 2–20
25	M	3	Fast of Gedaliah צום גדליה	Ex. 32: 11–14; 34: 1–10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph. none*
26	T	4			
27	W	5			
28	Th	6			
29	F	7			Hos. 14: 2–10; Joel 2: 15–17 *or* 27; *Seph.* Hos. 14: 2–10;
30	S	8	האזינו. שבת שובה	Deut. 32	Micah 7: 18–20
Oct. 1	S	9			
2	M	10	Day of Atonement יום כפור	Lev. 16 Num. 29: 7–11 *Afternoon:* Lev. 18	Is. 57: 14—58: 14 *Afternoon:* Jonah; *Seph. add* Micah 7: 18–20
3	T	11			
4	W	12			
5	Th	13			
6	F	14			
7	S	15	Tabernacles א' דסכות	Lev. 22: 26—23: 44 Num. 29: 12–16	Zech. 14
8	S	16	Tabernacles ב' דסכות	Lev. 22: 26—23: 44 Num. 29: 12–16	I Kings 8: 2–21
9	M	17		Num. 29: 17–25 *Seph.* 29: 17–22	
10	T	18		Num. 29: 20–28 *Seph.* 29: 20–25	
11	W	19		Num. 29: 23–31 *Seph.* 29: 23–28	
12	Th	20		Num. 29: 26–34 *Seph.* 29: 26–31	
13	F	21	The Great Hosannah הושענה רבא	Num. 29: 26–34 *Seph.* 29: 29–34	
14	S	22	Eighth Day of the Feast* שמיני עצרת	Deut. 14: 22—16: 17 Num. 29: 35—30: 1	I Kings 8: 54–66
15	S	23	Rejoicing of the Law שמחת תורה	Deut. 33: 1—34: 12 Gen. 1: 1—2: 3 Num. 29: 35—30: 1	Josh. 1 *Seph.* 1: 1–9
16	M	24	אסרו חג		
17	T	25			
18	W	26			
19	Th	27			
20	F	28			
21	S	29	בראשית. [מב' חח']	Gen. 1: 1—6: 8	I Sam. 20: 18–42
22	S	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1–15	

* The Book of Ecclesiastes is read.

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Oct.		Heshvan			
23	M	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
24	T	2			
25	W	3			
26	Th	4			
27	F	5			
28	S	6	נח	Gen. 6: 9—11: 32	Is. 54: 1—55: 5 / *Seph.* 54: 1-10
29	S	7			
30	M	8			
31	T	9			
Nov.					
1	W	10			
2	Th	11			
3	F	12			
4	S	13	לך לך	Gen. 12: 1—17: 27	Is. 40: 27—41: 16
5	S	14			
6	M	15			
7	T	16			
8	W	17			
9	Th	18			
10	F	19			
11	S	20	וירא	Gen. 18: 1—22: 24	II Kings 4: 1-37 / *Seph.* 4: 1-23
12	S	21			
13	M	22			
14	T	23			
15	W	24			
16	Th	25			
17	F	26			
18	S	27	חיי שרה, [מב' הח']	Gen. 23: 1—25: 18	I Kings 1: 1-31
19	S	28			
20	M	29	יום כפור קטן		
21	T	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Nov.		Kislev			
22	W	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
23	Th	2			
24	F	3			
25	S	4	תולדות	Gen. 25: 19—28: 9	Mal. 1: 1—2: 7
26	S	5			
27	M	6			
28	T	7			
29	W	8			
30	Th	9			
Dec.					
1	F	10			Hos. 12: 13—14: 10; *or* 11: 7—12: 12; *or* 11: 7—14: 10 *Seph.* 11: 7—12: 12
2	S	11	ויצא	Gen. 28: 10—32: 3	
3	S	12			
4	M	13			
5	T	14			
6	W	15			
7	Th	16			
8	F	17			Hos. 12: 13—14: 10; *or* 11: 7—12: 12; *or* Obad. 1: 1-21 *Seph.* Obad. 1: 1-21
9	S	18	וישלח	Gen. 32: 4—36: 43	
10	S	19			
11	M	20			
12	T	21			
13	W	22			
14	Th	23			
15	F	24			
16	S	25	Hanukah, Feast of Dedication וישב, חנוכה [מב' הח']	Gen. 37: 1—40: 23 Num. 7: 1-17 *Seph.* 6: 22—7: 17	Zech. 2: 14—4: 7
17	S	26		Num. 7: 18-29 *Seph.* 7: 18-23	
18	M	27		Num. 7: 24-35 *Seph.* 7: 24-29	
19	T	28		Num. 7: 30-41 *Seph.* 7: 30-35	
20	W	29		Num. 7: 36-47 *Seph.* 7: 36-41	
21	Th	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15; 7: 42-53 *Seph.* 28: 1-15; 7: 42-47	

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Dec.		Tebet			
22	F	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15; 7: 48-59 *Seph.* 28: 1-15; 7: 48-53	
23	S	2	Eighth Day of Hanukah מקץ	Gen. 41: 1—47: 17 Num. 7: 54—8: 4	I Kings 7: 40-50
24	S	3			
25	M	4			
26	T	5			
27	W	6			
28	Th	7			
29	F	8			
30	S	9	וינש	Gen. 44: 18—47: 27	Ezek. 37: 15-28
31	S	10	Fast of Tebet צום עשרה בטבת	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph. none*
Jan. 1	M	11			
2	T	12			
3	W	13			
4	Th	14			
5	F	15			
6	S	16	ויחי	Gen. 47: 28—50: 26	I Kings 2: 1-12
7	S	17			
8	M	18			
9	T	19			
10	W	20			
11	Th	21			
12	F	22			
13	S	23	שמות. [מב' הח']	Ex. 1: 1—6: 1	Is. 27: 6—28: 13; 29: 22, 23 *Seph.* Jer. 1: 1—2: 3
14	S	24			
15	M	25			
16	T	26			
17	W	27			
18	Th	28	יום כפור קטן מוקדם		
19	F	29			

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Jan. 20	S	Shebat 1	New Moon ואֵרָא, ר' חדש	Ex. 6: 2—9: 35; Num. 28: 9-15	Is. 66
21	S	2			
22	M	3			
23	T	4			
24	W	5			
25	Th	6			
26	F	7			
27	S	8	בא	Ex. 10: 1—13: 16	Jer. 46: 13-28
28	S	9			
29	M	10			
30	T	11			
31	W	12			
Feb. 1	Th	13			
2	F	14	New Year for Trees		
3	S	15	בשלח, ש' שירה, ר"ה לאילנות	Ex. 13: 17—17: 16	Judges 4: 4—5: 31; *Seph.* 5: 1-31
4	S	16			
5	M	17			
6	T	18			
7	W	19			
8	Th	20			
9	F	21			
10	S	22	יתרו	Ex. 18: 1—20: 23	Is. 6: 1—7: 6; 9: 5, 6; *Seph.* 6: 1-13
11	S	23			
12	M	24			
13	T	25			
14	W	26			
15	Th	27	יום כפור קטן מוקדם		
16	F	28			
17	S	29	משפטים, [מב' הח'], פ' שקלים	Ex. 21: 1—24: 18; 30: 11-16	II Kings 12: 1-17; *Seph.* 11: 17—12: 17
18	S	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Feb.		Adar			
19	M	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
20	T	2			
21	W	3			
22	Th	4			
23	F	5			
24	S	6	תרומה	Ex. 25: 1—27: 19	I Kings 5: 26—6: 13
25	S	7			
26	M	8			
27	T	9			
28	W	10			
29	Th	11	Fast of Esther צום אסתר	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 / *Seph. none*
Mar. 1	F	12			
2	S	13	תצוה, פ' זכור	Ex. 27: 20—30: 10 / Deut. 25: 17-19	I Sam. 15: 2-34 / *Seph.* 15: 1-34
3	S	14	Purim, Feast of Esther* פורים	Ex. 17: 8-16	
4	M	15	Shushan Purim שושן פורים		
5	T	16			
6	W	17			
7	Th	18			
8	F	19			
9	S	20	כי תשא, פ' פרה	Ex. 30: 11—34: 35 / Num. 19	Ezek. 36: 16-38 / *Seph.* 36: 16-36
10	S	21			
11	M	22			
12	T	23			
13	W	24			
14	Th	25			
15	F	26			
16	S	27	ויקהל, פקודי, פ' החדש, [מב' הח']	Ex. 35: 1—40: 38 / Ex. 12: 1-20	Ezek. 45: 16—46: 18 / *Seph.* 45: 18—46: 15
17	S	28			
18	M	29			

* The Book of Esther is read.

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Mar.		Nisan			
19	T	1	New Moon ר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
20	W	2			
21	Th	3			
22	F	4			
23	S	5	ויקרא	Lev. 1: 1—5: 26	Is. 43: 21—44: 23
24	S	6			
25	M	7			
26	T	8			
27	W	9			
28	Th	10			
29	F	11			
30	S	12	צו, ש' הגדול	Lev. 6: 1—8: 36	Mal. 3: 4-24 *or* Jer. 7: 21—8: 3; 9: 22, 23 *Seph.* Mal. 3: 4-24
31	S	13			
Apr.					
1	M	14	Fast of the First-Born תענית בכורים		
2	T	15	Passover א' דפסח	Ex. 12: 21-51 Num. 28: 16-25	Josh. 3: 5-7; 5: 2—6: 1, 27 *Seph.* 5: 2—6: 1, 27
3	W	16	Passover, First Day of 'Omer ב' דפסח	Lev. 22: 26—23: 44 Num. 28: 16-25	II Kings 23: 1 (*or* 4) -9; 21-25
4	Th	17	חול המועד *	Ex. 13: 1-16 Num. 28: 19-25	
5	F	18		Ex. 22: 24—23: 19 Num. 28: 19-25	
6	S	19		Ex. 33: 12—34: 26 Num. 28: 19-25	Ezek. 36: 37—37: 14 *Seph.* 37: 1-14
7	S	20		Num. 9: 1-14 Num. 28: 19-25	
8	M	21	Passover ז' דפסח	Ex. 13: 17—15: 26 Num. 28: 19-25	II Sam. 22
9	T	22	Passover ח' דפסח	Deut. 15: 19—16: 17 Num. 28: 19-25	Is. 10: 32—12: 6
10	W	23	אסרו חג		
11	Th	24			
12	F	25			
13	S	26	שמיני [מב' הח']	Lev. 9: 1—11: 47	II Sam. 6: 1—7: 3 *or* 7: 17 *Seph.* 6: 1-19
14	S	27			
15	M	28			
16	T	29			
17	W	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

* The Song of Songs is read.

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Apr.		Iyar			
18	Th	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
19	F	2			
20	S	3	תזריע, מצורע	Lev. 12: 1—15: 33	II Kings 7: 3-20
21	S	4			
22	M	5			
23	T	6			
24	W	7			
25	Th	8			
26	F	9			Amos 9: 7-15 *or* Ezek. 22: 1-19(*or* -16); *Seph.* Ezek. 20: 2 (*or* 1)-20
27	S	10	אחרי מות, קדושים	Lev. 16: 1—20: 27	
28	S	11			
29	M	12			
30	T	13			
May					
1	W	14	פסח שני		
2	Th	15			
3	F	16			
4	S	17	אמור	Lev. 21: 1—24: 23	Ezek. 44: 15-31
5	S	18	33d Day of 'Omer ל"ג בעומר		
6	M	19			
7	T	20			
8	W	21			
9	Th	22			
10	F	23			
11	S	24	בהר סיני, בחקותי, [מב' הח']	Lev. 25: 1—27: 34	Jer. 16: 19—17: 14
12	S	25			
13	M	26			
14	T	27			
15	W	28			
16	Th	29	יום כפור קטן		

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
May		Sivan			
17	F	1	New Moon ר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
18	S	2	במדבר	Num. 1: 1—4: 20	Hos. 2: 1-22
19	S	3			
20	M	4			
21	T	5			
22	W	6	Feast of Weeks א' דשבועות	Ex. 19: 1—20: 26; Num. 28: 26-31	Ezek. 1: 1-28; 3: 12
23	Th	7	Feast of Weeks* ב' דשבועות	Deut. 15: 19—16: 17; Num. 28: 26-31	Hab. 3: 1-19; *Seph.* 2: 20—3: 19
24	F	8	אסרו חג		
25	S	9	נשא	Num. 4: 21—7: 89	Judges 13: 2-25
26	S	10			
27	M	11			
28	T	12			
29	W	13			
30	Th	14			
31	F	15			
June					
1	S	16	בהעלותך	Num. 8: 1—12: 16	Zech. 2: 14—4: 7
2	S	17			
3	M	18			
4	T	19			
5	W	20			
6	Th	21			
7	F	22			
8	S	23	שלח לך [מב' הח']	Num. 13: 1—15: 41	Josh. 2
9	S	24			
10	M	25			
11	T	26			
12	W	27			
13	Th	28	יום כפור קטן מוקדם		
14	F	29			
15	S	30	New Moon קרח, א' דר' חדש	Num. 16: 1—18: 32; Num. 28: 9-15	Is. 66

* The Book of Ruth is read.

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
June		Tammuz			
16	S	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
17	M	2			
18	T	3			
19	W	4			
20	Th	5			
21	F	6			
22	S	7	חקת	Num. 19: 1—22: 1	Judges 11: 1—33
23	S	8			
24	M	9			
25	T	10			
26	W	11			
27	Th	12			
28	F	13			
29	S	14	בלק	Num. 22: 2—25: 9	Micah 5: 6—6: 8
30	S	15			
July					
1	M	16			
2	T	17	Fast of Tammuz צום שבעה עשר בתמוז	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Is. 55: 6—56: 8 / *Seph. none*
3	W	18			
4	Th	19			
5	F	20			
6	S	21	פינחס	Num. 25: 10—30: 1	Jer. 1: 1—2: 3
7	S	22			
8	M	23			
9	T	24			
10	W	25			
11	Th	26			
12	F	27			
13	S	28	מטות, מסעי, [מב' הח']	Num. 30: 2—36: 13	Jer. 2: 4-28; 3: 4 / *Seph.* 2: 4-28; 4: 1
14	S	29	יום כפור קטן		

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
July		Ab			
15	M	1	New Moon ר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
16	T	2			
17	W	3			
18	Th	4			
19	F	5			
20	S	6	דברים, ש' חזון	Deut. 1: 1—3: 22	Is. 1: 1-27
21	S	7			
22	M	8			
23	T	9	Fast of Ab* צום תשעה באב	Deut. 4: 25-40 *Afternoon:* Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	Jer. 8: 13—9: 23 *Afternoon:* Is. 55: 6—56: 8 *Seph.* Hos. 14: 2-10 Micah 7: 18-20
24	W	10			
25	Th	11			
26	F	12			
27	S	13	ואתחנן, ש' נחמו	Deut. 3: 23—7: 11	Is. 40: 1-26
28	S	14			
29	M	15	חמשה עשר באב		
30	T	16			
31	W	17			
Aug.					
1	Th	18			
2	F	19			
3	S	20	עקב	Deut. 7: 12—11: 25	Is. 49: 14—51: 3
4	S	21			
5	M	22			
6	T	23			
7	W	24			
8	Th	25			
9	F	26			
10	S	27	ראה [מב' הח']	Deut. 11: 26—16: 17	Is. 54: 11—55: 5
11	S	28			
12	M	29	יום כפור קטן		
13	T	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

* The Book of Lamentations is read.

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Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Aug.		Elul			
14	W	1	New Moon* ב' דר' חרש	Num. 28: 1-15	
15	Th	2			
16	F	3			
17	S	4	שופטים	Deut. 16: 18—21: 9	Is. 51: 12—52: 12
18	S	5			
19	M	6			
20	T	7			
21	W	8			
22	Th	9			
23	F	10			
24	S	11	כי תצא	Deut. 21: 10—25: 19	Is. 54: 1-10
25	S	12			
26	M	13			
27	T	14			
28	W	15			
29	Th	16			
30	F	17			
31	S	18	כי תבוא	Deut. 26: 1—29: 8	Is. 60
Sep.					
1	S	19			
2	M	20			
3	T	21			
4	W	22			
5	Th	23			
6	F	24			
7	S	25	נצבים, וילך	Deut. 29: 9—31: 30	Is. 61: 10—63: 9
8	S	26	Selihot* משכימים לסליחות		
9	M	27			
10	T	28			
11	W	29			

* The Sephardim say Selihot during the whole month of Elul.

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THE PASSPORT QUESTION

In April, 1832, during the presidency of Andrew Jackson, James Buchanan was sent as United States Minister to Russia, charged with the duty of negotiating a treaty of commerce and navigation with that country. His life by George Ticknor Curtis and his recently edited correspondence by John Bassett Moore, show that, with the exception of the distinguished Count Nesselrode, the Russian ministers were averse to the negotiation of such a treaty. It was due mainly to the favorable attitude of Nesselrode and the cautious and enlightened diplomacy displayed by Buchanan that, on December 18, 1832, the well-known treaty was signed by Buchanan and Nesselrode. Immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State, Edward Livingston, who had succeeded Martin Van Buren in that office, it was on February 22, 1833, forwarded by President Jackson to the Senate and on the same day referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Five days later, it was reported back to the Senate by John Forsyth, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (later, from 1834 to 1841, Secretary of State), without amendment, and was agreed to by a unanimous vote, forty Senators voting in favor of its ratification. It was ratified by President Jackson on April 8, 1833; ratifications were exchanged in Washington on May 11, 1833, and on the same day it was proclaimed, and has ever since constituted part of the supreme law of the land, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

It is safe to say that if those sturdy Americans, Andrew Jackson and James Buchanan, had even remotely conceived

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a tithe of the humiliation and indignity which would be inflicted upon the honor of the United States by the flagrant violation of the specific terms of the first article of this treaty by the Russian Government, for more than forty years, in the very teeth of a continuing remonstrance on the part of the United States, they would never have participated in the creation of such a treaty.

Until after 1865, no question arose between the United States and Russia as to the interpretation of the terms of the first article of the treaty; but by that time Russia's comparatively favorable attitude towards her Jewish subjects was altered, and with the change came the reading into the treaty of 1832 of ideas that not only were not in the minds of Count Nesselrode and James Buchanan when the treaty was negotiated, but which, under our Constitution and laws, could not have been entertained for a moment by any President, Secretary of State, or diplomatic officer of the United States.

Sporadic cases arising during the next fifteen years gave our ministers to Russia and our Secretaries of State the opportunity to protest with indignation at the new and unwarranted interpretation put by Russia upon the terms of the treaty. But it was not until about 1880 that the question assumed a critical aspect. Russia's persistent and determined violation of the treaty from that time impelled James G. Blaine while Secretary of State, to write his masterly dispatch of July 29, 1881, to which the Russian Government has never been able to make any effective reply. Secretary Blaine's presentation of the subject was so profound and comprehensive that his successors in office found but one point not touched upon, namely the inquisition into the re-

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ligious belief of American citizens bearing the passport of the United States, practised by the representatives of the Russian Government on American soil. This point was energetically pressed during the administrations of President Cleveland by Secretaries Bayard and Olney and by our Minister to Russia, Clifton R. Breckenridge. The Russian Government was informed in distinct terms that her practice of subjecting to a religious inquisition all American citizens bearing American passports and desiring to have those passports viséed, was one not to be tolerated by the genius of our institutions; that "the continuance in such a course, after our views had been clearly but considerately made known, may trench upon the just limits of consideration," and might lead to the withdrawal of the exequaturs of such consuls as continued this practice.

The unanswerable presentation of the just and proper meaning of the treaty of 1832 made by Mr. Blaine, and the additional point made under the administration of President Cleveland in 1892 to 1896, were adhered to by all succeeding Secretaries of State without sign of deviation until 1905.

In the meantime, between 1879 and 1909, one or other branch of the Congress of the United States, in resolutions and in reports of Committees, notably the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives presented on April 6, 1892, clearly indicated that the protests of the Department of State voiced the sentiments entertained by the adherents of all shades of public opinion in the United States.

Following hard upon the death of Secretary of State, John Hay, and the accession to office of Secretary of State Elihu

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Root, there ensued an apparent change of attitude toward this question, by the Department of State which was guided in its foreign negotiations by a Russophile policy—a condition which has not yet changed. In consequence the Passport Question began to receive scant consideration, contrary to our national traditions, and in marked contrast to the vigorous attitude maintained by the Department of State during the preceding forty-five years through all changes of administration, irrespective of party.

In pursuit of this determination to retire from the position maintained by his predecessors for nearly half a century, Mr. Secretary Root, on May 28, 1907, issued the following circulars:

CITIZENSHIP

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, ..., 190..

.....

.....

SIR.—The Department is in receipt of an application for a passport of, from which it appears that born in Your attention is invited to the enclosed notice to former subjects of Russia who contemplate returning to that country from which you will perceive that it is a punishable offense under Russian law for a Russian subject to obtain naturalization in any other country without the consent of the Russian Government. While this Government dissents from this requirement, it cannot encourage American citizens whom it is likely to affect to place themselves within the sphere of its operation. *Upon receiving satisfactory information that*..... not intend to go to Russian territory, *or that* permission *from the Russian Government to return, the application for a passport will be reconsidered immediately.*

Returning the application, the certificate of naturalization, and the sum of $1 (.....),

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

.....

Chief, Bureau of Citizenship.

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RUSSIA

NOTICE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS FORMERLY SUBJECTS OF RUSSIA WHO CONTEMPLATE RETURNING TO THAT COUNTRY

A Russian subject who becomes a citizen of another country without the consent of the Russian Government commits an offense against Russian law, for which he is liable to arrest and punishment, if he returns without previously obtaining the permission of the Russian Government.

This Government dissents from this provision of Russian law, but an American citizen formerly a subject of Russia who returns to that country places himself within the jurisdiction of Russian law and cannot expect immunity from its operations.

Jews, whether they were formerly Russian subjects or not, are not admitted to Russia unless they obtain special permission in advance from the Russian Government, and this Department will not issue passports to former Russian subjects or to Jews who intend going to Russian territory, unless it has assurance that the Russian Government will consent to their admission.

No one is admitted to Russia without a passport, which must be visèed, or indorsed, by a Russian diplomatic or consular representative.

ELIHU ROOT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1907.

It was not until six months after these circulars were issued that their existence became known. The astonishment at this discovery gave way to earnest remonstrance on the part of Louis Marshall, Esq., and Edward Lauterbach, Esq., on February 1, 1908, acting for the American Jewish Committee, as follows:

NEW YORK, February 1, 1908.

To the Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR.—In a circular letter, dated May 28, 1907, issued by the Department of State over your signature, appears the following paragraph:

Jews, whether they were formerly Russian subjects or not, are not admitted to Russia, unless they obtain special permission in advance from the Russian Government, *and this Department will not issue passports* to former Russian subjects, *or to Jews who intend going into Russian Territory, unless it has assurance that the Russian Government will consent to their admission.*

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The meaning of this announcement cannot be misunderstood. It segregates from the mass of American citizens those of the Jewish faith, whether naturalized or native-born, and withholds from them one of the privileges of citizenship if they harbor the intention of visiting Russia without having first secured the consent of the Russian Government. All other citizens, of whatever race or creed, are assured an unlimited passport, and are guaranteed the absolute protection of our flag. They encounter no discrimination at the hands of our Government. They are subjected to no humiliation. They are not compelled to submit to any inquisitorial intrusion into their private purposes; nor are they forced to conform to any religious test.

Under the plain implication of this regulation, however, an American citizen applying to the State Department, for a passport, who is suspected of being a Jew, is for the first time in our history obliged to disclose his faith, and must, if he be a Jew, satisfy the Department that he does not intend to avail himself of the privilege of going to Russia, secured to him, in common with all of his fellow-citizens, under the treaty solemnized between the United States and Russia in 1832.

Hitherto Russia alone has violated that treaty openly and notoriously. Hitherto our Government has consistently remonstrated against such breach, and against the practice of Russian officials, of making examinations into the religious faith of American citizens. Heretofore our State Department has declared to Russia again and again the principle formulated in the following terms by Mr. Adee, in his note to the Legation of St. Petersburg on July 5, 1895:

> The Russian Government cannot expect that its course in asserting inquisitorial authority in the United States over citizens of the United States, as to their religious or civil status, can ever be acceptable or even tolerable to such a government as ours, and continuance in such a course after our views have been clearly and considerately made known may trench upon the just limits of consideration.

Now, however, there seems to have occurred a reversal of a time-honored policy and it is our Government that seeks to indulge in these inquisitorial practices and to apply an unconstitutional religious test to upwards of a million of our own citizens, not only naturalized but native-born, thus practically justifying Russia in the violation of her treaty obligations and condoning her contemptuous disregard of the American passport.

Believing that the promulgation to which your attention has been directed is the result of inadvertence, you are respectfully requested to reconsider the subject and to cause the circular letter to be withdrawn.

Very truly yours,
LOUIS MARSHALL,
EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

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The matter was brought up in Congress by Representative Goldfogle on the 4th of the same month. In response to these criticisms, the offensive circular was withdrawn, and the following substituted:

NOTICE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS FORMERLY SUBJECTS OF RUSSIA WHO CONTEMPLATE RETURNING TO THAT COUNTRY

Under Russian law a Russian subject who becomes a citizen of another country without the consent of the Russian Government is deemed to have committed an offense for which he is liable to arrest and punishment if he returns without previously obtaining the permission of the Russian Government.

This Government dissents from this provision of Russian law, but *an American citizen formerly a subject of Russia who returns to that country places himself within the jurisdiction of Russian law and cannot expect immunity from its operations.*

No one is admitted to Russia unless his passport has been viséed, or endorsed, by a Russian diplomatic or consular representative.

ELIHU ROOT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, January 25, 1908.

In communicating this action to Messrs. Marshall and Lauterbach, Mr. Secretary Root invited them to advise him if they saw anything objectionable in this circular. In response to this invitation, they wrote the following:

NEW YORK, February 13, 1908.

To the Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR.—We are in receipt of yours of the 11th inst., enclosing a circular, bearing date January 25, 1908, issued by the Department of State as a substitute for the objectionable circular of May 28, 1907, which you inform us, to our great satisfaction, has been withdrawn.

Availing ourselves of your courteous suggestion, that if we should see anything objectionable in the circular, which is now in use, you would be very glad to be advised of it, it occurs to us that the cautionary and humane objects of the circular would be fully subserved, without at the same time militating against the historic policy of our Government, if the words "and cannot expect immunity from its operations," were stricken from the second paragraph.

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You are of course thoroughly familiar with the provisions of Chapter 249 of the Act of July 27, 1868, which are embodied in Sections 1999 to 2001 of the United States Revised Statutes, which we nevertheless deem it desirable to quote, in order to give point to our remarks in favor of the proposed amendment of the new circular.

Section 1999. Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas in the recognition of this principle this Government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing all allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed: Therefore any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of the United States which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republic.

Section 2000. All naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries, are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens.

Section 2001. Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons of such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate the release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall as soon as practicable be communicated by the President to Congress.

These sections proclaim to all the world, the American doctrine of the right of expatriation; the right of all naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries, to receive from our Government the same protection which is accorded to native-born citizens; the duty of the President to demand the release of any American citizen unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, in violation of the rights of American citizenship as defined in these sections, and they denounce any declaration, instruction, or opinion by any officer of the United States, which questions the right of expatriation, as inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our Government.

Although the circular of January 25, 1908, announces that our Government dissents from the Russian claim, which denies the right of expatriation, it nevertheless adds that an American

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citizen, formerly a subject of Russia, who returns to that country, cannot expect immunity from the operation of the Russian law. This, it seems to us, is a declaration which questions the right of expatriation, and which restricts the scope and meaning of Sections 2000 and 2001 of the United States Revised Statutes. These sections clearly declare, that any interference by a foreign government with the liberty of a naturalized citizen, based on his exercise of the right of expatriation, imposes upon our Government the obligation of securing to such citizen immunity from the operations of the law of a foreign government, which is "inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republic."

To declare that immunity cannot be expected by an American citizen formerly a subject of Russia, under these circumstances, is a tacit recognition of the contention of the Russian Government, which is at war with our fundamental principles, and is an implied invitation to that government, not only to violate the rights of American citizenship, but also to disregard the obligations of the Treaty of 1832 solemnized between the United States and Russia.

The least that our citizens can expect from our Government is, that it shall continue to assert the principles embodied in this statute, and that it shall not, directly or indirectly, give sanction to a contrary contention on the part of any foreign power, or relax to the slightest degree, in the vigor of its assertion and protection of the rights of American citizenship, as thus defined.

Very truly yours,

LOUIS MARSHALL,
EDWARD LAUTERBACH.

This sharp but dignified presentation of the principles involved drew forth the announcement from Acting Secretary Bacon on February 18, 1908, that he had directed the objectionable words to be withdrawn and a new edition of the circular issued. (See American Jewish Year Book, 5669, p. 254.)

In the meantime, the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee had under consideration for a long period the question of the best method of approaching this serious subject, and reached the determination that the methods of diplomacy thus far employed had failed. To the earnest, dignified, and forceful remonstrances of our Govern-

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ment, extending over nearly half a century, the Russian Government had replied first by begging the question, and then by resort to all its well-known methods of subterfuge and duplicity.

Appreciating fully that the honor and dignity of the United States were at stake, the Committee concluded that since the Russian Government could not be induced to change its attitude, there was no course left but to denounce existing treaties. The views of the Committee were crystallized in the following letter addressed to President Roosevelt on May 18, 1908, by Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, the President of the Committee:

NEW YORK, May 18, 1908.

THE PRESIDENT: I am directed by the American Jewish Committee, of which I have the honor to be President, to present to you this communication and petition concerning a question of much importance to all citizens of the country, in which, however, Jewish citizens have an added and special interest.

You are aware that for more than a-quarter of a century the domestic policy of the Russian Empire has inflicted grievous hardships on its Jewish subjects. Whereas prior to the year 1881, there were so few Russian Jews in this country that the sight of one was a novelty, even to his co-religionists, in that year there began a steady immigration movement, which the most superficial observer at once recognized as being caused by pressure from within.

By degrees the facts have gradually filtered through the dense mass of misrepresentation used to explain an otherwise inexplicable phenomenon. A body of five million pious believers had been so harried that the humility and patience inculcated by their religion, their traditions and their antecedents, had among a small proportion of the younger generation given way to the gospel of despair, and this inevitable result was made the occasion, not for a return to saner and more humane methods of government, but for more cruel persecution.

The consequence has been that hundreds of thousands of these Russian subjects have been driven to our shores.

The outraged feelings of the people of the United States have been expressed in no uncertain tones, but the Government of Russia has refused the request of our Government even to receive a memorial on the subject.

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As conditions in the Russian Empire so far as its Jewish subjects are concerned, are in nowise improved, we feel ourselves justified in suggesting a mode whereby the government of that country may be induced to take up the whole question and give it serious consideration.

The Russian Government seems unable to realize that Jewish citizens of this country are, under our Constitution, laws, treaties and actual practice, the equals of all other citizens. It seems to cherish the idea that its hostility to its own Jewish subjects may be obtruded upon our Government as a policy to be imitated with reference to the Jewish citizens of our country.

This idea seems fixed and probably cannot be altered save by direct and emphatic measures.

The power to take these measures is lodged by the Constitution in the Executive. He it is who may "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," make treaties.

This power may now, we suggest, be efficiently used. In the communication of the Secretary of State under date of February 11, 1908, to Messrs. Louis Marshall and Edward Lauterbach, the statement was made that "the Department has been endeavoring and is endeavoring to secure from Russia a naturalization treaty which will practically dispose of this difficulty."

Governments, like individuals, must study actual conditions, if practical results are to be obtained. One condition that may not be ignored is the view of the Russian Government that it has the "right" unilaterally to annul a treaty in whole or in part. It exercised that "right" in 1870 (during the Franco-German War) by declaring itself no longer bound by that part of the Treaty of Paris (1856) which had reference to the Black Sea. And though the signatory powers at a conference declared that "it is an essential principle of the law of nations that no power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting powers by means of an amicable arrangement," yet the fact remains that Russia received as a concession the thing that had been declared to be wrong.

The Government of Russia has exercised a similar "right" with reference to the first article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation entered into between it and our Government in the year 1832. That treaty was intended to promote the freedom of commerce and navigation as respects the high contracting parties. The object is stated in full in the first article which is as follows:

> There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective states shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places

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and rivers of the territories of each party wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

Since the ratification of this treaty, our Government has faithfully and uniformly adhered to and performed all the provisions thereof. The Government of Russia, on the other hand, has uniformly refused, in at least one respect, to conform to the provisions of the first article. It is well known to all familiar with the diplomatic history of the country that Jewish citizens of the United States, as well native as foreign born, have been subjected by Russian officials, on our own soil to an inquisition concerning their religious faith or racial antecedents which is totally foreign to the spirit of our Government and to the tenor of its constitution and laws. Moreover, after such inquisition made, the right guaranteed to citizens of the United States under the first article of the Treaty of 1832 has been uniformly withheld. For reasons of public policy, the Government of the United States has, through many administrations, preserved an attitude of respectful protest against Russia's violation of the first article of this treaty, though on one occasion (Foreign Relations, 1895, pp. 1072-1074), it was intimated to Russia that unless her consuls desisted from their inquisitorial practice with respect to our Jewish citizens we might feel constrained to withdraw their exequaturs. What adds to the irritation produced by Russia's treatment of our citizens of the Jewish faith, is the fact that has become known to us that it is in contrast with that accorded to Jewish citizens of the German Empire whose passports for Russia are freely viséed, and this principle extends also to the Jewish agents of German Jewish merchants who desire to visit the Russian Empire on business.

Moreover, we have learned of this new thing: that while a Jewish citizen of the United States taking passage on a Russian steamer from New York to Libau, may now have his passport viséed without trouble by the Russian Consul at New York, the Ambassador's office at Washington distinctly refuses visa to Jewish applicants on the avowed ground of their Judaism. This remarkable disparity of conduct is explicable only on the theory that Russia's policy is to favor its own steamship traffic from the United States and to discourage that of other nations including our own. Our country is thus made an unwitting accomplice in the unfair treatment of citizens of countries with which we have treaties containing "the most favored nation" clause, and the best evidence is before us that in Russia's con-

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duct there is involved no real principle except the promotion of its shipping interests, without regard to human rights, or treaty obligations.

We beg to suggest, that in the negotiation of a new treaty the first question to be seriously considered is, whether a naturalization treaty will be thought useful by Russia. Its policy having been to declare its subjects incapable of throwing off their allegiance peaceably and lawfully, what guarantee can we have whether it has undergone a real and lasting change of opinion? And if it has not suffered such change, what reasonable prospect is there that the terms of such a treaty will be better observed than the terms of former treaties?

Nations are subject to no effective coercion save the horrible pressure of war, which, in all ordinary cases, is inapplicable and ought to be reserved only for that last extremity when duty, conscience and the interest of mankind unite to make it unavoidable and right.

Keeping in mind the views held by the Russian Government no doubt sincerely, in its interpretation of treaties that have become useless and injurious to its interests, we humbly suggest that with Russia no treaty should be made which does not contain articles of such a character that her own interest would urge faithful compliance with the obligations of the treaty.

Of the treaties now in force between Russia and the United States, there are but two which are of immediate concernment in this aspect. The first is the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the year 1832 before alluded to, and the second is the Extradition Convention concluded March 28, 1887. The former is terminable at any time, after a year's notice; the latter upon six months'.

The Treaty of 1887 gives to Russia advantages far greater than any we can enjoy under it. We do not believe that Russia would be sought as an asylum, to any considerable extent, by American criminals. On the other hand, in a country where murder seems to be established as a means of political persuasiveness, not only among sections of the population, but also in certain departments of the government, the conditions are substantially different. Every asylum-state constitutes a serious handicap to the efforts of the Russian Government in carrying out its domestic policy towards its freedom-loving subjects. Neither our traditions nor common humanity nor international comity can demand of us to maintain a sympathetic attitude towards Russian governmental policy in this respect.

If, therefore, any new treaty is to be now negotiated, we venture to suggest the propriety of incorporating into it the provisions of the Treaties of 1832 and 1887 as well as those concerning other subjects which may be under discussion. And it

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would seem wise also, even if it should appear tautological, to insert the well-known principle of international law that "a treaty which has been broken by one of the parties to it, is not binding upon the other, through the fact itself of the breach and without any reference to any kind of tribunal" (Hall's International Law, 5th Edition, page 352). As both the Treaties of 1832 and 1887 can be made to expire on short notice, there is no practical difficulty in carrying out the suggestion.

The commercial disadvantage to us of the expiry of the Treaty of 1832 is not appalling. International trade, like all trade, is not in its bulk based on favoritism, but on mutual interest. We cannot sell what Russia does not want, nor do we buy what we do not expect to use advantageously for ourselves. The laws of commerce will in the end prevail over mere fancies or momentary estrangements.

But the promotion of commerce, though a high function of statesmanship, is not its exclusive duty. A point in international relations may be reached when a first-class power can better afford to lose a substantial advantage than tamely submit to the domination of a foreign power formidable for population and resources. Russia is such a first-class power. Its teeming millions will, one day, under an enlightened government, worthily represent the best results of civilization. Were it weak, we could afford still further patience and indulgence.

But we also owe something to the dignity of our own country. Our Government, we fondly believe, is the greatest on earth with respect to freedom, equity and justice. Other nations have their ideals, which we must view with respect, and, if possible, with sympathy. No nation can or ought to ask us to adopt its antithetical views and yield our own. And if a request so unreasonable be made, either in words or by a course of conduct, it is our duty energetically to refuse and repel it.

Our prayer, therefore, is that due notice be given to Russia of the intended termination of the two treaties aforesaid, and that no new treaty be made unless all the provisions covering both subjects, and such others as may be agreed upon, are contained in one instrument which shall likewise contain practical provisions to secure its enforcement by denying its further benefits to the party disregarding its obligations thereunder, or any of them.

If our language in this paper be warmer than diplomatic usage would warrant, we beg you to remember that we are addressing the head of our own Government on a matter in which our sympathies are profoundly engaged, and are not unmindful of the difficulty of righting wrongs encrusted with age.

Nevertheless, we devoutly hope and firmly believe that the Executive of the Nation will find a way to obtain what justice

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demands, by practically realizing the principle of the Constitution that treaties are part of the supreme law of the land, and that all citizens have an equal right to their benefits.

We send herewith, as illustrative of one part of this paper, a copy of the Memoirs of Prince Urussov (Harper, New York, 1908).

I have the honor to be
Your very humble servant,
MAYER SULZBERGER,
President, American Jewish Committee.

To that letter the following reply was received:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, May 20, 1908.

MY DEAR SIR.—Your communication of the 18th instant has been received and called to the attention of the President, by whose direction it has been referred for the consideration of Secretary Root.

Very truly yours,
WM. LOEB, JR.,
Secretary to the President.

MR. MAYER SULZBERGER,
356 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

The reference to the Secretary of State of this calm and judicial presentation of the important issues involved, embodying the recommendation of a method by which the enormity of the abuse inflicted by the Russian Government on the whole body of American citizenship could be rectified, drew forth only the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1908.

Mr. Mayer Sulzberger, President American Jewish Committee, 356 Second Avenue, New York City.

SIR.—The Department has received, by reference from the President, your letter of May 18th presenting certain views of your committee and urging action on the part of this Government with reference to the attitude of the Russian Government towards people of the Jewish faith. The letter will receive attentive consideration.

You state that you have heard that Jewish citizens of the United States taking passage on a Russian steamer from New York to Libau may now have their passports viséed by the Russian Consul-General at New York, but that the Russian Em-

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bassy at this Capital refuses to visé their passports. You are invited to furnish the Department with a statement of the circumstances which support this statement. It is possible that the absence of the Russian Ambassador, who sailed for Europe in April, may explain this rather singular difference between the two offices.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ELIHU ROOT.

In response thereto, a letter was sent to the Secretary of State by the President of the American Jewish Committee, in which, as may be seen, the questions of the Secretary of State are fully answered, and the request of the American Jewish Committee reiterated in the following terms:

NEW YORK, June 17, 1908.

Honorable Elihu Root, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR.—The American Jewish Committee acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 4, 1908, wherein you acknowledge receipt of our communication to the President, dated May 18, referred by him to you, and state that it will receive attentive consideration.

You also invite us to furnish the Department with a statement of the circumstances which support our allegation that while a Jewish citizen of the United States, taking passage in a Russian steamer from New York to Libau, may now have his passport viséed without trouble by the Russian Consul at New York, the Ambassador's office at Washington distinctly refuses the visa to Jewish applicants on the avowed ground of their Judaism.

We assume that as to the latter portion of our statement, no proof is necessary.

The refusal of the Russian Government to perform its treaty obligations in this respect is established not only by the records of the State Department during the last forty years, but has on two occasions been referred to by the President of the United States in the annual message to Congress, first by President Arthur in 1883, and then by President Cleveland in 1895.

Moreover, the platforms of both parties, in the National Conventions of 1904, promised a redress of this grievance.

"We pledge ourselves," said the Republican platform, "to insist upon the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad."

And the Democratic platform was equally explicit: "We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the Government of the United States to an American

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citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen, and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such."

Nevertheless in order to comply with your request we detail the circumstances of Mr. Louis J. Horowitz's case.

Mr. Louis J. Horowitz came to this country at the age of fifteen, about eighteen years ago, and is a citizen of the United States. He is the Vice-President of the Thompson-Starret Company, the corporation which built the great station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Washington, D. C. During the past four years he has been actively connected with the said company and is now the virtual head of its business department.

On March 30, 1908, being about to go to England on business he determined to visit his birth-place in Russia, and at the same time to go to St. Petersburg for the purpose of investigating various matters connected with the proposed contract between the Russian Government and his company, regarding the construction of a passenger depot. Having sailed for England on March 31, 1908, in a hurry, he requested the company's local manager at Washington to secure his passport and mail it to him. His representative learned that there were difficulties and therefore retained Messrs. Penfield and Penfield to attend to the securing and validating of the passport.

On April 1, 1908, Judge Penfield presented the passport at the Russian Embassy at Washington, was asked whether Mr. Horowitz was a Jew, replied in the affirmative, and the visa was refused.

In consequence of this refusal Mr. Horowitz returned home without visiting Russia.

We do not think that the Ambassador's subsequent departure for Russia is at all relevant. Nor would his previous departure have been. The Embassy was, in Mr. Horowitz's case, consistently violating the Treaty of 1832, as it had done for decades, certainly since 1866.

The inquiry concerning the strange departure of the Russian Consul at New York from the uniform practice concerning Jews, seems to us equally irrelevant to the prayer of our petition. The circumstances are, however, interesting in another aspect. They show that the Russian Government, having gone into the business of carrying passengers from Libau to New York and from New York to Libau, purposes to make its commercial venture a success. A person who has bought his ticket to Libau will escape all inquisition as to his religion or race and will have his passport promptly viséed. Of course if he has not bought such a ticket, the inquisition is put in force.

The following are the facts in Bernstein's case:

Mr. Herman Bernstein, a citizen of New York, desiring to visit Russia and aware of the uniform refusal of the Russian officials

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to visé American passports if the holder thereof happens to be a Jew, was advised that he would encounter no difficulty if he engaged passage in the Libau steamer, being part of the volunteer fleet belonging to the Russian Government. He accordingly purchased his ticket for Libau on the S. S. St. Petersburg, and on May 13, 1908, went to the Russian Consulate to have his passpost viséed. On entering the Consulate he was handed a paper and was asked by an official to fill it out. He wrote therein his name; the place of his birth, Scherwindt, Germany; his occupation, author and business representative. He was asked to state whether he was a citizen, which he answered in the affirmative. The line in which he was asked as to his religion, he left blank. A statement he was about to make was prevented by the official's declaration that he wanted the blanks filled, nothing more. The paper (with the religious blank unfilled) was handed to the official who asked: "Are you going on business or on a pleasure trip?" Bernstein answered that he was going as a business representative and was also interested in the emigration question which he might describe.

The official then took the blank and handed it to the Vice-Consul who kept it for about ten minutes, then walked over to where Bernstein was, told him the fee was one dollar and twenty cents and viséed the passport.

We may be pardoned for calling attention to the fact that our Government has always faithfully performed its treaty obligations to Russia as to other States and that its insistence upon the rights of our citizens who hold its passport has always been clear and emphatic. Memorable correspondence on the subject of the protection afforded by our national passport not only with Russia, but with the Sublime Porte is on file in the Department of State. From this it will be seen that there have been places where and times when Christian citizens of our country were threatened with just such a denial of their rights as Jewish citizens are now subjected to.

Our letter of May 18, to which we beg again to refer, suggested a lawful, peaceful, regular, practical and practicable way by which Russia may be persuaded of the impolicy of continuing its unfriendly conduct. Such a course we think our Government ought to pursue, promptly and without allowing itself to be diverted from the consideration of the great and fundamental question to the discussion of side issues.

We can only repeat our original prayer that due notice be given to Russia of the intended termination of the Treaties of 1832 and 1887, and that no new treaty be made unless all the provisions covering both subjects and such others as may be agreed on are contained in one instrument which shall likewise contain practical provisions to secure its enforcement by deny-

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ing its further benefits to the party disregarding its obligations thereunder or any of them.

I have the honor to be,
Your very humble servant,
MAYER SULZBERGER,
President, American Jewish Committee.

Inasmuch as the first communication had been originally addressed to the President, it was deemed proper to send a copy of this letter of June 17 to the President, which was done with the following letter of transmittal:

NEW YORK, June 30, 1908.

THE PRESIDENT: By direction of the American Jewish Committee, I had the honor to address a letter to the President on May 18, 1908, protesting against the continued violation by the Russian Government of the Treaty of 1832 in refusing to permit Jewish citizens of the United States the right to visit Russia and transact their business there, and suggesting a method by which the Russian Government might be induced to change its course of action.

This letter being referred to the Secretary of State was acknowledged by him in a letter calling for further information.

The information called for was duly given in my reply of June 17, 1908, a copy of which I enclose for your information.

The original mandate of the Committee directing me to present the matter to the President himself applies as I conceive to the further correspondence and for that reason I have deemed it my duty to send this communication.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
MAYER SULZBERGER,
President, American Jewish Committee.

No further response was received from the Department of State or President Roosevelt to indicate that the matter was receiving due and proper consideration.

But on June 19, 1908, the following plank was adopted by the Republican National Convention:

We commend the vigorous efforts made by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands, and pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the Government to procure for all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of

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travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

On July 4, the Democratic party in its platform defined its position thus:

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper methods to secure for them, whether native-born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of law and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaty; and if, under existing treaties, the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens, or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor prompt negotiations with the Governments of such countries to secure the removal of these unjust discriminations. We demand that all over the world a duly authorized passport issued by the Government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

And on July 28 the Independence party made the following declaration:

American citizens abroad, whether native-born or naturalized, and of whatever race or creed, must be secured in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges under our treaties, and wherever such rights are withheld by any country on the ground of race or religious faith, steps should be taken to secure the removal of such unjust discrimination.

Thus, practically the whole body of American citizenship expressed itself upon the question in not uncertain terms.

On July 17, 1908, the following letter was addressed to the Honorable William H. Taft, who had been nominated a month before as the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency:

NEW YORK, July 17, 1908.

DEAR SIR.—You are doubtless aware that for some decades the Russian Government has refused to permit Jewish citizens of the United States to enjoy the rights guaranteed to all citizens by the Treaty of 1832, and that all representations hitherto made by our Government have been fruitless.

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The American Jewish Committee directed me some months ago to address the President on the subject and the communication was referred to the Secretary of State, with whom there was some further correspondence.

The platforms of both parties of 1904 and 1908 contain declarations on the subject.

The conduct of Russia in flouting the passport of the United States is naturally resented by the people more immediately concerned, though, when the matter is studied, the grievance to the whole nation seems equally great.

The Committee feels that a more specific declaration of the earnestness of our Government in pressing for redress would probably effect that which mere diplomatic writing has hitherto failed in.

I enclose a copy of the correspondence above referred to and beg to suggest that a declaration on the subject by you in your letter of acceptance would be of great advantage to the cause.

While I have not the presumption to suppose that the declaration, if you conclude that it ought to be made, will be prepared by anybody but yourself, I trust that you will forgive the suggestion that the enclosed memorandum contains an idea which we would like you to consider when studying the subject.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAYER SULZBERGER,

President, American Jewish Committee.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
The Hermitage, Hot Springs, Virginia.

MEMORANDUM ACCOMPANYING LETTER TO MR. WILLIAM H. TAFT, July 17, 1908

Our Government has borne from one or more foreign states the disregard of the rights of some of our citizens guaranteed them by international law or by specific treaties, in the belief that patience and magnanimity are the most potent means of procuring international justice. When these fail, it would seem timely to give notice of the termination of treaties thus violated or to modify diplomatic relations with offending governments.

To that letter, the following reply was received:

HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA, July 22, 1908.

MY DEAR SIR.—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 17th of July, together with the enclosure which you sent, which I shall read with interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

MAYER SULZBERGER, ESQ.,
356 Second Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Within a week Mr. Taft made the following statement in his letter of acceptance:

The position which our country has won under Republican administrations before the world should inure to the benefit of every one, even the humblest of those entitled to look to the American flag for protection, without regard to race, creed or color, and whether he is a citizen of the United States or of any of our dependencies. In some countries with which we are on friendly terms, distinctions are made in respect to the treatment of our citizens traveling abroad and having passports of our Executive, based on considerations that are repugnant to the principles of our Government and civilization. The Republican party and administration will continue to make every proper endeavor to secure the abolition of such distinctions, which in our eyes are both needless and opprobrious.

Following the reference to the Passport Question in his letter of acceptance, Mr. Taft, on August 11, 1908, wrote as follows to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff:

HOT SPRINGS, VIRGINIA, August 11, 1908.

MY DEAR MR. SCHIFF.—I have your kind letter of August 3, and thank you for your congratulations upon my speech of acceptance. You can count on my giving special attention to the passport business should I be entrusted with the mandate of power.

* * * * * * * * * *

Very sincerely yours,
WM. H. TAFT.

JACOB H. SCHIFF, ESQ.,
William and Pine Sts., New York, N. Y.

The next step in relation to the Passport Question was the letter sent, on October 19, 1908, to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, by Secretary of State Root, in which the following appeared:

The other matter relates to securing from the Russian Government equality of treatment of all American citizens who seek to enter Russia with passports, without regard to their creed or origin.

Our Government has never varied in its insistence upon such treatment, and this administration has repeatedly brought the matter to the attention of the Russian Government and urged the making of a new treaty for the purpose of regulating the subject.

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We have but recently received an unfavorable reply to this proposal, and we have now communicated to Russia an expression of the desire of this Government for a complete revision and amendment of the Treaty of 1832, which provides for reciprocal rights of residence and travel on the part of the citizens of the two countries. We have expressed our views that such a course would be preferable to the complete termination of the treaty, subjecting both countries to the possibility of being left without any reciprocal rights whatever owing to the delay in the making of a new treaty.

The course which the administration is following in this respect is the one which appears to us to be best calculated to attain the end desired, an end as to which I beg to assure you the administration is in full and sympathetic agreement with you.

This letter was by request given out to the newspapers and widely circulated throughout the United States.

A week later, in a speech at Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Taft expressed himself as follows:

No American passport should be subject to investigation beyond the certificate itself as to citizenship. I wish to say that nothing will appeal to me if I am elected more than the duty of devising ways and means to make an American passport cover every American citizen the world over. But you must not misunderstand me. I promise to use every effort on my part. How far I can succeed depends upon the future. Every effort is being made now, and what I desire to emphasize is the sincerity of the promise in the Republican platform.

Two weeks later, in a speech at Thalia Theater, New York, he pronounced his attitude as follows:

But that national prestige must be used not only for the benefit of the world at large, but for the benefit of our own citizenship, and therefore as we gain in international prestige we ought to assert our insistence that our passports certifying our citizenship should secure to every man, without regard to creed or race, the same treatment, the same equality of opportunity, in every nation on the globe. Now, this is not a matter with respect to which promises of immediate accomplishment can be made, but of this you can be certain that if you commend the administration of Theodore Roosevelt by electing a Republican administration to succeed his, that administration will continue to press

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that question until the certificate contained in an American passport shall have the effect that it ought to have.

With the exception of the resolution introduced in Congress by Representative Henry M. Goldfogle on January 18, 1909 (see American Jewish Year Book 5670, pp. 37-8), which was emasculated by the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the instance of Secretary of State Root, as shown by the report of February 15, of the same year (*ibid.* 38-9), nothing was done either by the President or Congress.

But great hopes were entertained of energetic action by the administration of President Taft, because of his expressed views, and of the following pronouncement in his inaugural address on March 4, 1909:

The policy of the United States in the Spanish War, and since, has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before, and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our citizens wishing temporarily to sojourn in foreign countries because of race or religion.

Thus far our hopes have not been realized.

The first indication that but little attention had been paid to the proposals of the American Jewish Committee, as contained in their letters of May 18 and June 17, 1908, given above, came on May 6, 1909, when, at the instance of the new administration, the Senate ratified and made public an agreement between our country and Russia, concluded and signed at St. Petersburg on June 25/12, 1904, to regulate the position of corporations or stock companies and other commercial associations, industrial or financial. This was the only agreement of any consequence entered into between the United States and Russia in twenty-two years—the period during

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which the passport controversy was at its height. Remonstrances, therefore, to the proclamation of this treaty by the President were dispatched in the following terms on May 11, 1909:

1303 GIRARD AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1909.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The American Jewish Committee has just learned that on May 6, 1909, the Senate ratified and made public an agreement between our country and Russia, concluded and signed at St. Petersburg on June 25/12, 1904, to regulate the position of corporations or stock companies and other commercial associations, industrial or financial.

Presumably, nothing is now needed to give this agreement full effect save its promulgation by the President.

The Committee, as will appear from correspondence on file in your Department, is vitally interested in our treaty relations with Russia, because of the latter's refusal to recognize that the treaties made by our country are intended to assure to Jewish citizens equal rights with other citizens. In point of fact, Russia has steadily refused to accord such rights to Jewish citizens of the United States.

The Committee has entertained the hope that the endeavor of our Government to make new treaty arrangements whereby Russia will change its attitude, might prove successful. It fears, however, that the promulgation of this agreement of 1904 would tend rather to defeat than to promote these endeavors.

According to Russian view, the benefits of the new agreement would be practically denied to American citizens of the Jewish faith, because corporations, stock companies and other commercial associations can only work by means of individuals; indeed—in the last analysis—are merely individuals, who, if they happen to be Jews, may be held by the Russian authorities to be persons subject to exceptional and derogatory treatment and to denial of rights.

Should the Government of Russia take such a stand, the present difficulties, however great, will be enhanced. Its position would be strengthened and it might prefer to adhere to its old-time prejudiced policy.

If in the end, our Government, to preserve its dignity and the rights of its citizens, should be compelled to denounce all the treaties subsisting between the two countries, such denunciation would necessarily comprehend the agreement of 1904, just ratified.

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The Committee hopes that the suggestions herein advanced may be duly considered before the final promulgation of the agreement in question by the President.

For the American Jewish Committee,
MAYER SULZBERGER,
President.

To this, the following response was received:

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1909.

Mr. Mayer Sulzberger, President of the American Jewish Committee, 1303 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SIR.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant in which you present the views of your Committee respecting the action of the United States Senate in approving the agreement between the United States and Russia of June 25/12, 1904, relating to corporations, etc.

In reply I have to say that careful consideration will be given to your communication.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
HUNTINGTON WILSON,
Acting Secretary.

The careful consideration promised in Acting Secretary Huntington Wilson's letter, was shown by the proclamation of the agreement on June 15, 1909, without granting the American Jewish Committee a further opportunity to present its views.

The salient parts of this agreement are as follows:

1. Corporations or Stock Companies, and other industrial or financial commercial organizations, domiciled in one of the two countries, and on the condition that they have been regularly organized in conformity to the laws in force in that country, shall be recognized as having a legal existence in the other country, and shall have therein especially the right to appear before the courts, whether for the purpose of bringing an action or defending themselves against one.

2. In all cases the said Corporations and Companies shall enjoy in the other country the same rights which are or may be granted to similar companies of other countries.

3. It is understood that the foregoing stipulation or agreement has no bearing upon the question whether a Society or Corporation organized in one of the two countries will or will not be

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permitted to transact its business or industry in the other, this permission remaining always subject to the regulations in this respect existing in the latter country.

The importance of this agreement is emphasized at this point because one of the pleas advanced at all times by those in high position against the abrogation of the treaty of 1832 is that such action would interfere with the great industrial and financial interests which a few Americans have established in Russia. A perusal of the provisions of this agreement demonstrates that it amply safeguards all those interests, which occasion so much concern, so far as any agreement with a government like Russia may accomplish this. While Russia cannot be expected to respect this new agreement with any better faith than she shows to the provisions of the treaty of 1832, yet since in this case it is apparently in her interest to do so it may reasonably be expected that no flagrant violation will occur in the immediate future.

The American Jewish Committee, though greatly disappointed at the proclamation of this agreement, felt encouraged to hope for better things, because on June 1, 1909, announcement had been made that the experienced diplomat, Mr. W. W. Rockhill, then Minister to China and previously an Assistant Secretary of State, had been appointed Ambassador to Russia. Advantage was taken of his presence in this country to arrange a conference with him, the President and the Secretary of State, in August of that year. At this conference, the American Jewish Committee was represented by Judge Mayer Sulzberger and Dr. Cyrus Adler, and the whole passport situation was presented to Mr. Rockhill, in all its various phases, and the desires of the Committee with respect to the termination of the treaty were enlarged upon. Assur-

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ances were given by President Taft that Mr. Rockhill would be instructed to do everything possible to settle this vexatious question.

The attitude of our Government towards Russia, in spite of the fact that that Government has persisted in the violation of the fundamental terms of the treaty of 1832, was shown further in the hasty granting to Russia on January 18, 1910, of the minimum tariff rates under the provisions of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act. That this course should be adopted in disregard of the remonstrances of the American Jewish Committee, on file in the Department of State, occasioned grave misgivings among the members of the Committee as to whether its communications were in fact receiving consideration.

Nevertheless, since Mr. Rockhill did not reach St. Petersburg until late in the summer of 1909, the American Jewish Committee felt that justice to the new administration required that it be given abundant time to demonstrate its earnestness and its ability to deal with the question before the Committee should institute further action. Hence it was not, until February 24, 1910, that the Committee again addressed the President. On that date, the following letter, signed as will be seen by the entire Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, was transmitted:

NEW YORK, February 24, 1910.

THE PRESIDENT.—On May 18, 1908, the American Jewish Committee, through its President, addressed President Roosevelt with regard to the persistent violation by Russia of its treaty obligations to this country, in so far as the rights of Jewish citizens travelling or wishing to travel in Russia are concerned.

The communication was referred to the Secretary of State and while we are not informed that the negotiations with Russia have been concluded, we understand that they are being carried on with some hope of success.

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In the meanwhile we have learned that Germany, Austria and France have all obtained concessions from Russia, which, though they do not cover the points for which we contend, at least assure to their Jewish citizens rights which are denied to citizens of our own country. The significance of the fact seems to be that when Russia believes it for her interest to abandon the strictness of her policy, she does not hesitate to do so.

The treaty with the German Empire, originally negotiated in 1874, was supplemented in 1894, in 1897, and 1904; the treaty with Austria was put in force in 1906, and the treaty with France, originally concluded in 1874, was modified in 1906.

We append copies of the text and translation of these several treaties so far as they concern the subject in controvery. An examination of them shows that these States have all insisted on a clause specifically protecting Jews against the pretended power of Russia to interpret a treaty by its domestic ordinances. The German treaty expressly protects persons "of the Mosaic religion"—"Israelites." The Austrian does the same, while the French forbids any distinction by reason of the religion of the parties.

According to our information, these concessions were obtained from Russia in connection with the exercise by those governments of their power over minimum tariffs. It is pertinent to mention here that the ratification of these treaties by Russia has not resulted in her cheerful compliance therewith. We refer to an interesting debate in the French Chambers on December 27, 1909, wherein the grievances of the French Jews on this head were sharply resented.

We are, as ever, firmly convinced that American Jews will not enjoy equal rights under Russian treaties, until Russian interests shall coincide with Russia's good faith, and that this contingency will not happen until all present treaties shall have been abrogated and *one* new treaty be made which shall cover all our relations of every nature with that Empire, a treaty whose disregard by one of the parties thereto shall instantly entitle the other to declare it at an end.

We do not wish to enlarge because our views appear at length in our letter to President Roosevelt of May 18, 1908, a copy of which is sent herewith. We also send copies of the treaties referred to (so far as they concern the subject under discussion), as also a report of the debate in the French Chambers above alluded to.

In conclusion we wish to urge that the removal of the disability complained of concerns all American citizens, since while it remains it is humiliating to our national dignity.

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We earnestly request that you grant us an interview at which we may personally present our views. If you could name any day prior to March 15 (except Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays), we shall deem it an honor to wait upon you.

We have the honor to be,

Your very humble servants,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE.

Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Vice-President,
Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Vice-President,
Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Treasurer,
Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.,
Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.,
Samuel Dorf, New York, N. Y.,
J. L. Magnes, New York, N. Y.,
Louis Marshall, New York, N. Y.,
Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.,
Jacob H. Schiff, New York, N. Y.,
Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa.,
Cyrus L. Sulzberger, New York, N. Y.,

MAYER SULZBERGER,
President.

Appended:

1. Copy of the Committee's letter to President Roosevelt.
2. Excerpts from Russian Treaty with Germany (1904).
3. Excerpts from Russian Treaty with Austria (1906).
4. Excerpts from Russian Treaty with France (1906).
5. Report of Debate in French Chambers, Dec. 27, 1909.

(See Appendix I)

To this, the following response was received from the Secretary to the President:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, February 26, 1910.

MY DEAR SIR.—The President has received your letter of February 24, with enclosures, in regard to the protection of Jewish citizens of the United States traveling in Russia, and has referred all the papers to the Secretary of State. As soon as he hears from Secretary Knox, the President will be glad to fix a time for an interview with your committee, as you suggest.

Very truly yours,

FRED. W. CARPENTER,
Secretary to the President.

MR. MAYER SULZBERGER,
President, American Jewish Committee, 356 Second Avenue, New York.

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On March 10, President Taft transmitted the following letter of Secretary of State Knox:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1910.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT.—I have received Mr. Carpenter's letter of the 26th ultimo enclosing a communication addressed to you by the President of the American Jewish Committee relative to the alleged violation by Russia of her treaty obligations in the treatment of American citizens of the Hebrew race who may desire to enter and sojourn in Russia.

Mr. Sulzberger refers to the treaties concluded by Russia with Germany, France and Austria, and states that "though they do not cover the points for which we contend, at least (they) assure to their Jewish citizens rights which are denied to citizens of our own country."

It is true that Germany, France and Austria have concluded with Russia arrangements permitting the entry and sojourn in Russia of Jewish *commercial travelers*, citizens of those countries. The treaties provide in brief that such commercial travelers may enter Russia after their passports are viséed by the nearest Russian consular officer and that they may remain for a period of six months. Their sojourn may also be extended for a further period of six months upon application to the proper Russian Bureau and the payment of certain prescribed fees. It will be noted, however, that in the agreement of 1874 with Germany the following proviso occurs:

> It is mutually understood, however, that the above agreement shall not in any way interfere with the special laws, decrees and ordinances, with respect to commerce, trade and police, which are in force or may be enacted in the country of either of the contracting parties and are equally applicable to all foreigners.

The Department has been careful to ascertain from the American diplomatic officers at St. Petersburg that exactly the same treatment is accorded by Russia to American Jewish commercial travelers as is granted to Jewish commercial travelers who may be citizens or subjects of the countries mentioned above. Moreover, under the provisions of Articles I and XI of the Treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia, American citizens are entitled to enter, sojourn and reside in Russia with "the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and regulations in force concerning commerce." The Embassy at St. Petersburg also reports that under the most favored clause of Article XI, the Russian Government accords to American Jewish commercial travelers exactly the same treatment as is accorded to those of France, Germany and Austria.

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I quote for your information Articles I and XI of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia:

ARTICLE I

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

ARTICLE XI.

If either party shall, hereafter, grant to any other nation, any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted to such nation, or on yielding the same compensation, when the grant is conditional.

I may add that the Department does not recall that there has been presented to it or to the American Embassy at St. Petersburg a specific case showing that discrimination has been made by the Russian authorities in the treatment of American Jewish citizens as compared with that accorded to Jewish citizens of other countries. Should such a case arise, the Department would immediately take the matter up with the Russian Government.

With reference to Mr. Sulzberger's suggestion that all treaties with Russia be abrogated and a new one concluded which shall cover all relations of every nature with that Empire, I beg to say that some months ago this Department suggested to the Russian foreign office the advisability of revising the Treaty of 1832 and is still in correspondence with the Embassy at St. Petersburg on the subject.

I return herewith the papers transmitted with Mr. Carpenter's letter, and am, my dear Mr. President,

Yours very sincerely,
P. C. KNOX.

This letter demonstrated an unwillingness on the part of Secretary of State Knox to deal with the question on the lines of the precedents established by all the Secretaries of State who had held office during the preceding forty-five years. It showed further his disinclination to treat the subject from the point of view of the insult to American citizenship involved,

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and convinced the members of the American Jewish Committee that results in accordance with their views were far from attainment. A letter drafted in reply to the Secretary's was not transmitted, as no effective results were to be expected so long as the attitude of the Secretary of State remains unaltered.

Shortly thereafter, Judge Mayer Sulzberger and Mr. Jacob H. Schiff had occasion to interview the President on other business. The President introduced the passport question, when the unchanged position of the American Jewish Committee was stated anew; and, as Ambassador Rockhill was expected to return to this country in May, a conference between the President, the Secretary of State, Mr. Rockhill, Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, and Dr. Cyrus Adler was arranged, and took place on May 25, 1910. The matter was presented at large by the Committee's spokesmen who were heard with attention, their understanding at the close being that the Cabinet would soon take up the question. On June 3 following, a memorandum of the interview, with accompanying letter, was transmitted to the President, as follows:

NEW YORK, June 3, 1910.

THE PRESIDENT.—The undersigned beg leave to submit herewith a memorandum * of the remarks concerning the American Passport in Russia made by the parties to the interview of Wednesday, May 25, 1910, which the President was good enough to grant. Since this interview, there has been held a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, the members of which are Jacob H. Schiff, Louis Marshall, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Judah L. Magnes, and Samuel Dorf, of New York; Mayer Sulzberger and Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia; Julian W. Mack and Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago; Isaac W. Bernheim, of Louis-

* The memorandum is not printed as it is a uniform practice not to publish conversations had with the President.

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ville, Kentucky; Harry Cutler, of Providence, Rhode Island; Isador Sobel, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and Jacob H. Hollander, of Baltimore, Maryland. As in duty bound, we presented a report of the interview and the Executive Committee unanimously approved the recommendations we had the honor to make, namely, that as a preliminary step our Government should insist upon the transfer of the negotiations from St. Petersburg to Washington and that failure either in accomplishing this or in achieving desired results therefrom should be followed by denunciation of treaties. The Committee strongly recommends that all this should be done promptly as a vindication of earnestness on a subject which found a place not only in the platform of the Republican party, but of all other parties that presented candidates to the American people at the last election. This fact indicates that the subject is one not only of interest to the particular class of citizens involved, but that all the citizens of the United States of every party affiliation are concerned as a matter of national honor in the full recognition of the American passport and resent the assumption of a right on the part of the embassy or consuls of any foreign power to make inquisition into the religious affiliations of American citizens and practice discriminations as a result of such inquisition.

It is the view of the Committee, as indeed it has been maintained for many years by our Department of State, that this action is in violation of our treaties with Russia and of our own national policy, and that the reasons given by the Russian Government of "economic necessity" or "internal policy" are mere pretexts on the part of Russia for violating a treaty that it suits her better not to observe. We hold that our Government owes it to itself as a vindication of its reputation for intelligence to insist that as treaties are international agreements entered into by responsible parties all considerations of economic values and internal policies are presumed to have been weighed by each party before the promulgation of the treaties, and that so soon as the treaties are promulgated unilateral action is barred and no change can be made either in the wording or meaning save by the consent of both parties. We believe that the time has arrived to demonstrate the position of the United States, not by war nor by threats or hints of war, but by the most solemn national protest—denunciation of treaties—should our righteous demands not be granted.

We also urge that a measure so vital to the United States should not be delayed or rejected because European nations may —possibly for reasons which affect their political relations with Russia—not wish to join us for the present. We believe, moreover, that it would be more in accordance with American policy that our Government should proceed upon its own initiative and

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upon the basis of its own treaties without seeking either the concurrence or assistance of European powers. If our Government after pursuing a proper policy should still fail to induce Russia to take the right and just course, it would have the glorious record of high moral endeavor. There are reasons, however, which warrant the conclusion that so soon as Russia realizes that our Government is in earnest not only in registering its views, but in following them up by successive steps, and that its efforts are not merely for popular consumption, Russia's attitude will change. We believe that the removal of the negotiations to Washington would be the most important factor in hastening such a realization. That such removal is not without precedent we are well advised. But even if it were, the attempt to create the precedent would be all the more important and all the more likely to produce a favorable issue to the negotiations. In the modern world, wherein there is a growing international conscience, the demonstration of national injustice or national bad faith is a powerful lever. Even Russia needs the support of a world-opinion and in some measure realizes the fact.

We stand prepared, should the President wish it, to demonstrate that we are presenting to the President views which have been held by our Government and from time to time presented to the Russian Government, without avail, for a period of forty years; that we are making no new proposal, but pointing out as we believe the way which may prove effective for our Government to secure a successful result to negotiations which have hitherto failed. Deeply as we deplore the inhuman conduct of the Russian Government toward the Jews living in that Empire, and believing fully as we do that in view of the enforced migration to America resulting from this policy our Government would be justified in protesting to Russia in its own behalf and in behalf of humanity, we nevertheless and with great effort suppress our natural sentiments upon this point and confine ourselves solely to urging upon the President the securing of rights accorded us under our constitution and laws and by the treaties which our own country has entered into. We urge that in the negotiations, which we hope will shortly be transferred to Washington, our Government confine itself to securing all rights accorded to its citizens under its treaties with Russia and that it hold the Russian Government to the same points of discussion, thus avoiding any claim that the internal policy of another Government is involved.

We have the honor to be, Mr. President,

Your most obedient servants,

MAYER SULZBERGER,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CYRUS ADLER.

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Mr. Rockhill returned to his post, and though repeated interviews were had with the President by various members of the American Jewish Committee, no communication was received indicating that the administration had taken any of the action suggested in the letters of the Committee and in the conferences had with President Taft. The Committee waited patiently for favorable action until it reluctantly reached the conclusion that the only hope lay in an appeal to the people of the United States.

Following this determination, Mr. Louis Marshall, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, upon the invitation of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at its 22d Council, on January 19, 1911, delivered an address on "Russia and the American Passport." (See Appendix II.) Immediately after its delivery the following resolution was unanimously adopted, by the Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and was presented to President Taft on January 27, 1911, by Bernhard Bettmann of Cincinnati:

For more than a generation passports issued by our Government to American citizens have been openly and continually disregarded and discredited by Russia in violation of its treaty obligations and the usage of civilized nations.

During all that time Administration after Administration, irrespective of party, has protested against this insult and humiliation, and Congress has on repeated occasions given emphatic expression to its resentment of the stain imposed upon our National honor. Diplomacy has exhausted itself in ineffectual effort to bring relief, for which a new generation is impatiently waiting.

The citizenship of every American who loves his country has in consequence been subjected to degradation, and it has become a matter of such serious import to the people of the United States, as an entirety, that this condition can no longer be tolerated.

***Be it therefore Resolved,* That it is the sense of this council, speaking not as a representative of Jews, but as a body of**

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citizens having at heart the preservation of the honor of the Nation, joining in generous emulation with all other citizens to elevate its moral and political standards and to stimulate an abiding consciousness of its ideal mission among the nations of the earth, that the President of the United States, the Department of State, and Congress be respectfully and earnestly urged to take immediate measures, in conformity with the express terms of the treaties now existing between the United States and Russia, and in accordance with the law of nations, to terminate such treaties, to the end that if treaty relations are to exist between the two nations it shall be upon such conditions and guarantees only, as shall be consonant with the dignity of the American people.

In the meantime, Mr. Herbert Parsons, a member of Congress from New York City, actuated by a patriotic and high-minded interest in the importance of the subject as affecting the integrity of American citizenship, had given it serious and earnest consideration and had used all of his powers to induce the President to adopt the views suggested by the American Jewish Committee and embodied in the resolution of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. Having failed to carry his point, on February 10, 1911, he introduced in the House of Representatives the following resolution:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 10, 1911

Mr. Parsons introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States of America and Russia concluded at Saint Petersburg December eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is, and always has been, a fundamental principle of this Government that the rights of its citizens shall not be impaired at home or abroad because of religious belief; that this Government concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens,

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without regard to religious belief; that this Government will not negotiate nor be a party to any treaty which discriminates, or which by one of the parties thereto is construed to discriminate, between American citizens on the ground of religious belief; that the Government of Russia has violated the treaty between the United States of America and Russia concluded at Saint Petersburg, December eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, by construing that part of Article I thereof which says that the inhabitants of the respective States "shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce," to mean that American citizens of Jewish faith are subject in Russia to the same class restrictions that Russia imposes upon Russian inhabitants of Jewish faith, by declining to permit American citizens of Jewish faith to sojourn and reside in Russia in order to attend to their affairs and to enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as non-Jewish native Russians, and by refusing to honor American passports issued to American citizens of Jewish faith; that in the judgment of the Congress the said treaty, for the reasons aforesaid, ought to be terminated at the earliest possible time and be no longer in force; and that to this end the President be, and he hereby is, directed to give notice to the Government of Russia that the treaty aforesaid will terminate and be of no force and effect upon the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of such notification.

Thereupon the President invited the following gentlemen to a luncheon and conference at the White House on February 15, 1911: Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Jacob H. Schiff and Louis Marshall, representing the American Jewish Committee; J. Walter Freiberg, Bernhard Bettmann and Simon Wolf, representing the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, and Adolf Kraus, Philip Stein and Jacob Furth, repsenting the Independent Order B'nai B'rith. Judge Sulzberger was prevented from attending by reason of indisposition. The conferees, presented anew the arguments in support of the contention that the treaty of 1832 be abro-

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gated, dealing as fully as practicable with the issues involved. Hitherto there has been no result.

On February 16 and 22, 1911, hearings took place before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Parsons Resolution at which Representatives Parsons, Harrison and Graham and Mr. Louis Marshall made earnest pleas for the abrogation of the treaty of 1832, and Representative Goldfogle recounted his previous activities. (See Appendix III.)

On February 26, Senator Culberson of Texas introduced a resolution providing for the abrogation of the treaty in the following terms:

***Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia should be abrogated because of the discrimination by Russia between American citizens in the administration of the treaty.**

No action was taken by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, because of the lateness of the session, nor was consideration given to Senator Culberson's resolution. But upon the reassembling of Congress in extra session, resolutions similar to the Parsons resolutions, providing for the termination of the treaty, were immediately introduced by Representatives William R. Calder, Francis Burton Harrison, Henry M. Goldfogle, and William Sulzer, of New York; Alfred G. Allen, of Ohio; and Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee; and in the Senate by Senator Culberson.

Mr. Sulzer's resolution is as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 6, 1911

Mr. Sulzer introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

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JOINT RESOLUTION

Providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States of America and Russia concluded at Saint Petersburg, December eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the people of the United States assert as a fundamental principle that the rights of its citizens shall not be impaired at home or abroad because of race or religion; that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens, without regard to race or religion; that the Government of the United States will not be a party to any treaty which discriminates, or which by one of the parties thereto is so construed as to discriminate, between American citizens on the ground of race or religion; that the Government of Russia has violated the treaty between the United States and Russia concluded at Saint Petersburg, December eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, refusing to honor American passports duly issued to American citizens on account of race and religion; that in the judgment of the Congress the said treaty, for the reasons aforesaid, ought to be terminated at the earliest possible time; and that to this end the President be, and he hereby is, directed to give the usual notice to the Government of Russia that the treaty aforesaid shall terminate and be of no force and effect upon the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of such notification.

By reason of the fact that the extra session of Congress was called to consider a specific measure, no action on the resolutions to terminate the treaty could be had. But there is every reason to expect that Mr. Sulzer, who is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the other Representatives who have introduced resolutions, together with Senator Culberson, will energetically advocate the proposal to abrogate the treaty at the session of Congress which is to convene in December, 1911.

We have recited above the facts with respect to the negotiations carried on with Presidents Roosevelt and Taft. There is no evidence at this writing of any change in the situation.

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Citizens of the United States who, under the Constitution, are guaranteed all the rights and privileges of that Constitution, are denied them by the acts of a power with which we are in friendly relations.

Under these circumstances, the Jews of the United States are warranted in assuming that the only likelihood of a redress of their grievances is through an appeal to the intelligence, the patriotism, and the sense of justice of the American people to support the resolutions now pending in Congress, to the end that the rights which are theirs under the Constitution may no longer be denied them, and that the integrity of American citizenship may be maintained.

That Russia's attitude on the passport question and her flagrant violation of the treaty of 1832 are in line with a policy actuated by self-interest and guided by no considerations of the appreciation of the solemnity of treaty obligations, is shown in her support of the Russian-America Line of steamships which is part of the Russian volunteer fleet. Its agency in this country on March 16, 1911, issued a circular containing the following statement:

PASSPORTS FOR RUSSIANS

The Imperial Russian Consul has an office in our building at 27 Broadway, where frontier passports can be secured for 80 cents fee.

The passenger must be in possession of his ordinary Wolostnoi passport, Mesczanski passport or birth certificate, or any paper from a Priest or Rabbi, showing that the passenger is a Russian subject, stating his native city and that he or she has been a member of their Church or Congregation.

This notice is an excellent specimen of Russian diplomacy. It appears to demand that the passenger referred to shall acknowledge himself to be a Russian subject. In point of fact

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he need do no such thing. In Mr. Bernstein's case above cited (and the instances can be multiplied), the Consul had before him the fact that Mr. Bernstein was not a Russian subject, had never been one, and was then a citizen of the United States.

The real requirement was and is buying a ticket on Russia's steamboat line. Then the visa follows without demur.

The interest which this question has aroused is indicated by an address delivered by the Hon. Rufus B. Smith, President of the Bar Association of Cincinnati, at the Temple Club of Congregation B'nai Israel of that city on April 5, 1911 (See Appendix IV), as also by a series of articles in the New York *Evening Mail,* beginning on June 22 of this year. The State Legislatures of California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Montana, Nevada and Washington have also passed resolutions favoring the abrogation of the treaty. (See p. 211, *post.*)

Our diplomatic history is not without precedents that should serve as a guide in emergencies like the present. When in 1876, the Government of Great Britain attempted to restrict the application of the extradition provisions of the treaty of 1842, between the United States and that nation by seeking to control its interpretation by the provisions of an act of Parliament passed in 1870, President Grant and Secretary of State Hamilton Fish protested energetically. President Grant declared it to be intolerable that a purely *domestic* enactment of the British Parliament passed in 1870 could qualify or restrict the application of an *international* agreement entered into in 1842 and faithfully observed by both parties to it without dissent for almost a generation.

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When long continued and patient remonstrance had no effect, President Grant on June 20, 1876, sent a special message to Congress in which he recited the facts at issue and added that pending Great Britain's refusal to execute the existing treaty, he would not take any action, without an expression of the wish of Congress that he should do so, either in making or granting requisitions for the surrender of fugitive criminals under that treaty. He further asked Congress, in its wisdom, to determine whether the particular article in question should be any longer regarded as obligatory on the United States or as forming part of the supreme law of the land. This was equivalent to a notice to Great Britain that unless Congress directed otherwise, President Grant would suspend the operation of the extradition clause of the treaty of 1842 because of the violation of its terms by the Government of Great Britain.

The unqualified stand taken by President Grant that one of the parties to a treaty could not change or alter its terms or construction or attach new conditions to its execution without the assent of the other, resulted in the withdrawal by Great Britain of her contention, and on December 23, 1876, President Grant was able to announce to Congress that Great Britain was prepared to observe the extradition clause of the treaty in accordance with the interpretation put upon it by the United States.

In this case, the question at issue affected merely the extradition of fugitive criminals, yet President Grant deemed it of sufficient importance practically to suspend the operation of a clause of a treaty when he considered that its terms had been violated. The question at issue between the United States and Russia involves not a mere matter of the extradition of

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criminals but a fundamental right of American citizenship. In the two cases involving, on the one hand, the extradition provisions of the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, and, on the other hand, the travel and sojourn provisions of the treaty of 1832 with Russia, the points at issue are almost precisely similar. Great Britain, after observing the treaty for nearly thirty years, attempted by an act of municipal legislation to limit or change the rights which were conceded to the United States by treaty; Russia, after a similar period of faithful observance of the treaty of 1832, has for a generation persistently violated the letter and spirit of the treaty on a like pretext. We have seen what action President Grant took in 1876. In 1911 the treaty with Russia is still permitted to remain in force.

It is apparent that relief must be sought otherwise than through diplomatic channels. Congress possesses plenary if not exclusive power to act in the premises, and to it American citizenship must appeal for the protection and preservation of its rights.

To use the language of the Declaration of Independence: "We have Petitioned for Redress Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury." Satisfied that the righteousness of our cause will appeal to it we submit these "Facts . . to a candid world."

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APPENDIX I

(Translation)

CONSULAR TREATY

Between the German Empire and Russia of December 8 (November 28), 1874

(*Reichsgesetzblatt*, 1875, p. 145)

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Germany and Russia of February 10 (January 29), 1894, including such part of the final protocol of February 9, 1897, relating thereto, as modified by the additional treaty and protocol of July 28 (15), 1904.

(Main Treaty.—*Reichsgesetzblatt*, 1894, p. 153; Final Protocol.—*Deutscher Reichsanzeiger*, February 10, 1897; Additional Treaty.—*Reichsgesetzblatt*, 1905, p. 35.)

TREATY.

Art. 1. The subjects of the two contracting parties who have established themselves or who temporarily sojourn in the territory of the other, shall, in the pursuit of commerce or trade, enjoy the same rights as, and be subject to no higher or other taxes than the inhabitants of the respective countries. The subjects of each party shall reciprocally enjoy, in the territory of the other, the same rights, privileges, liberties, benefits and immunities as the subjects of the most favored nation.

It is mutually understood, however, that the above agreement shall not in any way interfere with the special laws, decrees and ordinances, with respect to commerce, trade and police, which are in force or may be enacted in the country of either of the contracting parties and are equally applicable to all foreigners.

Art. 12. Merchants, manufacturers and other traders who show by the possession of trade credentials (*Gewerbelegitimationskarte*), issued by the authorities of their country, that they are authorized to engage in trade in the state in which they reside, shall have the right personally or through travellers in their service to make purchases or to solicit orders and also to bring in samples, in the territory of the other contracting party. The said merchants, manufacturers and other traders or commercial travellers shall reciprocally with respect to passports and the taxes levied for carrying on commerce, be accorded the same treatment as the subjects of the most favored nation.

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Final Protocol

Part I

To the text of the treaty.

To Art. 1 and 12. In regard to passports, the subjects of both parties shall be treated as those of the most favored nation.

The term during which the visa of a passport shall be valid, is fixed, in Russia, at a period of six months.

This provision applies also to the passport visas of German commercial travellers of the Hebrew Faith.

The date of the crossing of the boundary shall, in the future, be noted by the Russian and the German authorities on the licenses (*Scheine*), according to the Russian as well as the German calendar.

The licenses (*Scheine*) shall also, in the future, as at present, be issued as well to Israelites as to Christians.

To Art. 12. In the issuance of licenses to trade and in the amount of the tax therefor, no distinction shall be made between persons of the Christian religion and those of the Hebrew religion.

(Translation)

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Between Austria-Hungary and Russia, of February 2 (15), 1906
In Force Since February 16 (March 1), 1906

(Treaty.—*Reichsgesetzblatt*, 1906, No. 49, pp. 493-4, 520.)

Art. 12. Merchants, manufacturers and other traders of either of the contracting parties who show, by producing trade credentials (*Gewerbelegitimationskarte*), issued by the proper authorities of the home country, that they are authorized to engage there in commerce and industry and that they pay there all lawful taxes and imposts, shall have the right, either personally or through travellers in their service, to make purchases or to solicit orders in the territory of the other contracting party.

In order to enjoy in Russia the right provided for in the first paragraph of this article, the said merchants, manufacturers and other traders must be provided with special trade licenses for which the fee levied for the benefit of the State shall not exceed 150 roubles for a whole year or 75 roubles for the second half of the year.

Their commercial travellers must each be provided, in addition, with a personal trade license for which the fee, levied for the benefit of the State, shall not exceed 50 roubles for a whole year or 25 roubles for the second half of the year. The licenses provided for in the second paragraph of this article may be issued

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in the names of the persons who actually repair to Russia, in which case, these persons shall not be required to provide themselves with additional personal licenses.

As regards the issue of the licenses and the amount of the fee therefor, no distinction shall be made on account of the religious affiliations of the merchants, manufacturers, traders or commercial travellers. Also, with respect to the term during which the visa of the passports shall be valid, which is fixed for Russia at a period of six months, the religion of the parties in interest makes no difference.

The trade credentials (*Gewerbelegitimationskarte*) shall be drawn up in accordance with a form agreed upon between the two high contracting parties.

The two contracting parties shall reciprocally make known to each other who are the authorities competent to issue trade credentials (*Gewerbelegitimationskarte*), and the rules and regulations governing the business of the bearers of such credentials.

(Eight additional paragraphs to this article.)

FINAL PROTOCOL

To Art. 1 and 12. In regard to passports, the subjects of the contracting parties, except as regard visas of passports, shall be treated as those of the most favored nation.

The term during which the visa of a passport shall be valid is fixed in Russia at a period of six months.

This stipulation applies also to the passport visas of Austrian and Hungarian commercial travellers of the Hebrew faith.

Licenses shall also be issued in the future, as at present, to Israelities as well as to Christians.

(Translation)

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION

Between France and Russia of March 20 (April 1), 1874, with modifications by the

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION

of September 16 (29), 1905

Ratifications exchanged February 7 (20), 1906

(Treaty.—British and Foreign State Papers, Vol. 65, p. 225 et seq.; Commercial Convention.—Official *Journal de la Republique Française*, February 25, 1906, p. 1273 et seq., also in *Archives Diplomatiques*, 1906, Vol. II, Nos. 4 and 5, p. 256.)

Art. 4. Merchants, manufacturers, and other traders of either of the two countries who show, by the production of trade cre-

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dentials (*cartes de legitimation industrielle*), issued by the authorities of their country, that they are authorized to engage there in commerce or industry, and that they pay there all lawful taxes and imposts, shall have the right personally, or through travellers in their service, to make purchases or to solicit orders in the territory of the other contracting party.

In order to enjoy, in Russia, the right provided for in the first paragraph of this article, the said merchants, manufacturers, and other traders must be provided with special licenses for which the charge, collected for the benefit of the State, shall not exceed 150 roubles for a whole year and 75 roubles for the second half of the year.

Their commercial travellers must each be provided, in addition, with a personal license for which the charge, collected for the benefit of the State, shall not exceed 50 roubles for a whole year or 25 roubles for the second half of the year. The licenses provided for in the second paragraph of this article may be issued in the names of the persons who actually repair to Russia, in which case these persons shall not be required to provide themselves with additional personal licenses.

In the issue of licenses and the amount of the tax therefor, no distinction shall be made by reason of the religious affiliation of the said merchants, manufacturers, traders or commercial travellers. Also, there shall be no distinction made by reason of the religion of the parties in interest respecting the term for which the visa of the passports shall be valid, which is fixed at a period of six months in Russia.

The trade credentials (*cartes de legitimation industrielle*), shall be drawn up in accordance with a form agreed upon between the two high contracting parties.

The two contracting parties shall reciprocally make known to each other who are the competent authorities to issue trade credentials (*cartes de legitimation industrielle*), and the rules and regulations governing the business of the bearers of such credentials.

(Eight other paragraphs to this article.)

TRANSLATION AND SUMMARY OF A DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

DECEMBER 27, 1909

(*Journal Officiel*, 28 December, 1909)

THE PRESIDENT: M. Hippolyte Laroche has the floor to speak upon his interpellation respecting the enforcement of the treaties of March 20 (April 1), 1874, and 16 (19) September, 1905, with Russia.

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M. HIPPOLYTE LAROCHE: Gentlemen, on two occasions, the Russian Government has made treaties of commerce with France, the fundamental intent of which it has later totally declined to regard; I refer to that which invests our citizens with the right freely to enter Russia. In the presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, I shall call the attention of the Chamber to the disregard of obligations involving acts which this Chamber has approved—a disregard in consequence of which the interests and rights of numerous French travelers are sacrificed by an interpretation unacceptable to us.

The matter is simple and does not require extensive explanation.

In 1874, a treaty was contracted between Russia and us, eight or ten lines of which I will read you.

Article I. The French in Russia and Russians in France may respectively, upon conforming to the laws of the country, have the liberty to enter, travel and sojourn in all parts of the territory and possessions of the respective parties in order to attend to their affairs.

The preceding provisions do not in any particular nullify the laws, ordinances and special regulations respecting commerce, industry and police in each of the two countries, and generally applicable to all foreigners.

These provisions do not permit any equivocation; they concern and embrace all the citizens of the two States, and do not permit of any distinction to the detriment of any class of citizens. Not one word permits France to exclude from their benefit any subjects of the Czar, and she has never dreamed of it. Not one word permits the Russian Government to exclude from the benefit of these provisions any of our inhabitants if they are French citizens and their citizenship is not contested.

Nevertheless, the treaty once concluded, the Russian Government draws a distinction between different classes of the French people to whom it undertakes to close its frontiers, namely, members of the clergy, freethinkers—and Jews. They are not more inclusive.

These infringements of the common rights created by the treaty have not failed to occasion much uneasiness. Also France took advantage in the negotiation of a new agreement in 1905 to account to the Government of the Czar the ill effect of the restrictions put upon the admission of our citizens visiting Russian territory. Our friendly representations were received in good part at St. Petersburg; and we cherished the illusion of believing that we had obtained what we had wished for. No attempt was made to modify the terms of the Treaty of 1874; But the intention to break with the practices of the past was manifested anew in the drawing up of Art. 4 of the new convention. Up to

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that time, the tax imposed on travelers in Russia was triple for the Jews and duration of their sojourn in Russian territory was reduced by half. Art. 4 of the Convention of 1905, abolished this inequality and formulated a definite rule: "no distinction shall be made whatever be the religion."

The promise to let all travelers sojourn an equal length of time, implied of course, that of allowing them first to enter Russia; and far from seeing a snare in this Art. 4, far from recognizing a greater deception, it was not imagined that Russia, in denying the duration of the validity of a passport, reserved the right to do worse, to repulse the bearer and not even to let him enter her territory.

The intent, which we must attribute to the adoption of the new act, was emphasized with striking force on the 14th of December, 1905, from the same tribune from which I now have the honor to speak. The Chamber discussed its ratification; the President of the Customs' Commission, at that time our former colleague, M. Noël, now Senator, gave utterance to these words reported in the *Journal Officiel* and I beg you to impress them on your minds:

> We have gained the point that no account will be taken of religion; and we have declared that France will never put her signature at the bottom of a treaty which makes any difference of treatment among her travellers.

M. Noël, as well as my friend, M. Lauraine, whom I call upon as witness, had just taken part at St. Petersburg as delegate from the Ministry of Commerce in the drawing up of the new treaty, article by article. From the mouth of the Russian negotiators, he had received adherence to the French idea. He believed their word and communicated it with a confidence that received currency. And the Chamber approved, convinced that every misunderstanding had ceased between the Republic and her ally.

It amounted to nothing. The misunderstanding has not ceased. The difference of treatment, proclaimed by M. Noël thenceforth impossible, the Government of the Czar persists in making. In spite of the text which prohibits it, it has done so publicly, officially, systematically, in daily practice, in a manner prejudicial and vexatious to the Jews, the freethinkers and the French priests. It refuses to receive them in Russia unless by virtue of authority, exceptionally accorded as a favor, often at the personal intercession of our Ambassador or our Minister of Foreign Affairs. We make acknowledgment to the Minister in such cases, for his obliging intercession; but it must be understood that we are not satisfied with obtaining as a precarious favor what we demand by right.

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Moreover, how many travelers are in position to resort to the Minister himself and to his good offices? Most of the time an introduction is lacking, sufficient to reach him. An intermediary is not at hand to plead their cause, if they live far from Paris; and their sole recourse is to proceed regularly, that is to say, in the following manner:

The formality of passports, suppressed almost everywhere, exists and is of great importance in Russia. A Frenchman, desiring to visit Russia, requests a passport at the prefecture of his Department. Until last year, it was given to him for what it was worth, without any inquisition being made into his religion; but for some months past, the Russian police has obtained from our prefects a strange co-operation: our prefects themselves inquire as to the religion of the applicant and affix upon the passport of the freethinker or the Jew the damaging statement which subjects him to the ill-will of the imperial authorities.

The Russian Consuls often demand a baptismal certificate.

M. Francis de Pressensé: You know that there are two circulars, one of the 22d December, 1908, the other of the 26 April, 1909, which precisely fixes what you now complain of.

This is not merely the act of the prefects. It is the act of M. Clemenceau.

M. Hippolyte Laroche: This is not the spontaneous act of the prefects. I disavow their responsibility; they obey the orders of their chief.

Perhaps it is appropriate to recall that formerly when the quinquennial census of our population was taken, the religious affiliation of each head of a family was inquired into. This information was only sought for purely statistical purposes and never served as a pretext for inquisitorial investigations into personal beliefs. Later—this was given up and does not appear in the enumerations of the last quarter of a century. How can you reconcile this scrupulous care, this precedent, with the instructions ordering that the religious affiliation of the bearer shall appear upon the passports which the prefects issue when it is placed there not for any statistical interest, but in this instance to serve only religious intolerance or at least with the known purpose of subjecting our fellow citizens to religious intolerance in the East.

As Russia does not keep her engagements, we do not refer to it, capitulate and bow with easy resignation. The instructions of the President of the Council of the 22 December, 1908, and 26 April last, charge the prefects to inform the interested parties that they cannot count upon the guarantees written in the treaties. Are you a freethinker? Then the Russian Consuls "may refuse their visé to the passport borne by one who does not

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belong to any positive religion." These are the terms of the circular of the 26 April, 1909.

Are you a Jew? If so, you will not be admitted, "unless exceptionally to enter Russia" and if you are admitted, the duration of the validity of your French passport, which is six months for Christians, will be for you "for only three months." What becomes of Art. 4 of the Convention of 1905? Above all, if the prefects omit to take note of the religion "this statement is essential." I extract these citations from the circular of 22 December, 1908.

I cannot refrain from noting the contrast between the attitude of the French Government and that of the small States, which have not deemed it expedient to lend themselves to illegal requirements. A Jewish merchant of my acquaintance, knowing to what he was exposed by the mention of his religious faith, upon his passport, if he undertook to go to Moscow, and passing through the Kingdom of Bavaria, asked of the Bavarian Government if a passport for Russia would be delivered to him at Munich without mentioning this fact. Here follows the reply within eight days, which was sent to him by the Minister of State: "The Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs has decided that the religion of the holders of passports destined for Russia need not be indicated by the Bavarian authorities. I so advise you in reply to your inquiry of the 23d of July."

Without doubt, Russia is free to govern her native Jews and freethinkers by exceptional laws; she is free to pen them within certain defined territories, to prevent them from entering numerous professions, from becoming land owners, to prevent four-fifths of their children having access to schools, etc. When she legalizes these acts, they are of interest only to Russian subjects within the empire, we have not the right to object, and we keep our opinions to ourselves. Russia can equally impose upon strangers enjoying her hospitality many a disagreeable obligation, such as presenting oneself on certain days at the police office and of paying enormous taxes, either for remaining in the city, or for going from one city to another, etc. Russia, in one word, may prescribe a thousand measures that please her and apply them to French travelers providing that these measures are equally applicable to all strangers.

But the Treaties of 1874 and 1905 do not permit that the length of residence of certain of our fellow citizens be reduced nor allow her to prohibit them entrance under the pretext that their religious faith is not that of the Russian people, or that the French point of view, so far as concerns these points, is unpleasing in the eyes of the Government of the Czar. If one admits that Russia, in the execution of the Treaties of 1874 and 1905, is

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free to make differences between Frenchmen on account of creed, it would be necessary also to admit that she is free to differentiate among them on account of their political opinions and to close her doors to members of one party, the Republican party, for example, whose attitude of mind seems to be far removed from the Russian.

In times gone by, without doubt, before the days of treaties, the Russian Government had full power to act in this way and to consult her own convenience, but since it has a treaty with us, it is bound by its engagements. Now the first article of the Treaty of 1874 is absolute. All Frenchmen may enter Russia on condition, well understood, on conforming to the laws of the country. It is self-evident that they cannot conform to the laws of the country before they enter. Consequently, they must first enter, since the Treaty of 1874 gives full right, when it says, "the French may enter Russia and attend to their affairs there with full liberty." The phrase is clear and if it does not mean what it says, we will have to give up trying to understand the language of Voltaire, famous for its clearness.

Putting aside all possible quibbles, this remains above all contradiction: That the Parliament, when these treaties were submitted for consideration, read them with candor, without seeking for a secret criptograph, without discovering it in them, without even suspecting in them any hidden sense contrary to its plain and evident intent. It is incontrovertible that when the act of 1905 was approved after having heard M. Noël, just returned from Russia, making the declaration which you remember, the Chamber believed that every distinction on account of religion had been abandoned by Russia in the reception to be accorded our travelers.

Why did we not open negotiations with Russia for the purpose of fixing the interpretation of the fundamental provision of our treaties of commerce?

In fact, while Russia has preserved for herself reactionary laws, she sees rising about her borders the flood of more modern ideas and she has not failed at times to support them among neighboring nations. Did she not at the same time as France sign the great Treaty of Berlin on the 13 July, 1878, recognizing and establishing the independence of Roumania? Did not the Russian plenipotentiaries collaborate in drawing up Art. 44 of that treaty which is as follows: "The citizens of all powers, merchants or others, shall be treated in Roumania without distinction as to religion, upon a footing of perfect equality"?

When we suggest to Russia to apply in the treatment of French travelers the principles and the maxims which she has had the wisdom to recognize, and helped to impose on others, she will have difficulty in saying no to us.

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The United States is carrying on negotiations to the same end. In his first message Mr. Taft announced that the matter would engage his attention. (After quoting the resolution adopted by Congress in March, 1909, M. Laroche proceeded.)

Gentlemen, from two sides of the Atlantic, the identical demand is made. It is the voice of the twentieth century speaking. The United States will not be content with partial and incomplete concessions. They persist in demanding all or nothing. The time is ripe for us to give standing to our own. It will be a pity to let another power take from us the lead in the crusade for the triumph of the great ideas of humanity so ably defended by France in the past. (After an account of the negotiations with certain cantons of Switzerland which put restrictions upon the right of foreign Jews to enter such cantons and the successful efforts of the French Government to have the rights of French citizens irrespective of religion recognized in Switzerland, he continued.)

It is under these conditions that the Franco-Swiss Convention of the 30 June, 1864, was concluded, fixing thenceforth that all Frenchmen would be put upon the same footing and treated in equal manner throughout the twenty-two cantons. The Federation has honored its signature and has executed with fidelity for forty-five years all clauses of the treaty which she subscribed.

The Government of the Czar, signatory of the treaties conceived by us in the same spirit and containing similar clauses, evades them by excluding from their benefits French Jews, priests and freethinkers.

I hope that the Government of the Republic will know how to effect with the Russian Ministers the half of what Napoleon III accomplished with the Swiss Federation, and that she will impose on our ally no new engagements, but the simple execution of those which it seemed to renew or make four years ago and which were the *sine qua non* of the ratification of the last treaty by the chambers.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, in his reply, quoted the Treaty of April 1, 1874, which is in effect the same as Art. 1 of the treaty between the United States and Russia of December 18, 1832. And he quoted in support of the ministerial interpretation of the meaning of the treaty the opinion of M. Louis Renault to the effect that the treaty, by its clause rendering travelers subject to the prevailing laws and ordinances of Russia, in a large measure gave Russia the right to determine who shall cross her borders. If police regulations take account of the religion of individuals, the French must submit, and cannot expect their own laws, which do not take account of religion, to prevail and to determine the rights of citizens traveling in Russia. This is

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an internal matter and the treaty only provides against any differential treatment among foreigners. The Treaty of 1905 does not contain any clause to the effect that the passports must be viséed no matter what the religion of the applicant. The Minister of Foreign Affairs added that it had only been since his attention had been called to the matter by M. Laroche that he had taken up this question, since he had never had any complaint on the subject; that he understood that commercial travelers had freely received passports to enter Russia. He had had an investigation made at the Chamber of Commerce in Paris and elsewhere and there was no complaint by commercial travelers there or at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the subject. To this M. Laroche replied that the complaints had been addressed to the President of the Council of the League of the Rights of Man. The Minister of Foreign Affairs defended the circular referred to by M. Laroche on the ground that it prevented delay in procuring visas of passports by Russian Consular authorities. Since whenever the information desired by the Russian authorities was not provided, inquiries are made which delay delivery of the passport. The circulars mentioned were issued in order to avoid these inconveniences. As for the demand that France take steps to have the Russian Government admit all Frenchmen without exception, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said he would accept this, but he feared that he would be on poor ground if he had to undertake to discuss an interpretation of the clause of the treaty with the Russian Government. Because whatever were the declarations made from the platform during the discussion of the Treaty of 1905, the text of the treaty shows the French Government was not in a good position to obtain the satisfaction which was so legitimately demanded. He did not admit the right to demand that the religion of the applicant should appear on the passport, but it was simply a matter for finding a practical means to allow French citizens to enter Russia with as little difficulty as possible. As for the action of the Bavarian Government, it had effected nothing. France had a right to decline to state on the passport the religion of the holder, but inconveniences, delays and inquiries would result, and it was to avoid these difficulties that it was preferred to answer all questions. France replied as did Bavaria, but we refer to what the United States has done, and Russia's reply, "What about your laws respecting Chinese immigration?" To these, M. Laroche replied that the United States had no treaty with China. The Minister of Foreign Affairs admitted the cases were not similar, but he added that all countries could, by police regulations, control the entry of certain foreigners. To which, Mr. Laroche answered provided there were not treaties that prevented it. The Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the United

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States had received no satisfaction from the Russian Government, but that he was ready to undertake to take steps with the Russian Government to have the matter in dispute remedied. Further, he would willingly undertake these steps at the same time as the Government of the United States to relieve the situation complained of.

M. FRANCIS DE PRESSENSÉ, in speaking to the question, disputed the interpretation which M. Louis Renault put upon the terms of the Treaties of 1874 and 1905 and held that there was ample authority for the view that the treaties do not permit of any distinction being drawn by Russia between the citizens of France who have entered Russian territory. He demanded that France take immediate steps to do everything possible at St. Petersburg that the differential treatment be not maintained, and that the obnoxious French circulars of December, 1908, and April, 1909, which put France in the position of being a party in a measure to the differential treatment imposed by Russia, be withdrawn. He drew attention to the fact that this was not the first time that a question of this kind was considered by the French Parliament. It was up frequently under the July monarchy, when Switzerland and Saxony were involved in the controversy, and France, in 1835, through the Duke de Broglie, adopted a very strong attitude. King Louis Phillipe, himself, in an audience which he granted to M. Crémieux, President of the Central Consistory of the Jews, declared that it was not only the interest, but the duty of France to obtain respect for the fundamental principles of her constitution. At that time the question concerned an analogous occurrence which had happened in Switzerland, and M. Carnot, son of the great Carnot and father of the President of the Republic, expounded clearly the principles which should control. M. Beaumont, the friend of de Tocqueville, took part in the discussion, and M. Crémieux expounded the law which has application in the present instance. France had stipulated that French citizens should receive the same treatment in Switzerland as Swiss citizens. Switzerland had replied, "You do receive the same treatment as Swiss citizens, but there are Swiss citizens and Swiss Jews. The French Jews receive the same treatment as Swiss Jews." M. Guizot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had declared that he regretted this interpretation, but he could not contest it. M. Crémieux, on the other hand, demonstrated by strong arguments, that France demanded of Switzerland that all French citizens, without regard to religion, creed, or opinion, should enjoy the same rights as Swiss citizens; that Switzerland might have Jews who were debarred from the right of citizenship, but that she had no right on that account to deprive a single French citizen of the rights belonging to Swiss citizens. He regretted that the Government

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had not undertaken negotiations if these were necessary, to obtain the change in the Treaty of 1905. He particularly regretted it, not because it was a question of inconvenience which might be caused to a Frenchman who wished to enter Russian territory, but because it put France in the position of seeming to connive at the differential treatment of French citizens of one creed as against those of another. The reply that the question as to one's religion was asked of the applicant for the passport in order to prevent the prohibition of entry into Russia was not sufficient to prevent the Bavarian Government from insisting that it would not be a party to such a view and that it would not make such an inquisition. He criticised severely the issuance of the circulars referred to above by the French Government. He drew attention to the fact that in 1815 just after the Congress of Vienna, Turkey had made a treaty with Austria, by the terms of which Turkish subjects were to receive in Austria the same treatment as Austrian subjects. Austria undertook to treat Ottoman Jews differently from other Ottoman subjects because she treated her own Jews differently from her other subjects. The Sublime Porte protested that she could not permit of the slightest difference being made between any Turkish subjects no matter what their creed, and in September, 1815, M. de Metternich gave Turkey satisfaction, and thenceforward all Turkish subjects were treated alike.

He referred to the negotiations between the United States and Russia on the passport question, mentioned earlier in the debate, and that the immigration legislation of the United States had been made to serve the purpose of a *tuquoque*, but nevertheless the United States had not failed to demand that its point of view be upheld, and he recited various steps which the United States had taken.

In conclusion, he demanded that France return to the position adopted under the July Monarchy, and that she speak to Russia in the same language that the Duke de Broglie adopted in 1835, and that not only the advantages said to be obtained by the United States be secured, but that France secure the same recognition from Russia that Turkey acquired from Austria under Metternich in 1815.

THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, in concluding the debate, stated that the circulars that had been referred to had been issued only to avoid the difficulties met with at the frontier on the part of French travelers who neglected to conform to the interpretation of the Treaty which Russia put upon it; that as soon as his attention was drawn to the objections raised he had written to the Minister of the Interior that, owing to the delicacy of the question, Government officials should only advise applicants for passports that they would be subjected to inconvenience if they would not answer the question as to their religion, but to

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make the entry only with the consent of the applicant. He added that much to his regret, France was not in a position to demand that French laws be applied in Russian territory, just as Russia is not in a position to demand that Russian laws be applied in French territory; since the treaty was in existence respecting the issuance of passports, and the Convention of 1905 fixed the conditions under which the passports were to be visèed, the French Government had to conform to the provisions adopted by her when this treaty was agreed to. But, he was prepared to renew negotiations with the Russian Government to procure an interpretation of the treaty which would give satisfaction.

At the conclusion of the debate the following was passed:

The Chamber, considering that Russia does not respect the provisions of the Treaty of 1874 and of the Convention of 1905 as equally applicable to the citizens of the two states, without regard to religion, and confident that the Government will undertake negotiations to establish the interpretation of these treaties, passes to the order of the day.

APPENDIX II

RUSSIA AND THE AMERICAN PASSPORT *

BY LOUIS MARSHALL, ESQ.

The character of a nation is the reflex of the character of its citizens. If they are virtuous, virile, and self-respecting, the nation will of necessity possess the same qualities. If they have no pride in the honor and dignity of their citizenship, it inevitably follows that the national sense of honor is lacking, or falls below the ideal standard which should prevail. Whenever the citizens of a country as a mass fail to thrill in response to great achievements, or to resent a national insult, it must be due either to lack of information or to a want of that spirit by which great commonwealths have been created and preserved. Rome became a world power when, with conscious pride, its sons gloried in the declaration, "civis Romanus sum." It fell when the members of the State ceased to respond to that magic phrase.

American citizenship has hitherto been regarded as a priceless treasure. Men have gladly given for it their lives and all their material possessions. It has meant to them life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It has been to them a badge of honor and distinction, and the richest guerdon of all their hopes and aspirations. It has peopled the wilderness and lighted the torch of progress and civilization. It has challenged universal respect, and has gained for itself the good will of well nigh all the peoples of the earth.

* Address before the Council of American Hebrew Congregations in New York, January 19, 1911.

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And yet there rests a stain on the honor of our Nation and on the integrity of American citizenship; for the passport issued by the State Department of the United States, bearing the great seal of our country, and which vouches for the citizenship of him to whom it is issued, is dishonored, rejected, and arbitrarily disregarded by the Russian Government whenever the citizen by whom it is presented happens to be a Jew. It matters not if he be able to trace his ancestry to those who landed with Columbus, to those who were among the settlers who came to New York in 1655, to those who fought in the War of Independence. It matters not that none of their kith or kin ever was a subject of Russia. All are denied the privilege of entering its domain, though panoplied with the armor and the shield of American citizenship.

For more than thirty years this has been the declared policy of the Russian Government. Its discrimination against our citizens has been persistently and constantly avowed and acted upon. Men of every class have suffered the same ignominy and contumely. No man within the hearing of my voice who professes to be a Jew, however eloquent in true Americanism his life has been, can venture within the walls which Russia has erected against the outside world, even though accredited by a passport from our Government, without having his credentials figuratively torn into shreds and cast defiantly into his face.

As a Jew he might look down upon his persecutors with pity and contempt, and suffer in silence as his ancestors did for centuries. But he is now more than a Jew—he is also an American citizen, and the hand that smites him inflicts a stain on his citizenship. It is not the Jew who is insulted; it is the American people. And the finding of a proper remedy against this degradation is not a Jewish, but an American question. The discussion of it has no proper part in the proceedings of this convention, except for the purpose of calling to the attention of the American people the facts which cannot have been sufficiently impressed upon their minds, else they would have long since clamored for redress.

What has been apparently overlooked, or at least has not been fully appreciated, is the prime consideration that, ever since 1832, Russia has been under treaty obligation to accord to all of our citizens, without distinction, the liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts of her territory and to guarantee to them security and protection. The first article of this treaty reads thus:

> There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party wherever foreign commerce is

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permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

On the very face of this article are written the two important underlying theories of every treaty, that it evidences a contractual relation, a compact between the nations entering into it, and that the obligations and rights created by it are reciprocal. The two nations are spoken of as "the high contracting parties," the liberty of commerce and navigation is referred to as "reciprocal," and the inhabitants of the several States are "mutually" to have the liberties which are defined in unequivocal and unambiguous terms.

As was said by Mr. Justice Miller in the Head Money Cases (112 U. S. 598):

A treaty is primarily a compact between independent nations. It depends for the enforcement of its provisions on the interest and the honor of the Governments which are parties to it.

In its construction the same rules which govern other compacts properly apply. (United States v. Reynes, 9 How. 127.) There is no rule of interpretation applicable to treaties or to private contracts which would authorize either of the parties to make exceptions by construction, where the parties have not thought proper to make them. (Society for Propagation of Gospel v. New Haven, 8 Wheat. 464, 488, 489; Rhode Island v. Massachusetts, 12 Pet. 722.)

As indicative of the accepted rule of interpretation of treaties, the language of Mr. Justice Field in Geofroy v. Riggs (133 U. S. 271), is significant:

It is a general principle of construction with respect to treaties that they shall be liberally construed, so as to carry out the apparent intention of the parties to secure equality and reciprocity between them. As they are contracts between independent nations, in their construction, words are to be taken in their ordinary meaning, as understood in the public law of nations, and not in any artificial or special sense impressed upon them by local law, unless such restricted sense is clearly intended. And it has been held by this court that where a treaty admits of two constructions, one restrictive of rights that may be claimed under it and the other favorable to them, the latter is to be preferred.

There is no exception, express or implied, in the first or any other article of the Treaty of 1832. Its terms are of universal application. They include, not some, but all of the inhabitants of the high contracting parties. They give the liberty to sojourn and reside within the territories of the respective nations, not to some, but to all of their citizens. There is no distinction of race

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or color, creed or sex. No discrimination is contemplated or permitted. All Russians are to be admitted here. All Americans are to be admitted there.

If it were suggested by our Government that no Russian subject who is a resident of St. Petersburg or of Moscow, or a member of the Greek Catholic Church, should be accorded the rights and privileges secured by this treaty, we would be regarded as guilty of a gross violation of its letter and its spirit. If Russia should declare that no citizens of the United States residing west of the Mississippi or south of the Ohio, should receive the benefits of this treaty, not only the South and West, but our entire country would stand aghast at the dishonor inflicted on the entire nation. If Russia should announce that it would not honor the passport of the United States when held by an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian, a Methodist, or a Roman Catholic, our country would not look upon this breach of treaty obligation as a mere insult to the Episcopalians or the Presbyterians, the Methodists or the Roman Catholics of this country, but would justly treat it as a blow inflicted upon every man who holds dear the title of American citizen.

Though this proposition is so plain that discussion and illustration are alike unnecessary, Russia has persisted in the practice of requiring its consuls within the jurisdiction of the United States to interrogate American citizens as to their race and religious faith, and upon ascertainment thereof to deny to Jews authentication of passports or legal documents for use in Russia.

The existence of this practice was denounced by President Cleveland in the very words which have just been used, in his annual message to Congress in 1895; yet, in spite of this protest, this practice has continued ever since, and not only Russian Consuls, but Russian Ambassadors have refused to visé passports after ascertaining, as a result of inquiry, that the bearer, though an American citizen, is also a Jew.

The Russian Government has thus broken its compact, flouted its obligations, and ignored a series of continued protests voiced by every President of the United States since the administration of President Hayes.

In the meantime the United States has sacredly observed the obligation of this treaty. Its highest court has, at the instance of the Russian Government, enforced it most drastically and under conditions when, by strict construction, Russia might well have been denied that which it demanded as of right, under the terms of this very treaty whose obligations it has thus deliberately disregarded. It will be instructive by way of contrast to consider the facts and the decision in Tucker *vs.* Alexandroff (183 U. S. 424). Alexandroff was a conscript in the Russian naval service. He was assigned to the duties of an assistant

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physician. In 1899 he was detailed, with fifty-three others, to Philadelphia, to take possession of and man the cruiser *Variag*, then under construction by Cramp and Sons under a contract with the Russian Government. While the vessel was still under construction, and before its acceptance by the Russian Government, Alexandroff deserted, went to New York, where he renounced his allegiance to the Czar of Russia, and declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. At the instance of the Russian Vice-Consul, Alexandroff was arrested on the charge of desertion, in accordance with the terms of Article IX of the Treaty of 1832. This provided that the consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents of the two contracting parties

> are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities, for the search, arrest, detention, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be detained until the time when they shall be restored to the vessels to which they belonged, or sent back to their own country by a vessel of the same nation or any other vessel whatsoever.

It was contended on behalf of Alexandroff that when he arrived at Philadelphia the cruiser was not a ship, that at the time of his desertion she had not been accepted by the Russian Government, had neither equipment nor armament, had not received on board her crew, nor had she been commissioned for active service, and was not therefore a ship of war.

Notwithstanding the facts upon which stress was thus laid, the Supreme Court held that on a liberal interpretation of the treaty the *Variag* was a ship of war, and Alexandroff, having been detailed to her service, was, from the time she became a ship, a part of her crew. Alexandroff was therefore surrendered to the Russian Government, without a quibble, without an effort to do violence to the language of the treaty, without seeking to implant upon it exceptions which it did not contain, and in spite of the fact that, on the strict interpretation that would have been given to a criminal or penal statute of our own country, he would doubtless have been discharged.

The reason for this adjudication is to be found in the words of Mr. Justice Brown, which, when compared with the interpretation which Russia has given to the first articles of this same treaty, emphasizes the astonishment evoked in any well constituted mind at the wanton disregard by Russia of the sanctity of its national honor. Says the distinguished jurist, in terms that reflect credit upon our jurisprudence:

> We think, then, that the rights of the parties must be determined by the treaty, but that this particular convention being operative upon both

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powers and intended for their mutual protection, should be interpreted in a spirit of *uberrima fides,* and in a manner to carry out its manifest purpose. (Taylor, on International Law, Section 383.) As treaties are solemn engagements entered into between independent nations for the common advancement of their interests and the interests of civilization, and as their main object is not only to avoid war and secure a lasting and perpetual peace, but to promote a friendly feeling between the people of the two countries, they should be interpreted in that broad and liberal spirit which is calculated to make for the existence of a perpetual amity, so far as it can be done without the sacrifice of individual rights or those principles of personal liberty which lie at the foundation of our jurisprudence. It is said by Chancellor Kent in his "Commentaries" (Vol. I, page 174): "Treaties of every kind are to receive a fair and liberal interpretation according to the intention of the contracting parties, and are to be kept with the most scrupulous good faith. Their meaning is to be ascertained by the same rules of construction and course of reasoning which we apply to the interpretation of private contracts."

This decision was rendered just nine years ago, and one would have believed that, with such an exalted example of the faithful performance on the part of our Government and all of its departments of the behests of this treaty, Russia would have hearkened to the representations of our Government, demanding that it should recognize its reciprocal obligations and give full faith and credit to its own treaty obligations. It has, however, remained deaf to the oft-repeated and earnest expostulations which our Government has addressed to it. It has drawn the lines of discrimination more harshly. It has excluded great American merchants and manufacturers and builders from its territory. As a crowning insult, it has but recently issued a special edict offering to an American Ambassador the privilege of entering its territory, "notwithstanding that he was one of the Jewish persuasion." By a special act of grace, an accredited representative of the Government of the United States was tendered absolution for the crime of being a Jew, a favor which this experienced diplomat happily declined to accept. From the standpoint of the nation's honor, however, the refusal to admit even an Ambassador of this country would have been no greater wrong than the refusal to honor the passport of the humblest of our citizens.

For more than thirty years this condition, described in many of our diplomatic dispatches to Russia as intolerable, has nevertheless been tolerated. Every four years, when the national conventions meet, planks have been placed in the platforms of the great parties, giving assurance of relief. On June 22, 1904, the Republican National Convention declared:

We commend the vigorous efforts made by the Administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the Government to procure for all our citizens, without distinc-

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tion, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all efforts tending to that end.

On July 8, 1904, the National Convention of the Democratic party declared:

We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of our laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce; and if under existing treaties the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens, or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the Governments of such countries to secure by treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations. We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the Government of the United States to an American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen, and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

At the Republican National Convention held on June 19, 1908, there was a reiteration in exact words of the declaration contained in the platform of 1904, and in the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention of July 9, 1908, there was a similar repetition of the pledge contained in its platform of four years before.

In his speech of acceptance, delivered at Cincinnati on July 28, 1908, Mr. Taft said:

The position which our country has won under Republican administrations before the world should inure to the benefit of every one, even the humblest of those entitled to look to the American flag for protection, without regard to race, creed, or color, and whether he is a citizen of the United States or of one of our dependencies. In some countries with which we are on friendly terms, distinctions are made in respect to the treatment of our citizens traveling abroad, and having passports of our Executive, based on considerations that are repugnant to the principles of our Government and civilization. The Republican party and administration will continue to make every proper endeavor to secure the abolition of such distinctions which, in our eyes, are both needless and opprobrious.

In a speech delivered by Mr. Taft at Brooklyn on October 26, 1908, he said:

It seems to me that we ought to give the traveling American citizen the broad significance that Roman citizens had in the days of Rome. Therefore, we should progress to the point where, no matter in what part of the world an American citizen may be found, his certificate of citizenship shall be all that is required to insure his respect and good treatment. Nothing, if I am elected President, will give me greater pleasure than to devise ways and means to make the American passport respected the world over. Do not misunderstand me. What I am promising is, that every effort shall be made to this end.

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In a speech delivered by Mr. Taft at the Thalia Theater, in this city, on October 28, 1908, he said:

But that National prestige must be used not only for the benefit of the world at large, but for the benefit of our own citizenship; and, therefore, as we gain in international prestige we ought to assert our insistence that our passport certifying our citizenship should secure to every man, without regard to creed or race, the same treatment, the same equality of opportunity in every nation of the globe. Now, this is not a matter with respect to which promises of immediate accomplishment can be made, but of this you can be certain, that if you commend the administration of Theodore Roosevelt by electing a Republican Administration to succeed his, that Administration will continue to press that question until the certificate contained in an American passport shall have the effect that it ought to have.

In a letter addressed by Mr. Root, then Secretary of State, to Mr. Jacob H. Schiff on October 19, 1908, after giving the reasons for acting favorably upon the application for the re-opening of the Pouren case, that great statesman said:

The other matter relates to securing from the Russian Government equality of treatment for all American citizens who seek to enter Russia with passports, without regard to their creed or origin. Our Government has never varied in its insistence upon such treatment, and this Administration has repeatedly brought the matter to the attention of the Russian Government and urged the making of a new treaty for the purpose of regulating the subject. We have but very recently received an unfavorable reply to this proposal, and we have now communicated to Russia an expression of the desire of this Government for the complete revision and amendment of the treaty of 1832, which provides for reciprocal rights of residence and travel on the part of the citizens of the two countries. We have expressed our views that such a course would be preferable to the complete termination of the treaty, subjecting both countries to the possibility of being left without any reciprocal rights whatever, owing to the delay in the making of a new treaty.

These authoritative expressions indicate, beyond peradventure, that the attitude of Russia toward the American passport is regarded, as it must be, exclusively an American question, one which concerns the nation as an entirety.

During the past two years there has been an abundance of well-directed effort to induce Russia, by the ordinary diplomatic channels, to recognize the obligations of its contract. Congress has passed resolutions indicative of the same desire, and of a like recognition of the broad scope of the question at issue. Apparently we are to-day as far from a solution of this problem, which goes home to every American citizen, as we were thirty years ago.

The painfully slow methods of diplomacy have failed. We, a Nation of 100,000,000 Americans, stand at the door of Russia, hat in hand, pleading with it that it shall recognize and perform its contract. With sardonic smile Russia answers: "Not yet."

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A nation is but an individual written large. Imagine the patience of a creditor who for thirty years waits upon his debtor and pleads with him at his home for the payment of his debt. The average man would be tempted, under such circumstances, long before the lapse of thirty years, to take such proceedings as would reverse the process and lead his debtor not only to ask for leniency, but to make ample amends.

Does this mean that we should go to war with Russia? Certainly not! War is abhorrent to us. It is brutal, inhuman, cruel. Its horrors fall upon the innocent. Its effects are felt by the entire universe. The mission of America, as well as of Israel, is peace. But there is a simpler, an easier, and an equally effective method of dealing with a nation that insults another; the same method to which a self-respecting civilized man resorts when he is insulted. He does not shoot. He does not commit an assault. He merely ceases to have further relations with the individual who has disregarded the amenities of life. And so with nations. It is within the power of a country situated as ours is, to isolate Russia and to terminate all treaty relations with a Government which fails to recognize the solemnity and the sanctity of its treaty obligations, and that is exactly what should be done without further delay.

As long ago as on September 14, 1908, this very plan was advocated in an editorial which appeared in the *Cincinnati Times-Star*, in which it was said:

> The Republican Party is thus pledged to grant relief from the intolerable conditions which now prevail, which prove a constant source of irritation, which involve the infliction of a perpetual insult upon every self-respecting American citizen, which lead to a disregard of that comity which we have always extended to other nations, and which cannot do otherwise than result in injurious discrimination against our commerce and the impairment of our national dignity. What can be done to remedy these evils is a question which has been frequently asked. If Russia continues to avail herself of the benefits of the Treaty of 1832, and of the extradition treaty between the two countries, it is a matter worth earnest consideration whether our Government should not denounce both of the existing treaties, as it has the right to do, because of Russia's disregard of the American passport. Conditions in Russia are such that she would hardly regard with indifference such action by a government which is a world power. The time would seem at hand for insistence. American citizenship can no longer be held so cheap that it can at will be disregarded or ignored. The Republican party has pledged itself to this principle, and it may be safely relied upon to redeem its promises.

Can the remedy thus indicated be pursued? There is nothing in the law of nations to prevent it. By the express terms of Article XII of the Treaty of 1832 it is provided:

> The present treaty shall continue in force until the 1st day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-

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nine, and if one year before that day one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other by an official notification its intention to arrest the operation thereof, this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on until the expiration of the year, which shall commence after the date of a similar notification.

In other words, the treaty is terminable on one year's notice. So long as this compact is treated by Russia as devoid of mutuality; so long as it denies to it the element of reciprocity, which is written all over it, we might as well be without a treaty as to be subjected to the constant humiliation, irritation, and exasperation attendant upon its continuous violation. This treaty has become both a farce and a tragedy. Let the note be sounded: "*La comedia è finita.*"

There is another treaty between the United States and Russia —the Extradition Convention concluded March 23, 1887, and proclaimed June 5, 1893. Under this Russia has sought from time to time to extradite political offenders—Pouren and Rudowitz among others. All of the benefits of this treaty rest with Russia. It may well be doubted whether there has been any time when our country has had occasion to avail itself of its terms. This treaty also makes provision for its termination. "It shall remain in force for six months after notice of its termination shall have been given by either of the contracting parties."

Independently of these express provisions admitting of the cessation of treaty relations between the two countries, it is a recognized doctrine of international law that, under conditions precisely like those which have been described, the abrogation of a treaty, even though it contains no provision for its termination, is justifiable.

In Hall on International Law, 4th Edition, pp. 367-369, the author says:

> It is obviously an implied condition of the obligatory force of every international contract, that it shall be observed by both of the parties to it. In organized communities it is settled by municipal law whether a contract which has been broken shall be enforced or annulled; but internationally, as no superior coercive power exists, and as enforcement is not always convenient or practicable to the injured party, the individual State must be allowed in all cases to enforce or annul for itself as it may choose. The general rule then is clear, that a treaty which has been broken by one of the parties to it is not binding upon the other, through the fact itself of the breach, and without reference to any kind of tribunal. Some authorities hold that the stipulations of a treaty are inseparable, and consequently that they stand and fall together; others distinguish between principal and secondary articles, regarding infractions of the principal articles only as destructive of the binding force of a treaty. Both views are open to objection.
>
> It may be urged against the former that there are many treaties of which slight infractions may take place without any essential part being

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touched; that some of their stipulations which were originally important may cease to be so owing to the alteration in circumstances, and that to allow States to repudiate the entirety of a contract upon the ground of such infringements is to give an advantage to those who may be inclined to play fast and loose with their serious engagements. On the other hand, it is true that every promise made by one party in a treaty may go to make up the consideration in return for which essential parts of an agreement are conceded or undertaken, and that is is not for one contracting party to determine what is or is not essential in the eyes of the other. All that can be done is to try to find a test which shall enable a candid man to judge whether the right of repudiating a treaty has arisen in a given case. Such a test may be found in the main object of a treaty. There can be no question that the breach of a stipulation which is material to the main object, or if there are several, to one of the main objects, liberates the party other than that committing the breach from the obligations of the contract.

The article of the Treaty of 1832 which has been violated by Russia is the one which was the main object of that treaty—the clause which was given precedence over all others, the very basis and foundation on which all other provisions contained in the document rest. It is not necessary, therefore, to resort to fine distinctions or to indulge in close analysis for the purpose of ascertaining whether the test laid down in this and other authorities has been met. The stipulation which has been broken is not only material to the main object, but was and is the main object of the treaty.

But it may be argued that the suspension of commercial relations between the two countries may hurt our trade. I have a higher opinion of the American people than to believe that they are so destitute of idealism, so devoid of a sense of honor, as to regard a matter of this supreme importance with the eyes and souls of mere shopkeepers. However extensive our trade with Russia might be, we could well afford to jeopardize it rather than to have it said that our country rates the dollar higher than it does the man, that it esteems the volume of its trade more than its national dignity.

After all, the export trade of the United States with Russia does not much exceed $18,000,000 per annum. What is that to a nation the products of whose soil during the past year amounted to nearly nine billions of dollars? Should we then lose all of this commerce, our national prosperity would not be perceptibly affected.

It may also be said that Russia is about to engage in large undertakings which will enlist American capital, the development of mines, the construction of storehouses for grain, the building of railroads, and that we are imperiling such enterprises by denouncing our existing treaties with Russia. But what of that? Is it not better that we may know in advance what the

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attitude of Russia is to be toward American citizens before they invest their capital for the development of the resources of Russia, than to lodge complaints after the capital has been invested and promises have been broken? And after all, there are still opportunities in the United States for the profitable employment of adequate capital for the promotion of our own industries, and Central and South America still offer promising fields for the investor.

There are others who will prate of the historic friendship of Russia for America, and the tale will be retold of what Russia did for us during the Revolutionary War and during the Civil War. That fable has been thoroughly analyzed, and the real facts have been demonstrated. But assuming that in the past we may have profited from Russia's attitude, who is so credulous as to believe that the land of the Czars, the country of absolutism, has been so enamored of freedom, of constitutional government, of Democracy or of Republicanism, as to have acted either from love of us, or of our institutions? Whenever Russia has acted, it has been simply and solely for political expediency.

But let us assume that Russia has, from any motive whatsoever, extended to us offices of friendship. Have we not fully requited all of its kindnesses? Was it not through the intervention of President Roosevelt that Russia was extricated from one of the bloodiest and most disastrous wars known to history? The account between the two countries has been fully balanced so far as political favors are concerned.

But there still remains a long account against Russia of broken promises, of violated obligations, of a compact contemned and disregarded, of dishonor inflicted upon our country and its citizens, and unless the virtue of manhood has deserted this Republic, its citizens will no longer patiently witness the mockery of diplomatic procedure, but will insist on a complete abrogation of every treaty now existing between the United States and Russia.

APPENDIX III

TERMINATION OF TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Thursday, February 16, 1911.

The committee this day met, Hon. David J. Foster (chairman), presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN: Although we have not a quorum, Mr. Parsons, unless you have some objection, we will proceed, as the hearing will be printed.

MR. PARSONS: I shall be very glad to proceed at once.

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STATEMENT OF HON. HERBERT PARSONS, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

MR. PARSONS: I appear in behalf of House Joint Resolution No. 284, introduced by me, providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States of America and Russia, concluded at St. Petersburg, December 18, 1832. I will read the resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is, and always has been, a fundamental principle of this Government that the rights of its citizens shall not be impaired at home or abroad because of religious belief; that this Government concludes its treaties for the equal protection of all classes of its citizens, without regard to religious belief; that this Government will not negotiate nor be a party to any treaty which discriminates, or which by one of the parties thereto is construed to discriminate, between American citizens on the ground of religious belief; that the Government of Russia has violated the treaty between the United States of America and Russia concluded at Saint Petersburg, December eighteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, by construing that part of Article I thereof which says that the inhabitants of the respective States "shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce," to mean—

That is, Russia has violated the treaty by construing that clause to mean—

that American citizens of Jewish faith are subject in Russia to the same class restrictions that Russia imposes upon Russian inhabitants of Jewish faith, by declining to permit American citizens of Jewish faith to sojourn and reside in Russia in order to attend to their affairs and to enjoy to that effect the same security and protection as non-Jewish native Russians, and by refusing to honor American passports issued to American citizens of Jewish faith; that in the judgment of the Congress the said treaty, for the reasons aforesaid, ought to be terminated at the earliest possible time and be no longer in force; and that to this end the President be, and he hereby is, directed to give notice to the Government of Russia that the treaty aforesaid will terminate and be of no force and effect upon the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of such notification.

This treaty is a treaty of commerce and navigation with Russia, and it is to be found in the recent publication "Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols, and Agreements," Volume II, on page 1514 and following.

* * * * * * * * * *

The two substantial treaties we have are this treaty of commerce and navigation agreed to in 1832 and the treaty of extra-

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dition agreed to in 1887. Of the other treaties, the first was a convention as to the Pacific Ocean and northwest coast of America; then came the Treaty of 1832; then in 1854 there was a convention as to rights of neutrals at sea, which I think was the same convention as was entered into with other nations; then in 1867 there was the convention ceding Alaska; then in 1868 an additional article to the treaty of commerce of 1832, concerning trade-marks; then in 1874 a trade-mark declaration; then in 1884 a declaration concerning the admeasurement of vessels; then comes the extradition convention of 1887; then in 1894 an agreement for a modus vivendi in relation to the fur-seal fisheries in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean; then in 1900 a claims protocol; then in 1904 an agreement regulating the position of corporations and other commercial associations; and then in 1906 an agreement by letter in regard to the protection of trade-marks in China. So that the only substantial treaties are this treaty of commerce and navigation and the extradition treaty, and possibly this agreement of 1904 in regard to the position of corporations and other commercial associations.

* * * * * * * * * * *

This Treaty of 1832 was made at a time when our merchant marine amounted to more than it does in these days, and therefore a great many of its provisions are practically obsolete. Article I is the article referred to in the resolution, and that is the article that gives freedom of commerce and navigation and protects the rights of the inhabitants of the respective states to sojourn in other states. Article X relates to the estates of deceased persons, and has been claimed by some to be of some importance. The treaty also contains the most-favored-nation clause, but I take it that even if the treaty was abrogated we would not lose the benefits of the most-favored-nation clause, because we still have the maximum provision of the Payne law to hold over Russia in case Russia should want to claim that we were not entitled to them.

MR. HITCHCOCK: Suppose this treaty should be abrogated, what injurious effect would it have on Russia?

MR. PARSONS: Absolutely none. We are a liberal civilized nation. We have no laws which discriminate against any Russian coming here, sojourning and traveling. Russia would lose nothing by the abrogation of the treaty. I also think that we would lose nothing. We stand by principle if we abrogate it, and in view of the way in which Russia has construed the treaty we lose nothing, because Russia has construed the treaty practically to mean that Russia can pass any law she wants in regard to who can travel and who can sojourn in Russia. Therefore she could pass a law

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saying that Members of the House of Representatives of the United States of America could not travel in Russia.

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Russia has placed two constructions on the treaty, First, under the last clause of Article I, which says:

> The inhabitants of their respective states shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce—

Russia claimed, under that part of Article I, that American Jews, German Jews, and English Jews, were subject in Russia to the class restrictions imposed by the Russian laws upon Russian Jews, and formerly there was a law in Russia that if a Jew belonged to the first guild, which means the business which pays the highest tax or made the highest payment for licenses to do business, then he could do business and foreign Jews could do business; but Russia no longer takes that position which you see would admit American Jews into Russia.

Now, Russia takes the position practically that a Jew cannot go in under any treaty rights. I will read from the letter of Mr. Eddy, chargé d'affaires, to the Secretary of State, dated September 15, 1906, which will be found on page 1301 of Part II, Foreign Relations, of 1906. He is giving a statement about the situation of the Jews in Russia:

> Foreign Jews: Those who are not Russian subjects are not permitted to enter the Russian Empire and there become naturalized. The right of temporary sojourn in Russia can only be granted by the Minister of the Interior or by the Russian embassies, legations, and consulates. (Law of March 14, 1891.) It is hardly necessary to add that Russian representatives abroad never actually give permission to foreign Jews to enter the Empire, even for a short time, and that such permission must be obtained through the Ministry of the Interior.

The practical effect of that is that no American Jews can go to Russia. The State Department advises them that it is willing to give them a passport, but it advises them that the passport is no good unless the Russian consul will visé it, and he does not do so. Whether he says out and out that he will not visé, I do not know. He may say, " Come back several months hence," but the practical effect is that you cannot get it viséed. Mr. Strunsky, one of the editorial writers of the New York Evening Post, a man of great learning and education, sought a passport last year to go to Russia, and the State Department was willing to aid him, I think gave him a passport, but he could not get it viséed.

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MR. BENNET: I applied several times at the behest of American Jews to the embassy here to have passports viséed, but in every instance they refused and gave the Russian law as the reason.

MR. FLOOD: Is it your idea to have this treaty abrogated whether or not Russia has put the wrong construction upon it, or is it upon the ground that Russia has put the wrong construction upon the treaty?

MR. PARSONS: I wish to have it abrogated because Russia by word and by deed has put the wrong construction upon it. This is nothing new, and I will call attention to the resolutions that have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate for many years in regard to it.

MR. BENNET: Is my colleague aware of the fact that this is not entirely a Jewish question, even in a limited sense, and that Russia refuses to extend to Catholic and Protestant missionaries in Russia the rights which are extended to the missionaries of the Russian Greek Church in the United States, and that there is pending before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization a resolution introduced by Mr. Sheppard of Texas, based on that violation of the treaty?

MR. PARSONS: I did not know that there was any recent communication on that subject, but in 1884 there was a case, which is found on page 110, Vol. IV of Moore's International Digest, where the American minister at Teheran, Persia, reported that the Russian minister there had refused to visé the passport of James Bassett a citizen of the United States, who was about to leave Persia for America, on the ground that a Russian ordinance prohibited the visé of the passports of clericals unless permission was first obtained from St. Petersburg. Later on, he did give the visé. The American legation at St. Petersburg was instructed to bring the matter to the attention of the Russian Government, and to say that, whatever ground might exist for the establishment of such an ordinance as that described with respect to the citizens or subjects of other powers, it was conceived that the spirit of the treaty arrangements of the United States with Russia would be violated by applying it in the case of American citizens, either clergymen or laymen, whether residing in Russia or passing through that country, so long as they did not render themselves obnoxious to good order.

All citizens of the United States, whatever their occupations, are—

Said the Department of State—

equal before the law of this country, and are entitled to the undiscriminating protection of Russia, under our treaty obligations, as such, for the treaty makes no distinction. If our citizens can sojourn in Russia, it would seem that *a fortiori* they can pass through the country without hindrance, if provided with the passport of their Government.

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Resolutions * have passed one or the other branch of Congress. The first was passed on June 11, 1879, and it was a joint resolution.

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The next resolution was one introduced by Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, which was reported favorably and passed the House of Representatives on June 30, 1882.

MR. FLOOD (interposing): If you will allow me to interrupt you, since I have been on this committee this question has been considered quite frequently, and I believe the entire committee is in sympathy with taking some action to protect the rights of gentlemen of the Jewish faith in Russia, if we can do it. What good will this particular resolution accomplish in that line?

MR. PARSONS: I will come to that now, if the committee does not desire to go back into the history of this matter.

MR. FLOOD: Of course, I am just speaking for myself, but we have considered this matter frequently, and I believe the whole committee is in sympathy with the purpose of doing something to relieve these gentlemen traveling in Russia or who have to sojourn there.

MR. PARSONS: There are two reasons for abrogating this treaty. We have not accomplished anything by what has been done in the past. Various resolutions have passed one or the other branch of Congress and the State Department has pounded away at the matter for years and years. Of course, just what the situation is with Russia you would have to learn from the State Department, but I have followed this matter as closely as I can and I have been allowed to see about all the recent correspondence in the State Department. I have been through all the past correspondence published in the volumes on foreign relations, and I say that to-day there is absolutely no prospect of getting Russia to do anything through diplomatic channels.

Now, if we continue just parleying on the matter as we have, nothing will be accomplished, but we have never yet said that we are in dead earnest about it, and when we say to Russia that this is a matter of such vital importance to us, to a large element of our people and to our fundamental principles, that we are going to get rid of your treaty if you will not change it, then we will show Russia that we mean business. I do not say that it will lead immediately to any relief, but I believe that if, when Secretary Evarts and Secretary Blaine stated the fundamental principles on this matter as they did 30 years ago and more, if then we had abrogated the treaty, we would have a new treaty

* For the Resolutions referred to by Mr. Parsons, see THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK for 5670, pp. 21-37.

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now, and I say that you will make one step forward toward a better situation by terminating the treaty than if you simply go along parleying about it. That is one reason.

MR. HITCHCOCK: How can we abrogate the treaty?

MR. PARSONS: By a joint resolution directing the President to abrogate it.

MR. HITCHCOCK: I understand you to say, however, that the treaty is obsolete, so far as any benefits are concerned?

MR. PARSONS: There may be a difference of opinion. I meant in regard to some of its provisions. I have not heard any discussion, and I have not been able to come across any material which would show whether so far as it relates to navigation it is a treaty of any importance. Of course, what this treaty, like all these treaties, provides, except so far as special privileges are concerned, is international law in civilized countries.

MR. COOPER of Pennsylvania: Supposing this resolution should be passed and become a law and the President and Secretary of State should notify Russia and abrogate this treaty, what would be the effect upon the diplomatic relations with Russia, generally speaking?

MR. PARSONS: None. There would not be a particle of difference. If Russia chooses now to pass a law saying that Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvania cannot go into Russia and travel there, Russia can do it according to what she claims to be her rights. While we have this treaty, as a matter of fact, whether we get anything under it, depends on whether Russia has chosen by her own legislation relating to her own internal affairs to allow us to get anything under it. Of course Russia might say if we abrogated the treaty that she did not want Americans to travel there, but I hardly think Russia would want to take that position before the civilized world.

MR. COOPER of Pennsylvania: The treaty is in existence, and some claim it is violated. What is the use of abrogating the treaty with the idea of getting any new treaty if we have one already that does not accomplish the purpose? Is it a question of enforcing the treaty?

MR. PARSONS: You cannot enforce it.

MR. COOPER of Pennsylvania: How could you enforce any other treaty?

MR. PARSONS: Of course, you cannot enforce it; you have to rely upon the honor of the other side. I admit that the honor of the other side has not been much in evidence in connection with this treaty, but this is a new situation before us, a situation which probably was not before President Andrew Jackson when the treaty was consummated in 1832. The new treaty would not be ambiguous on this point and Russia would know, if she agreed

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to a new treaty, just what she was bound to do, and therefore we could rely on her agreeing to follow out the terms of the new treaty.

MR. FLOOD: If we abrogate this treaty, do you think there would be a new treaty on the subject?

MR. PARSONS: I do not know. Frankly, I doubt whether there would be immediately, but I think there will be sooner if you abrogate the treaty than if you just continue in the way you have, which has accomplished nothing and there is not anything new that we can do except to abrogate the treaty.

MR. COOPER of Pennsylvania: If we had no treaty, in what condition would it leave the other citizens outside of those of the Jewish faith; would we have any treaty or diplomatic relations whatever that could be enforced, in regard to any other citizens?

MR. PARSONS: We would be in the situation then that we are in as to any country with which we have no treaty as to travel. No citizen of any other country needs a treaty to enable him to travel in the United States, and Russia is almost the only country as to which you have to have a passport to enter it. Now, Russia, can honor her passport or not, in the future, treaty or no treaty, just as she has a mind to.

THE CHAIRMAN: Your idea is that Russia would dislike very much to have us abrogate this treaty on the ground that we believed that she had broken the treaty?

MR. PARSONS: Yes, sir; and Russia would realize that our protest in the matter was not vain words, and if she wanted to remain on friendly terms—that is, the best terms with us—then, she would have to have a treaty with us, and that treaty would have to be in harmony with fundamental American principles; and that brings me to the second reason, the incontrovertible reason, in my opinion, for the abrogation of this treaty.

What is the mission of the United States, unless it is to stand for certain fundamental doctrines among mankind and in the civilized world—such as the right of freedom of religious belief?

In the Constituion we provided first, in paragraph 3 of Article VI:

> The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Then, the first amendment to the Constitution provided that—

> Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

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Now, those extracts indicate some of our fundamental principles, namely, the right of freedom of religious belief and the right of American citizens to be dealt with without regard to their religious belief.

Here we have a treaty, an agreement, which we never supposed meant that American citizens should be discriminated against on the ground of their religious belief, but which the other party thereto uses as a justification for discriminating against Americans on the ground of their religious belief. If we believe in the principle I have referred to do we show our belief when we remain tied to a treaty, the practical working construction of which is in direct contravention of the principle?

MR. COOPER of Pennsylvania: I would like to ask whether or not the Jewish people of England and Germany are discriminated against the same as the Jewish people of the United States, or whether the United States is singled out for different treatment?

MR. PARSONS: No; the United States is not singled out for different treatment, so far as the general matter of passports is concerned. England unsuccessfully protested against the construction put upon its treaty.

I wish to call your attention to one thing to show what Congress did on an analogous matter, the matter of expatriation. Russia never has agreed to the principle of expatriation—that is, that a Russian subject could come over here and become a naturalized American citizen without the consent of his own Government—and we passed an act of Congress, July 27, 1868, in which we set forth the fundamental principles about the right of expatriation, and we incorporated those in sections 1999 to 2001 of the Revised Statutes, and I will just read those because I think they show that in that matter we acted and would not allow any interference with our principles.

Section 1999 of the Revised Statutes says:

Whereas the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas, in the recognition of this principle this Government has freely received emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and whereas it is claimed that such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign states, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and whereas it is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disallowed: Therefore, any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of the United States, which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation, is declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Republic.

SEC. 2000. All naturalized citizens of the United States, while in foreign countries, are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens.

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SEC. 2001. Whenever it is made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty by or under the authority of any foreign government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that government the reasons of such imprisonment; and if it appears to be wrongful and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall forthwith demand the release of such citizen, and if the release so demanded is unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate the release; and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President to Congress.

We can pass a law, and this joint resolution would be a law, that embodied the principle involved in this matter in the law, just as we passed the law which embodied the principle of the right of expatriation in the law. Those are the two reasons. As long as we remain tied, then we are faithless to the proposition that all American citizens are to be treated everywhere without regard to their religious beliefs.

Now, this is an American question, not a Jewish question. Of course, we hear about it from our Jewish brethren because it is their Americanism which first feels the insult, but it is an insult also to the Americanism of everyone of us. Suppose, for instance, that this discrimination was against Presbyterians, such as Brother Bennet and I are, do you suppose that the Presbyterians of this country would stand for a treaty which allowed discrimination against them on the ground of their religious belief? I think our Jewish brethren have been exceedingly patient and long suffering in this matter, and it is our blame, our shame, that nothing has been done; and therefore I introduced this resolution, believing that we could do something new, could do something affirmative, and that to speak by action where words had failed would pave the way to accomplishing something, and consequently that we could only be true to our fundamental principles of the right of American citizens to equal treatment at home and abroad without regard to their religious beliefs by getting rid of a treaty to which we were tied and which the other side said entitled it to discriminate against American citizens on the ground of their religious belief.

Now, I wish to submit, if I may, as a part of my remarks, the resolution which was unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, held at the Hotel Astor in the city of New York on January 19, 1911, and referred to the executive board for transmission to the President of the United States and to Congress. (See p. 54 *supra*.)

In that connection I ask to have printed as a part of the hearing the address delivered by Mr. Louis Marshall on "Russia and the

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American Passport," before the Council of American Hebrew Congregations in New York, on Thursday, January 19, 1911, and I asked Mr. Marshall, who was one of those invited to the White House yesterday by the President, to forego his appointments in New York to-day and to appear before the committee and state his views on that matter. I know from the standing which Mr. Marshall has as a citizen, as a lawyer, and as a Jew, that whatever he says, speaking for the Jews and speaking for Americans, can be taken at its face value.

MR. HITCHCOCK: You favor the passage of this resolution even though it deprives Russia of no benefits whatever, and it deprives the United States of some benefits now derived under the existing treaty?

MR. PARSONS: I would. I think it is a question of the rights of man against any other rights that may be involved here, and they would be only commercial rights, and I think this is a test whether we are going to be true to our best traditions or whether we are not.

MR. HITCHCOCK: I take it from what you say that you think the effect will only be a moral effect and that Russia will not really lose anything by the abrogation of this treaty?

MR. PARSONS: But in the course of time, as civilization advances and as liberalism grows in Russia, there is bound to be a new condition of affairs. The time will certainly come when American Jews will be allowed to travel in Russia. It will come sooner if we make the demand, and make it by saying that we will not be a party to any treaty which does not entitle them to equal treatment.

MR. FLOOD: How long have the Jewish people been discriminated against?

MR. MARSHALL: Thirty years.

MR. PARSONS: It is longer than that. Secretary Blaine, in an elaborate letter that he wrote to Mr. Foster, our minister to Russia, on July 29, 1881, said:

From this time down—

He gives a history of the attitude of Russia toward the Jews, showing that in the reign of Catherine the Jews were invited to come into Russia—

From this time down—

He refers to the time from 1817 down to 1860—

I can find no trace of the enforcement, especially against American citizens, of the restrictions against Jewish travel and residence which are stated to have existed when our treaty with Russia was signed.

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Russia has claimed that she had restrictions against the Jews in 1832, when the treaty was signed.

Secretary Blaine goes on:

It is a significant circumstance that the acknowledged authorities on private international law, writing during this period upon the legislation of all Europe as affecting the persons and rights of aliens, make no reference to such disabilities.

Then he goes on and calls attention to the case of Theodore Rosenstrauss, which started by a letter from Mr. Jewell, our minister to Russia, December 15, 1873; so the controversy dates back to then.

I would like to read just what Secretary of State Blaine said:

I need hardly enlarge on the point that the Government of the United States concludes its treaties with foreign states for the equal protection of all classes of American citizens. It can make absolutely no discrimination between them, whatever be their origin or creed.

And he says, quoting the President—he is writing this letter to Mr. Foster, our minister:

That if, after a frank comparison of the views of the two Governments, in the most amicable spirit and with the most earnest desire to reach a mutually agreeable conclusion, the treaty stipulations between the United States and Russia are found insufficient to determine questions of nationality and tolerance of individual faith, or to secure to American citizens in Russia the treatment which Russians receive in the United States, it is simply due to the good relations of the two countries that these stipulations should be made sufficient in these regards; and that we can look for no clearer evidence of the good will which Russia professes toward us than a frank declaration of her readiness to come to a distinct agreement with us on these points, in an earnest and generous spirit.

That was written very nearly 30 years ago, and he says further:

You can further advise him that we can make no new treaty with Russia, nor accept any construction of our existing treaty, which shall discriminate against any class of American citizens on account of their religious faith.

I will be glad to answer any further questions which may suggest themselves, if I am able to.

MR. AMES: Do you know whether other countries have similar treaties with Russia, along the same lines that we have?

MR. PARSONS: In our diplomatic correspondence it is stated in one place that this same Article I exists in Russia's treaties with Germany and England, and in another place the correspondence says that their treaty stipulations are not as favorable on the subject as ours are. I have heard it suggested, but about this I am not sure, that to-day Russia allows rich German Jewish bankers to go into Russia, but as to whether that is so or not I cannot speak with any authority. I inquired at the State Department and was told that they did not know that to be a fact.

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MR. LOWDEN: The charge is that they do not simply discriminate against people of the Jewish faith who were once their subjects, but also against people who were never their subjects?

MR. PARSONS: Exactly. Herman Rosenstrauss, whose case arose in 1882, was a native of Wurttemberg, and so I suppose was his brother, whose case arose in 1873. It does not make any difference where they come from, they are all discriminated against.

MR. LOWDEN: That is a clear violation of the treaty?

MR. PARSONS: Yes, sir.

MR. COOPER of Wisconsin: They stop them at the frontier?

MR. PARSONS: Yes, sir; they stop them at the frontier. Of course you cannot go into Russia unless your passport is viséed before you reach the frontier and you cannot get your passport viséed. The result is that when you get to the frontier you come back, if you are foolish enough to start. There is one instance in the correspondence where they expelled an American Jew from St. Petersburg and he tried to get out of Russia and they said that while he was expelled from St. Petersburg he could not get out of Russia unless his passport was viséed.

MR. LOWDEN: Of course, the Russian Government has never admitted the right of expatriation?

MR. PARSONS: That is an interesting matter. I understand that the situation in regard to that in Russia is that in the new penal code which was enacted in 1903 expatriation is no longer treated as a crime, but that no edict of the Czar has yet been promulgated which brings into effect that portion of the new code. Now, I do not know just how they do things there, but a Russian lawyer, now an American citizen, who follows those things very closely, gave me the foregoing as the facts. Thus Russia has not yet acknowledged the right of expatriation, but has come very close to it. The document on citizenship published a few years ago by the State Department said that Russia did not recognize the right of expatriation.

STATEMENT OF MR. LOUIS MARSHALL, NEW YORK, N. Y.

MR. MARSHALL: First of all I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. Parsons for what he has done in this matter. It is a fine exhibition of American citizenship and I am sure that the members of the committee, when they come to consider the question in its entirety, the history of it, and what it means—not to the Jews, but to the entire American people—will be rejoiced at the fact that Mr. Parsons has had the patriotism to present this resolution for their consideration.

I am a Jew by religion. I am one of 2,000,000 Jews who live in this country, but I would not raise my voice for an instant in the

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halls of Congress for the purpose of asking any special favors to the Jewish people. My only reason for coming here is because I am an American citizen, and because I glory in that citizenship, I desire that there shall be no taint or stain inflicted upon its integrity.

Mr. Parsons has well said that this is not a Jewish question, it is an American question. I should deplore the day when there should ever arise a Jewish, a Catholic, or a Protestant question in the United States. We can never suffer any questions here concerning individual rights but such as relate to the entire American people. The resolutions which have been read here were adopted at the Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations held in the city of New York in January last. They sound no Jewish note. They were not passed because the members of the council spoke as representatives of the Jews, but because gathered, as they were, as a body of American citizens, they sought merely to call attention to a grievance which had been inflicted not upon them, but upon the entire American people.

Let us see what the situation is. In 1832 our Government, then not so powerful as it is to-day, entered into a treaty with the Russian Government, a treaty of commerce and navigation, a treaty which was intended to give a mutuality of rights to the people of the two countries in each other's territory. That treaty was a contract; it was not a unilateral contract, but throughout its provisions, and especially in the first article, there breathes but one thought, that of the mutuality of obligation and of right. The two nations are spoken of as the "high contracting parties." There can be no such thing as a contract except one based upon the mutuality of right and of consideration. In that clause occurs also the expression which has now become music to our ears, the idea of reciprocity. It is stated to be a reciprocal binding agreement between the two nations.

It is inconceivable that the United States of America should have entered into a contract with another nation upon the theory that it was giving everything and receiving nothing; that it was giving to Russian citizens the right to travel and sojourn in United States territory, whereas American citizens were to have that right minus; that they were to have that right with respect to a certain portion of the American people, but not as to all; that the right was to be conferred upon those who were of one faith, but not upon those who were of other faiths. It is impossible to believe that an exception was written into that treaty by the hand of James Buchanan, who was then the minister plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, who negotiated it, or that it was adopted by the Senate of the United

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States, that the rights conferred should exist in favor of all citizens of the United States except its citizens of the Jewish faith. If such a proposition were made to-day were a new treaty to be entered into with Russia there is not one Member of the Senate who would not stand aghast at the suggestion, nor would there be a single Member of the House whose blood would not boil with indignation at the very thought.

MR. HITCHCOCK: May I submit a question?

MR. MARSHALL: Certainly.

MR. HITCHCOCK: Suppose Manchuria should become a part of Russia and the citizens of Manchuria should become Russian citizens, what right would we have to exclude them?

MR. MARSHALL: We would have no right to exclude the citizens of Manchuria who were to come to this country for temporary travel and sojourn.

MR. HITCHCOCK: Although Mongolians?

MR. MARSHALL: Yes, sir. Under our treaty with China we recognize the right of merchants to come to this country to trade and conduct business, those who come with passports. Our Chinese-exclusion act only relates to those who come to this country for the purpose of making it their home.

MR. COOPER: We discriminate against them because of their different race. This is a different religion. Our Constitution says nothing about the race, but we cannot make any discrimination against different religions.

MR. MARSHALL: I wish to say in that connection that there are some Jews who say they are Jews because of race. I am not one of those to whom the racial idea is of importance. I do not know what "race" means, and I defy anybody to tell me what is the accurate meaning of "race." The modern writers on ethnology have sub-divided the people of the earth into some 70 different races. The old idea of Blumenbach that there are only five races has been long since exploded. But my brethren are all Jews by religion. This exclusion from Russia of American Jews, as stated in a recent dispatch, is based entirely on the theory of a religious test, not of a racial test.

MR. PARSONS: May I suggest that they ask the question, "What is your religion?"

MR. MARSHALL: And not what is your race.

MR. BENNET: And an American-born Jew has many less rights in Russia than a Chinese merchant has in the United States.

MR. MARSHALL: Certainly.

MR. BENNET: He cannot enter the door.

MR. MARSHALL: If you want instances, I can multiply instances which will satisfy you on that point.

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MR. PARSONS: May I suggest in answer to the question by Mr. Hitchcock, that this question of the right to travel should not be confounded with the question of the right of immigration.

MR. MARSHALL: Not at all.

MR. PARSONS: We admit that every country has the right to say who shall come there to live, but all civilized countries admit those who are travelers to come and travel in their country.

MR. MARSAHLL: That only relates to temporary sojourn. It does not refer to residence, not to the right of permanent immigration. That is entirely beside this question. This is wholly a question of our rights under a treaty which makes no exception of any class of people based on race or creed or religion to travel and sojourn in Russia, the exclusion of these people being frankly stated by Russia to be on the ground of religion. I do not like to consider personal matters, but will nevertheless do so for purposes of illustration.

I was born in this country, my wife was born here, her mother was born here; my children were born in this country. My parents and my wife's father were born in Germany. None of us, so far as I have any trace, has ever placed a foot on Russian soil. If my children should desire to-morrow, for purposes of business or for any other legitimate object, to visit Russia they would go to the State Department of the United States and there receive a passport, bearing the great seal of the United States, certifying to their citizenship and to their equality before the law of the United States. Yet they would be warned that "even though this passport is extended to you, and the flag of our country is supposed to be your ægis of protection, you must first secure the visé to this passport from the Russian ambassador or from some Russian consul." If my sons should then call on the Russian representative, the first question that would be asked of them would be, "What is your religion?" If they should answer, as I hope they and their descendants may for generations to come, "I am a Jew by religion," they would be told: "You cannot enter Russia, although the United States of America certifies to your loyalty as a citizen, although your parents for two generations have been Americans and have sought to do their duty to their country, you cannot enter the door of Russia." And if my son should point to this treaty, the Government of the United States would say, as it is bound to say and as has been said by the lips of some of the greatest statesmen who have been in charge of its affairs of state: "It is true that this treaty makes no exception which excludes you from its benefits. It is true that Russia has made a contract with us which is mutual and reciprocal in its obligations and which gives the right of sojourn and travel in Russia to any and all American citizens, yet we are powerless to act. While this treaty that gives you this right has

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been broken and flouted and dishonored by Russia, we must nevertheless swallow the insult, and you, with thousands of others who have gone before you, and who will follow you, who have asked the unqualified enjoyment of the rights held by you in common with all American citizens, must continue to bear the sufferings which it has been the fate of your people to bear from generation to generation. Russia's insults must be borne in patience. We must rely on its magnanimity."

Although it is of no possible importance, still it can be shown that Russia's attitude affects our country commercially, if it is proper to discuss commerce in this connection. Mr. Horowitz is president of the Thompson-Starrett Co., one of the greatest building companies in the United States. At the age of 35 years, by his energy and intelligence, he has attained that high position. That company, under his supervision, built the magnificent Pennsylvania Station, which is an ornament to this city.

A few years ago, learning that the Russian Government was about to build a similar station in St. Petersburg, his company thought that it might be desirable for him to go to Russia to make an investigation in order, if possible, to obtain the contract. He applied to the State Department for a passport and received it. He then asked Judge Penfield, one of the distinguished lawyers of this city, to procure the approval of that passport from the Russian ambassador at Washington, it being necessary for him in the meantime to go to England to attend to business which he had there. The representative of the Russian Government, although he learned of the purpose of Mr. Horowitz, set his face against the granting of the passport, with the consequence that American trade and industry was indirectly affected by the exclusion of this estimable gentleman. I could point out for a day similar instances, but I prefer to plant myself upon the higher considerations which affect this question—on the sentimental considerations. It would be a sorry day for this country if wholesome sentiment should cease to control in matters of this kind, and when we would have to regard the right of citizenship from the hard, material, commercial side, or from the standpoint of mere expediency.

There has been but one interpretation placed upon this treaty by the United States from the beginning. It is impossible to give it any interpretation other than that which we have given to it, namely, that there can be no discrimination as against any class of American citizens, nor, in fact, any classification of citizens. It cannot be done without a serious reflection upon the honor of our country and without involving the great charge that the Government of the United States, in permitting or regarding such discrimination with equanimity, becomes a party to an unconstitutional agreement, one based on a distinction as to creed,

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one based upon a religious test, and I shudder at the thought that such a consideration should ever enter the mind of any member of our Government.

The general rules of interpretation applicable to treaties are well known and are settled by the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Justice Field in Geofroy *v.* Riggs (133 U. S., 271) says:

> It is a general principle of construction with respect to treaties that they shall be liberally construed, so as to carry out the apparent intention of the parties to secure equality and reciprocity between them. As they are contracts between independent nations, in their construction, words are to be taken in their ordinary meaning, as understood in the public law of nations, and not in any artificial or special sense impressed upon them by local law, unless such restricted sense is clearly intended. And it has been held by this court that where a treaty admits of two constructions, one restrictive of rights that may be claimed under it and the other favorable to them, the latter is to be preferred.

Treaties, as said also by the Supreme Court of the United States in Tucker *v.* Alexandroff (183 U. S., 424), are to be considered as governed by the doctrine of *uberrima fides*, as proceeding on the utmost good faith, and as based on the honor of the contracting parties.

We of the United States look at this treaty with our eyes and not with Russian eyes. We are to construe it as we must have understood it and should understand it. We must read it without implanting upon it an exception which would involve disgrace upon our country. We must give to it that favorable interpretation which the Constitution requires that all members of the State must be treated alike without any exceptions in favor or against any of them. That interpretation of the courts has been the interpretation placed by both of the great political parties of this country upon this very treaty. They have spoken upon it time and again in their platforms, which recognize the existence of a great grievance, one of sufficient importance to challenge the attention of the voters of the Nation. The only occasion for writing these clauses into the two platforms of the great political parties, both in 1904 and 1908, was this mooted question of the Russian disregard of its treaty—of the stain placed by it on American citizenship.

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When both political parties are in accord on this question and have both recognized the necessity of action to heal this one sore spot in the relations of our Nation with other countries, it is time for the House of Representatives to speak upon that subject in no uncertain tone. It ceases to be a question affecting the Jews of this country, because when one citizen is insulted by a foreign nation each of the 90,000,000 of our people is equally

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insulted. The insult is not reflected on individuals, but it is imposed on every member of the Nation. If your wife or your son is insulted, you consider the insult as aimed and leveled at you. If your State, if your county, if your city is insulted, you take umbrage at it, not personally, but as a citizen of the community to which you belong. And so I say that if discrimination is indulged in against any members of the State on account of their faith, the real injury is an injury inflicted upon American citizenship and not upon the individual—he sinks into insignificance.

Mr. Parsons has well said that if this question related to an insult to a Presbyterian, you would simply feel that an insult had been inflicted not upon the Presbyterian as such, but upon him as a representative, as a part, of the American people. The same would be true with regard to a Catholic, or a Methodist, or an Episcopalian, a man of any other faith, or a man of no faith. In fact, Russia is now disregarding the passports of Catholic priests who are citizens of the United States. If in the United States we should discriminate against a Greek Catholic who is a citizen of Russia, the wrong would be inflicted upon the Russian people. If Russia should say that no man who is a resident of the State of Virginia, or of the State of New York, or who resides east of the Mississippi or west of the Mississippi, or north or south of the Ohio River. should be admitted into Russia, we would not consider such action as affecting the East or the West, the North or the South. We would treat it as an insult inflicted upon the entire body of American citizens.

I do not suppose, therefore, that any Member of the House of Representatives would for a moment consider this as a subject which especially concerns the Jew. He must deal with it as one which concerns every part and every section of our body politic.

Shall this state of affairs continue? Shall we allow this treaty to be disregarded in the future as it has been in the past? Shall the House of Representatives say, "We will continue to make diplomatic representations to Russia; possibly something may come of it?" Why, these diplomatic negotiations have been going on actively for the last 30 years. Even in the days when Grover Cleveland was President of the United States, in one of his messages to Congress he declared that the conditions which then existed were intolerable; and yet we continue to tolerate them. Mr. Blaine, in 1881, used the language which has been read by Mr. Parsons, and in that same note, which he addressed to Mr. Foster, he said:

> From the time when the Treaty of 1832 was signed, down to a very recent period, there has been nothing in our relations with Russia to lead to a supposition that our flag did not carry with it equal protection to every American citizen within the domain of the Empire.

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That forceful statesman then said that we must take immediate action to prevent the continuance of the abuse, which was then about to assume an acute form. He was followed by Mr. Olney on the same lines, and he in turn was followed by one statesman after another, who reiterated the same proposition; and thus for 30 years these negotiations have been going on, and we have not advanced one step. Administration follows administration in the thorny paths of diplomacy. They all begin with the earnest desire of securing relief, but they are speedily sidetracked. Russia is persistent in setting its face against a recognition of this treaty, and in the meantime is working up a statute of limitations in favor of itself. It is beginning to argue, "You have been silent for so many years. Rights have in the meantime accrued under this treaty as construed by us. It is now too late to make a change without endangering certain interests." A statute of limitations against the honor of American citizenship! Well, we have tried and we have tried negotiations of a diplomatic nature, and those negotiations will proceed until the crack of doom, and no impression will be made upon the impervious cuticle of the Russian statesmen who have these negotiations in charge. I prophesy that we will continue these negotiations interminably, and that with each year the conscience of America on this subject will grow fainter and fainter, until gradually we will read into this treaty an acquiescence in the Russian doctrine of discrimination among citizens and of a discrimination against men by reason of their faith. The only remedy lies in the abrogation of the treaty.

MR. COOPER of Wisconsin: Mr. Marshall, let me ask you one question. As I understand it, your desire is now that this treaty be by Congress immediately abrogated?

MR. MARSHALL: Instantly; that is, according to the terms of the treaty, that notice be given.

MR. COOPER of Wisconsin: One year's notice?

MR. MARSHALL: One year's notice.

MR. COOPER of Wisconsin: Then after that has happened do you desire that negotiations shall be undertaken?

MR. MARSHALL: I shall be very glad to see the department negotiate a new treaty.

MR. COOPER of Wisconsin: Is it your hope that this protest, attracting, as it would, world-wide attention to what is considered in civilized countries, everywhere to-day an outrage, would arouse a world-wide public opinion?

MR. MARSHALL: It would inevitably do so.

MR. COOPER of Wisconsin: And the greatest force in the world to-day is—

MR. MARSHALL: Public opinion.

MR. COOPER of Wisconsin: Public opinion?

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MR. MARSHALL: Yes, precisely—public opinion. We feel that if the voice of America is once more raised in favor of human rights, of equality of all men before the law, then it will become known that American public opinion can not be Russianized, and that Russia will have to respond to that call as much as any nation in the world.

MR. AMES: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Marshall a question. Do you feel that in abrogating this treaty we would pierce the epidermis of the Russian statesmen at all?

MR. MARSHALL: Morally, yes; because even Russia cannot withstand the public opinion of the world when directed against her.

MR. AMES: As a practical proposition, do you not think it would be more efficacious if there were a rider attached to the maximum and minimum clause of our tariff, if that could be done, making that a matter of commercial interest to Russia, and that they would be more likely to feel that pressure than to feel the pressure of public opinion?

MR. MARSHALL: That may be another step. Mr. Parsons and I disagree in one particular. I have asked from time to time, and I have asked in this address which has been read into your record, that every treaty with Russia should instantly cease, both the Treaty of 1832 and the Treaty of 1887, with reference to extradition, under which treaty Russia certainly reaps benefits while we have a comparatively small interest in it. Under the Treaty of 1887 Russia has been reaching out its hand across the water for the purpose of seizing political offenders and taking them to Russia.

MR. COOPER of Wisconsin. Let me suggest right here that the proposition advanced by Mr. Ames, if it were adopted, would amount to saying to the world this: "You now exclude men because of their religious faith. If you keep on doing that, we will put up a high tariff against you."

MR. MARSHALL: Yes.

MR. COOPER of Wisconsin: And Russia will say, "All right; put up your high tariff. We will keep on excluding them." Then it amounts to this, that we are willing to place ourselves in the position of putting the dollar above the man.

MR. MARSHALL: I am very glad to hear that expression, because—

MR. PARSONS: May I just make an answer to that, too, which will cover the question as to what the effect will be?

Our principal imports from Russia are furs, and they come in—a large measure of our imports come in—free of duty. I am afraid that we would be biting off our noses to spite our faces if we put a clause in the tariff to seek to reach the object in that

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way. If you wish, I can just briefly give you some figures as to what the effect would be. Incidentally, I would say that Russia would be harmed commercially by the abrogation of the treaty, if she interpreted that to mean that thereby we had lost the most-favored-nation rights, because then the retaliatory clause of the Payne law would come into effect, and her $9,000,000 of free imports—that is what they amounted to in 1909—would have to pay a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem, and the $2,000,000 of her dutiable imports would have to pay an additional duty of 25 per cent ad valorem.

MR. AMES: Would it not create a class of men in Russia who would be anxious to see the treaty lived up to? As it is, who is there in Russia who is primarily interested in seeing that the provisions are lived up to?

MR. PARSONS: Well, there is a great liberal element in Russia at the present time, somewhat submerged, but bound to have its voice heard some time; and Russia cannot withstand the pressure of public opinion from a great country like the United States on a matter which involves human rights, because the pressure from within would become dangerous.

MR. BENNET: After the massacre of Bialystock this Congress, on a resolution introduced by the late Senator McLaurin, and put through the Congress, deplored the fact of the massacres of Bialystock and Sedlitz, and I am not sure that there has ever been a major pogrom in Russia since. The British Parliament also followed that, and I think the highest legislative body of one other European government; so that there is a liberal sentiment in Russia which is reached by actions such as this.

MR. MARSHALL: Not only that, but there is selfish interest on the part of Russia in that respect. Russia does not wish to be isolated from the rest of the world.

MR. PARSONS: If you wish to realize the spirit that pervades a large element of the Russian people—the non-Jewish element—in favor of more liberal treatment of the Jews, read a very remarkable book—remarkable when you consider the surroundings—that came out a few years ago, called "The Memoirs of a Russian Governor," in which this member of the nobility sent down to Bessarabia, Prince Urussof, gives an account of what took place there, and he tells everything except what the Czar said to him before he went down, and there is not much difficulty in implying from the context what the Czar did say to him. Now, that is an illustration of the kind of people there are, and of what the Government there has to tolerate from public opinion within her borders, and she is always in danger of being criticised and having trouble made by such people, and of course they are ready to respond the instant they get any encouragement from

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the outside on the part of a nation which is asserting the rights of men as applied to its own citizens.

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MR. MARSHALL: The question, therefore—the practical question—comes down to this, as I was about to say, that while I should like to see all treaties between Russia and America abrogated, that which Russia wishes most—the extradition treaty, as well as the Treaty of 1832—shall we not at least give notice of the termination of the Treaty of 1832?

Although nobody can say what would happen as a result of such action, and possibly nothing might happen, still there is ground for belief that before that treaty is finally terminated advances would be made by Russia to meet us in solving the problem in which we are so greatly concerned by recognizing, in so many words, so that there will be no room for misinterpretation by Russia, that every citizen of the United States is to be placed on a basis of equality. But whether immediate results follow or not, one thing is certain—that Russia will not be willing to stand in a position of isolation, based as our action would be on the noble sentiments expressed in the pending resolution. It is not founded on considerations of business or of commerce. It is not on any question which relates to the dollar, but, as has been well said by one of your number, the man is placed above the dollar, and this country not only raises its voice in protest, but it also raises its hand against a treaty which has been so interpreted by Russia as to put a taint upon American citizenship.

If this treaty is abrogated, we are not losing anything in consequence of that abrogation. I do not believe that Russia will turn out anybody whom it now admits who is armed with an American passport because the treaty has been abrogated. If it does, then let us know it. Then there will be time for retaliation in other respects. Then we can begin to consider what we can do in the direction of reprisals. I hope the time will never come when that shall become necessary. I would rather have this country stand in the position of saying, "Let every Russian come to the United States, no matter who he may be, no matter what his faith, even though Russia does not receive a single American within its boundaries; but we shall not tolerate the idea of being a party to a treaty, and of recognizing as if in force a treaty which carries with it the imputation that we recognize any such vicious principle as Russia insists upon reading into it." It is in that recognition that the harm exists. We are therefore ten times better off, a hundredfold better off, without any treaty with Russia than we would be with a treaty which Russia has been consistently disregarding for over 30 years, and which not only is being disregarded by Russia, but which is insidiously

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undermining our American consciousness and the public appraisal of the value of American citizenship. There is much more to be said on this subject. Mr. Parsons has kindly had my address put into your minutes, which I greatly appreciate. In that address I try dispassionately, and from the standpoint of an American citizen, to consider the treaty—its provisions, its interpretations, its history—and use arguments, some of which I have enlarged upon here, as to the consequences of an abrogation of the treaty. I would consider it a proud day, not for the Jews alone—I eliminate them entirely from consideration here—but a proud day for American citizenship, if Congress should adopt, in the words in which it has been framed, this resolution of Mr. Parsons. The world would once more be informed that there is something in America which is higher than materialism; that we are still true to the ideals of the fathers of the Republic, and that the rights of man, as they are the foundation of our Government, are also the proudest jewel in its crown.

MR. PARSONS: Mr. Chairman, I think that all the information that the committee can want has been furnished. I have no doubt that there are a number of Members of the House who would be glad to appear and speak in behalf of the resolution, and I have also received notice from some societies that they would like to be heard; but it is toward the end of the session, and I do not want to trespass on the time of the committee. If the committee, however, needs any more enlightenment, we will have plenty to furnish them.

On February 22, 1911, Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs and made the following statement:

MR. HARRISON: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I appear in favor of the Parsons resolution calling for a denunciation of the treaty of comity and commerce with Russia of 1832. Gentlemen who have been on this committee in a previous Congress are aware that it is not a perfectly new subject, that in a resolution offered by Mr. Goldfogle, of New York, in the Sixtieth Congress, Section 2 of that resolution called for a denunciation of the treaty with Russia, if it were to appear upon further representations by the President to Russia that we would no longer tolerate the discrimination between American citizens on the ground of religious faith, if it were to appear after such announcement by the President that this discrimination still continued, thereupon, the President was requested to denounce the Treaty with Russia. I understand that the Parsons resolution calls in unqualified terms for the denunciation of this treaty. . . . I am in favor of Mr. Parsons' resolution, that the Treaty of 1832 provided that the reciprocal rights given to the subjects of Russia

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and to citizens of the United States permitted all citizens of the United States while in Russia to enjoy the same rights and privileges that the subjects of Russia had. At that time, I think it is fair to say, there was no considerable body of Jews in the United States, and also it is fair to say that there were practically no persecutions of the Jews in Russia. In other words, the Jewish question was not a live one in 1832. It is evident to me from studying the history of these negotiations that the Jewish question was not in the minds of the commissioners who negotiated the Treaty of 1832. Had it been in their minds, I am confident that any Secretary of State who negotiated a treaty which permitted even a misconstruction of this nature by Russia would, with his administration, have been driven from power with the contumely and scorn of the whole United States. The Russians have invented this pretext based upon their construction of this treaty. According to this pretext they have the right to discriminate between American citizens because American citizens are to have only the same rights that Jewish subjects have, but we had not any such situation as that in mind when the treaty was negotiated, and from the beginning have uniformly denied the right of Russia to make this discrimination, have denied the correctness of that interpretation of the Treaty of 1832, and have maintained that all American citizens must be treated alike, without regard to their religious faith.

MR. GARNER: May I interrupt you?

MR. HARRISON: Certainly.

MR. GARNER: What can be done by the denunciation of the treaty any more than the mere suggestion that we do not agree that there should be any discrimination against American citizens?

MR. HARRISON: The negotiation of a new treaty would be the result of that step and in that new treaty the rights of American citizens would be properly protected, and it is on that account that I respectfully urge upon this committee the passage of the Parsons resolution.

STATEMENT OF HON. HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

MR. GOLDFOGLE: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, Mr. Harrison very correctly remarked that this question is not new either to this committee or to Congress. In 1902 I introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to inform the House whether such discriminations as have been stated to this committee to exist actually existed and whether Russia refused to honor the passports of American citizens on account of religious faith. The resolution passed. The Secretary of State

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replied. It officially appeared to Congress that Russia refused to honor or recognize American passports when presented at her gate by Jewish American citizens.

In 1904 I introduced another resolution calling on the President of the United States to renew negotiations with Russia to the end that proper treaty stipulations might be obtained from her so that passports would be uniformly honored without regard to the race, religious faith, or creed of the holder. In August, 1904, in accordance with the resolution that had passed the House some months before, Secretary Hay communicated with Mr. McCormick, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The correspondence that passed between the Secretary of State and Mr. McCormick and between Mr. McCormick and the Imperial Minister of the Czar in Russia appears in the papers relating to foreign relations of 1904. I would like to have them, with the consent of this committee, printed in the record. I do, however, desire to read one passage from the letter of Mr. McCormick conveying the text of the resolution to the Russian Government. The Ambassador says:

> This resolution voices not only the feelings of the people, but also a principle which lies at the foundation of our Government. It is for this reason that the question has been, is, and always will be a live question with us and liable to become acute and be brought forward at some time in such a way as to seriously disturb the friendly relations which have always existed between Russia and the United States.

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MR. FLOOD: You have delivered several addresses in the House of Representatives which, I think, throw a good deal of light on this subject and, with your consent, I would be glad if you would incorporate those addresses in this hearing.

MR. GOLDFOGLE: I thank Mr. Flood for that very kind suggestion, and will submit, if it meets with the views of the committee, some of the remarks that I have made in the House on the subject we are now considering. The addresses to which Mr. Flood has referred contain extracts from letters of Mr. Evarts, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Gresham, and, I think, some other of our former Secretaries of State, interpreting the Treaty of 1832. As Mr. Harrison has stated, Russia does not agree with our interpretation and therein lies the difficulty.

Now, to continue the history of congressional action on this subject: In 1909 the matter was again brought before Congress when the joint resolution was introduced by me. It is the one referred to by my colleague, Mr. Harrison. I desire that the House joint resolution be printed in the hearings. (See American Jewish Year Book, 5670, p. 37.)

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The Committee on Foreign Affairs considered that joint resolution and reported it with an amendment. I observe from the printed hearings thus far on this subject that an error in stating the joint resolution, and an omission as to its passage in both Houses has occurred. It was stated in the addenda to the remarks of Mr. Parsons that the joint resolution had passed the House of Representatives, leaving the inference that the resolution had not passed the Senate, nor been approved by the President. That is a mistake. The resolution, without any preamble, passed both Houses of Congress, and was signed by the President on the 4th day of March, 1909. I submit, so it may be printed in the record, a copy of the joint resolution as it passed Congress. (*Ibid.*, p. 38.)

MR. BENNET: As I understand, my colleague has had the honor of having all the resolutions he has introduced on this subject reported and passed, except as to the last one where the second section was stricken out?

MR. GOLDFOGLE: Yes, sir; and the second section of the joint resolution of 1909, as it was introduced, read:

> That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Russian Government with such demand and insistence, and that upon the failure of the Russian Government to abide by its treaty obligations with the Government of the United States, and to comply with said demand, the President of the United States shall give notice under and pursuant to article twelve of the treaty between the United States and the Emperor of all the Russias, ratified on the eleventh day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-two, of the intention of the United States to arrest the operation of said treaty, and thereupon, pursuant to such official notification and at the period fixed after giving such official notification under said article twelve, the said treaty and convention between the United States and Russia shall be deemed ended and determined.

The President has, I understand, taken the matter up and is proceeding under the joint resolution.

It is deplorable that Russia dishonors the American passport when its holder is a Jew. It matters not to Russia whether the holder of the passport be a native or a naturalized citizen of our country; in either case Russia refuses to visée the passport, however eminent or respectable our citizen may be, basing her refusal upon the ground of the religious faith of the holder. This is an affront, not to the citizen alone who holds the passport, but to our Government who issues it. The persistency of Russia in declining to heed the repeated requests of our Government to do away with her discriminatory treatment of our citizens calls upon us as a self-respecting nation to take such action as will tend to compel Russia to respect the integrity of a passport issued by our Government to a law-abiding citizen regardless of his religious faith or creed.

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The question is an American question. It involves the upholding of American principles. When a subject of Russia comes to our country we make no inquiry as to his religious convictions, and, regardless of his creed, whatever it be, we afford him the hospitable shelter of our land and the protection of our laws. Yet, when an American citizen, armed with a passport, bearing the seal of our Government, presents that passport to the Russian authorities he is subjected to an inquiry or inquisition as to his religion, and recognition of our passport is refused when it is found that its holder is an Israelite.

Such a condition has become intolerable; it calls for decided action. It is not only irritating to the very large class of citizens it affects directly, but also to every fair-minded American, who believes, as I do, that the integrity of the American passport must be preserved and upheld. It would not be fair at this time, when each one of us is anxious to go over to the House to attend to the pressing business there, for me to detain the committee longer or to further enlarge upon the subject the resolution before us involves.

I shall avail myself of the kind suggestion made by Mr. Flood to insert in the record some of the remarks that were made by me in the House on various of the resolutions which were passed on. They will give, fully and fairly, my views upon the subject. I thank the committee for its kind attention and consideration.

MR. BENNET: I understand that you favor the Parsons resolution now pending before the committee?

MR. GOLDFOGLE: Yes; I favor the taking of such action as will give Russia distinctly and emphatically to understand that America will no longer tolerate her unfair and unjust discrimination.

MR. BENNET: You think that the treaty should be abrogated?

MR. GOLDFOGLE: I think the treaty ought to be terminated if the President finds, after continuing his negotiations, that he cannot succeed in getting Russia to uniformly recognize the American passport. I want to say in justice of President Taft that I believe he has acted earnestly and energetically under the joint resolution that was passed in 1909.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES M. GRAHAM, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

MR. GRAHAM: Mr. Chairman, I think it a great blot on our national reputation that we should have, with any nation, a pact which recognizes a distinction between our citizens on the grounds of religion or race. It seems to me to be rare inconsistency. Our Constitution recognizes the equality of all our citizens before the law and prohibits Congress from enacting any laws preferring one religion to another. But in this treaty with

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Russia that Government claims the Treaty of 1832 means that American Jews shall have only such rights in Russia as are accorded by that Government to its own citizens of that faith. The result of this interpretation is that American citizens of the Jewish faith are practically prohibited from visiting or traveling in that country at all.

American Secretaries of State and diplomats have repeatedly endeavored to induce the Russian Government to abandon this construction of the treaty, but without avail. Indeed, it seems useless to longer hope for any change in the attitude of that Government.

What, then, should this Government do in the premises?

Should we continue as a willing party to a treaty which, as the other party interprets it, is a repudiation of our own fundamental law? Shall we, by assisting to its continued enforcement, put ourselves in the absurd position of consenting to a discrimination against some of our citizens by a foreign Government because of their religious opinions?

Surely we cannot afford to do that. And since we are unable to get Russia to give the treaty a construction which will make it conform to the Constitution, we can at least save our self-respect and our respect for the Constitution by terminating the treaty altogether.

We cannot longer afford to be put in the discreditable position of assenting to the view that some American citizens, because of their religious opinions, are not entitled to the protection of the Constitution.

If we cannot induce Russia to consent to grant to American Jews an equality of rights with other American citizens who sojourn in that country, we can, at least, withdraw from the treaty arrangement and reduce the rights of all our citizens who desire to visit Russia to the same level.

It is quite unnecessary, and indeed quite beside the question, to remind you that men of the Jewish faith constitute a very important element of our population, and reach the highest eminence in business, in law, in medicine, indeed in all lines of activity, for it is not alone the prominent and the successful that the Constitution was ordained to protect. It reaches the poorest and the lowliest as well as the richest and most powerful, and that it should be a reality, a living, vital force should be the determination of every American.

Some day the proud boast of the Roman will be realized in America, and the man who can say, "I am an American citizen," will have a respectful consideration of his rights in any civilized land.

The arrival of that day will be hastened by the termination of this shameful pact.

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APPENDIX IV

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AND RUSSIA

By Hon. Rufus B. Smith *

It is the practice throughout the civilized world of one who contemplates leaving his country temporarily either for business or pleasure to secure from his Government a passport which, giving a description of the bearer, declares him to be a citizen of the country whose passport he bears and entitled to all the rights of such a citizen.

It will doubtless be surprising to many to learn that when an American citizen makes application to our State Department for a passport to Russia, he receives in reply a printed circular which contains the following statement:

> The laws of Russia also exclude from Russian territory, except by special permission, all people of the Jewish faith, and while this government has been endeavoring for years to secure a relaxation of this restriction, it is only proper to warn those who are in the category to which they refer that it has not been able to secure from the Russian government uniform treatment for all American travelers in Russia without regard to their religious faith or place of birth.

If put on inquiry by this timely warning, the Jewish holder of a passport seeks to secure the special permission of the Russian Government to enter Russia by having his passport viséed by a Russian Consul, or by some other representative in this country of the Russian Empire, his application is either at once denied or action upon it is postponed from time to time, resulting, if insisted upon, in a denial to grant the permission desired.

There are some minor exceptions to this rule. If the holder of the passport be a banker or the head of a commercial house traveling exclusively on commercial business, he may have his passport viséed on condition that he enters only certain limits of Russian territory, and remains for a certain limited period. And in other rare and exceptional cases, after considerable time has elapsed and much humiliation has been endured, he may be permitted for a brief period to enter certain restricted territory. The general rule, however, is that the American passport in the hands of Jewish citizens is not recognized as of any force.

In every other nation in the world the American passport is taken at its face value. In Russia, in the hands of a Jewish citizen, it is dishonored paper.

* A paper read before the Temple Club of Congregation B'nai Israel, Cincinnati, April 5, 1911.

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It, is a principle of International Law that as a general rule each nation has the right to determine for itself whom it will admit within its borders, as an individual has the right to determine whom he will admit into his house.

In all intercourse between nations, the two nations concerned must settle the terms upon which such intercourse will be permitted. One nation cannot force another nation into a treaty of commerce with it any more than one man can force another man into a contract with him. (Woolsey's International Law, Sec. 25.)

In determining the question, therefore, as to whether Russia, in refusing to admit the American Jew into her territory, is violating any legal obligation, we must examine the treaties between the two countries, and determine from those treaties what the obligation on the part of Russia is with respect to the American passport.

Has Russia by treaty agreed to recognize such passports? If she has not, then she is not bound to recognize them. If she has so agreed, then she has broken her obligation and the only remaining question for America to determine is one of remedy.

There are a number (perhaps twelve) of treaties between this country and Russia, but the question I am examining this evening turns upon the construction of the Treaty of 1832, and more particularly upon Article I, of that treaty.

That article reads as follows:

> There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy, to that effect, the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force concerning commerce.

In determining the construction of this article, it is well to bear in mind the rule of construction of treaties declared by the Supreme Court of the United States.*

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It is important, too, to bear in mind in this connection the familiar rule that the language of a contract is to be construed with reference to the surrounding circumstances at the time of its execution.

* Judge Smith here quotes the Supreme Court decisions already given in Mr. Marshall's address, *ante* p. 78.

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We turn now to an inquiry as to what intention the high contracting parties had in mind to express when Article I, of the Treaty of 1832, was drawn.

In view of the nature of our Government, the letter of our Constitution and the spirit of our institutions, it is impossible to doubt for a moment that by Article I, of the Treaty of 1832, America intended that the rights granted by that article should extend equally to every citizen of America, without discrimination on account of race, creed or religion.

Absolute freedom of religious belief is one of the cornerstones of our Republic. Among the great rights which the people of this nation possess it ranks among the first; and the spirit of religious freedom has written into our National Constitution two great principles, viz.: (1) No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States, and (2) Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or permitting the free exercise thereof.

It is then simply impossible to believe that in 1832, when the treaty was negotiated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate of the United States, that either the President or Senate for a moment entertained the idea that the treaty gave a right to Russia to discriminate against any class of American citizens on account of its religious belief. Every Secretary of State since 1860, when this question first came up for discussion, including Mr. Evarts, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Olney have repudiated any such supposed intention upon the part of the United States in executing the Treaty of 1832, and have emphatically insisted that it was the intention of the United States in signing the treaty that all citizens of the United States should receive equal treatment under it.

In one case, that of Mr. Adolph Kutner, concerning whose religious faith, among other things, the Russian Government made inquiry, Mr. Blaine said:

> In reply, the representative of the United States was instructed that in conveying the inquiry of the imperial office to Mr. Kutner the Department of State found itself unable to interrogate him as to the religion professed by him, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States prohibits the application of any religious test whatever in respect to our citizens. In dealing with all this class of cases the department has scrupulously abstained from taking official cognizance of the religious faith of any citizen. It cannot inquire into it as a fact, and it can neither affirm or deny that an individual holds a particular creed.

Neither at the time the treaty was signed nor for a period of nearly thirty years afterward was the United States ever put upon inquiry as to whether Russia might not give a construction to the treaty different from that given to it by the United States.

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As is shown in a letter written by Mr. Blaine as Secretary to Mr. Foster, our Minister to Russia, in which he reviews historically the Russian legislation and policy with respect to foreigners entering Russia, the United States had no reason to suspect that a construction would ever be put upon the treaty by Russia by which American citizens of a certain religious belief would be excluded from the protection of the treaty.

Furthermore, our own acts under the treaty by which we have granted to every Russian coming to this country all the rights stipulated for in the treaty, irrespective of any creed or religion, are the highest evidence of our construction of the treaty and of our intention in entering into it.

Let us examine the treaty now from the Russian point of view.

The Russian contention is based mainly upon the language of the latter part of Article I, and the contention is that the inhabitants of each country have only those rights in the other country that the natives of such other country enjoy, and that therefore, as by the laws of Russia the Russian Jews are confined to certain limited territories and certain occupations, and subject to many inquisitorial and persecuting enactments, that an American Jew who goes to Russia is entitled to only these limited rights to which the native Jew is entitled.

In seeking the proper construction of this treaty, in addition to the principles of construction declared by the Supreme Court of the United States, to which I have previously referred, viz.: that treaties are to be given a liberal and not a narrow construction and that they should be construed in a spirit of *uberrima fides*, I wish to direct attention to two other principles of construction applicable to all written instruments:

1. A written instrument must be so construed as to give force and effect to all of its parts, so that the instrument when finally read shall be a consistent whole; and

2. An instrument is not to be given a certain construction simply because its language may be susceptible of such a construction. The true construction of an instrument is one that, taking into consideration the language of the instrument, the object in view and the surrounding circumstances, gives effect to the intention of the parties.

In examining Russia's construction of the treaty, it is important to bear in mind the language of Article I.

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The first clause of the Article, then, declares that "There shall be between the Territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation." The reciprocal liberty here stipulated for necessarily means that liberty of commerce and navigation are given alike to both parties; and that

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citizens of the United States have the same liberty of commerce and navigation with respect to Russia that citizens of Russia have with respect to the United States; and unless modified in other parts of the Article or Treaty that liberty is necessarily free and without restriction.

Then follow the two remaining clauses of the Article, which undoubtedly were intended to make certain the rights granted in the first clause by a more particular definition of them. The first of these two remaining clauses grants to the citizens of each territory the right to enter the territory of the other, and the last clause defines their rights in the territory when it has been entered. In the first of these clauses it is declared that "The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places and rivers of the Territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted." Here undoubtedly is granted beyond question, without distinction and without discrimination, the right to every citizen of the one territory to enter the territory of the other "wherever foreign commerce is permitted."

Upon what ground then can Russia refuse admission into its territory of citizens of the United States according to any religious test which it may arbitrarily select? Its refusal to allow American citizens of Jewish faith to enter its territory is clearly in violation of the express language of this clause of the treaty.

Unable to find any support for its position in the two clauses of Article I, to which I have referred, the Russian diplomats have made their last stand on the last clause of the Article. It will be observed that this clause has no reference to the right of entry into the country; that right is guaranteed in the two preceding clauses. It relates only to the rights of the person after entry has been made. If this clause is taken by itself, and adherence given to the mere letter of it, aside from the purpose in view when it was drawn, and the permissible intent of our government, aside from the other and the controlling clauses in the Article, aside from the surrounding circumstances at the time the treaty was executed, and aside from the practical construction put upon the clause by both parties for a period of thirty years, it might be argued that the clause is susceptible of the construction which Russia puts upon it. But it is impossible to so construe this instrument ignoring the other considerations to which I have just referred and ignoring the rules of construction of written instruments and especially of treaties to which I have called attention.

The meaning of this clause is perfectly plain. Clauses of similar import are, as a rule, found in all treaties which provide for reciprocal intercourse between countries. They are intended to make the laws of the respective countries applicable in a

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general way to all who enter the country. The foreigner is not to be above the law of the country into which he may come. If murder or larceny is a crime in such country and he commits murder or larceny, he is a criminal. Contracts made in Russia may be governed by the Russian law; and the commercial customs and usages of the country would be applicable. Ordinary health laws or police regulations, so long as they do not interfere with fundamental rights, would be enforcible. Many other illustrations could be given of this principle, but they are unnecessary. But it is a well settled principle of International law that a local law cannot override the obligation of a Treaty. If it does, then the Treaty is necessarily void, for it is impossible to carry out its provisions. In 1881 Mr. Blaine, in his letter to Mr. Foster, said:

> It would be, in the judgment of this Government, absolutely inadmissible that a domestic law restraining native Hebrews from residence in certain parts of the Empire might operate to hinder an American citizen, whether alleged or known to profess the Hebrew faith, from disposing of his property or taking possession thereof for himself (subject only to the laws of alien inheritance), or being heard in person by the courts which, under Russian law, may be called upon to decide matters to which he is necessarily a party. The case would clearly be one in which the obligation of a treaty is supreme, and where the local law must yield. These questions of the conflict of local law and international treaty stipulations are among the most common which have engaged the attention of publicists, and it is their concurrent judgment that where a treaty creates a privilege for aliens in express terms it cannot be limited by the operation of domestic law without a serious breach of good faith which governs the intercourse of nations. So long as such a conventional engagement in favor of the citizens of another state exists, the law governing natives in like cases is manifestly inapplicable.

It never could have been the intention of either Russia or America in the Treaty of 1832 that local laws could be passed which by force of the last clause of Article I, entirely nullified the first two clauses of the same article; and as Russia in 1832 understood the great principle of our government of the separation of Church and State, and the President and Senate could not have forgotten that principle, it is impossible to suppose that either contracting party to the Treaty of 1832 supposed that either party could deny the privileges of the treaty to the citizens of either country on the ground that their religious faith did not meet the approval of the country into which they sought entrance. Furthermore, it is impossible to reconcile the Russian construction of the last clause of Article I, with the two preceding clauses in the same Article.

How can there be "reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation" between the territories of the high contracting parties if a large part of the American public, solely on the ground of

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religious faith, are not permitted to enter the country. And how can this latter clause be used to nullify the American passport on the ground of the religious faith of the holder when the preceding clause expressly declares that "the inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places and rivers of the territories of each other, wherever foreign commerce is permitted?"

Mr. Blaine in his letter of 1881 to Mr. Foster, the American Minister to Russia, to which I will again refer, has shown, too, that in 1832 the policy of Russia was to invite foreigners into that country, and that policy must have been one of the surrounding circumstances which it is presumed was in the mind of both of the contracting parties at the time the treaty was signed.

It is a familiar principle of law that where an ambiguity arises in the terms of a contract, the practical construction the parties have put upon the contract carried out continuously for a period of time, beginning with the time of its execution, affords the highest evidence of the intention of the parties at the time it was executed, and makes clear a term of the contract, which in the absence of a practical operation under it might be subject to the charge of ambiguity. From 1832 up to 1860, a period of nearly thirty years, no question was raised as to the validity of American passports in Russia. In his letter to Mr. Foster, our Minister to Russia, in 1881, Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State, speaking of a period many years prior to 1832, declared that

> From this time (1817) down to 1860, I can find no trace of the enforcement, especially against American citizens, of the construction against Jewish travel and residence which are stated to have existed when our treaty with Russia was signed. It is a significant circumstance that the acknowledged authorities on private international law, writing during this period upon the legislation of all Europe as affecting the persons and rights of aliens, make no reference to such disabilities.

Is not this practical construction of the treaty put upon it by both parties for nearly thirty years the very highest evidence as to the intention of those who framed it?

The conclusion I have reached as to the proper construction of this treaty is supported by the conclusion reached by the committee on foreign affairs of the House of Representatives in 1892. In its report on this question to the House of Representatives in 1892, that committee, among other things, said:

> Our Government can make no distinction based on creeds or birthplaces of its citizens, nor can it permit such distinction to be made by foreign powers. Not the religion nor race of a person, but his American citizenship, is the grand test of the treatment he shall receive and the rights he shall enjoy in other countries.

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This treaty stipulation between civilized nations would seem to have but one meaning, and to admit of no discrimination in favor of some and against other citizens of either of the high contracting parties; but what claim Russia may make under the clause in regard to "security and protection" and the "condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulation in force concerning commerce," is the question.

Is the "security and protection" accorded to a native Russian Jew the "security and protection" to be accorded to an American citizen of Jewish faith? Are the restrictions placed on the Russian Jew as to commerce part of the "laws and ordinances" to be submitted to and to be regarded under the treaty as "regulations in force concerning commerce?" These are problems of serious concern to the American Jews, who, as men of commercial pursuits, feel that all avenues of trade should be open to them, and, as American citizens, that they should stand abroad as they do at home, on an exact equality with other children of the Republic.

The committee are certain that a discrimination cannot legally be made against them, and that if it is made, practically it would be a violation of the treaty and an unfriendly act toward the United States on the part of Russia.

As the refusal of Russia to recognize the American passport is a violation of the Treaty of 1832, the remaining question is one of remedy. What action should the United States take in the matter? It is true that the discrimination is not against America only, but is also enforced against other countries, as for instance, France and England. But America is in a different position from the European powers. The complications of European politics and diplomacy make it almost impossible for any European nationality to make an issue with Russia upon this question. For the last twenty years France has had a political alliance with Russia of great advantage to her, insuring her against the other powers of Europe; and England finds it necessary to expend her energy and diplomatic resources in preventing the encroachment of Russia in the Far East.

But the United States is not hampered by the complicated nature of European politics. There is no reason except a purely commercial one which prevents the assertion of our rights and an insistance upon the vindication of American principles. If the violation of the treaty were in a minor matter, or in a matter not of great importance or not involving the violation of one of the great principles of this nation, such violation, as in that of any other contract, might be overlooked in view of the greater benefits which followed the continuance of the treaty.

But to continue with the Treaty of 1832, accepting Russia's construction of the treaty is equivalent to executing a treaty which contained in it a provision such as Russia by construction reads into the Treaty of 1832; and a treaty which by its terms ex-

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pressly excluded from its benefits persons of certain religious faiths would be contrary to one of the great fundamental principles of the United States, which recognizes as between its citizens no discrimination based solely on religious grounds. By such a treaty, too, the United States becomes a party to a convention which places a stigma upon a large part of its citizens, however honorable and reputable they may be. The construction, therefore, which Russia puts upon the treaty is necessarily an affront to American citizenship. For as citizens of this great Republic we stand alike before the law, and an affront to a part is an affront to all. In contemplation of law we are one people. Unless we are willing to abandon that principle let us stand or fall together.

To the suggestion that the United States should direct the attention of Russia to its violation of the treaty, before abrogating it, in the hope that such diplomatic action may result in the adoption by Russia of a different construction, it is sufficient to say that the Department of State has repeatedly made such protests, but without avail. The construction contended for by the United States was insisted upon as far back as 1867, by Mr. Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, and protests have been made by Secretaries Blaine, Evarts, Bayard and Olney.

In the Rosenstrauss case in 1867, Mr. Clay in addressing the Russian authorities said:

> That he admits Mr. Rosenstrauss is a Jew, but as all religions are alike tolerated in the United States, they claim equal protection for all their citizens without regard to religious principles.

In 1880, Mr. Evarts in letters to Mr. Foster, our Minister to Russia, intended for presentation to the Russian Government, among other things said:

> In reply, I have to observe that in the presence of this fact, that an American citizen has been ordered to leave Russia on no other ground than that he is the professor of a particular creed, or the holder of certain religious views, it becomes the duty of the Government of the United States, which impartially seeks to protect all its citizens, of whatever origin or faith, solemnly, but with all respect to the Government of his Majesty, to protest.
>
> Notwithstanding this aspect of the matter, the United States could not fail to look upon the expulsion of one of its citizens from Russia on the simple ground of his religious ideas or convictions, except as a grievance akin to that which Russia would doubtless find in the expulsion of one of her own citizens from the United States on the ground of his attachment to the faith of his fathers.

In 1881, in another letter to Mr. Foster, he said:

> I have observed, however, that in some of your conversations and writings with the foreign office you give prominence to the natural

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American sympathy with oppressed Jews elsewhere as a motive for our solicitude as to the treatment of Jews in Russia.

Such solicitude might very properly exist; but in your presentation of the facts you should be careful to impress that we ask treaty treatment for our aggrieved citizens, not because they are Jews, but because they are Americans. Russia's treatment of her own Jews, or of other foreign Jews resorting thither, may, in determinate cases, attract the sympathy of the American people, but the aim of the Government of the United States is the specific one of protecting its own citizens. If the hardships to which Russian and foreign Jews are subjected involves our citizens, we think we have just ground for remonstrance and expectancy of better treatment.

This Government does not know, or inquire, the religion of the American citizens it protects. It cannot take cognizance of the methods by which the Russian authorities may arrive at the conclusion or conjecture that any given American citizen professes the Israelitish faith.

In the same year, Mr. Blaine in a letter to our minister to Russia, said:

You can further advise him (the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs) that we can make no new treaty with Russia, nor accept any construction of our existing treaty which shall discriminate against any class of American citizens on account of their religious faith.

In 1886, Secretary of State Bayard said:

The government of the Czar is fully aware that we do not admit the principle of discriminating against any American citizens because of their religious tenets.

In 1896, Secretary Olney, in a report to President Cleveland, said:

The published correspondence for a number of years back has shown the persistence of the United States in endeavoring to obtain for its citizens, whether native or naturalized, and irrespective of their faith, the equality of privilege and treatment stipulated for all American citizens in Russia by existing treaties. Holding to the old doctrine of perpetual allegiance; refusing to lessen its authority by concluding any treaty recognizing the naturalization of a Russian subject without prior imperial consent; asserting the extreme right to punish a naturalized Russian on return to his native jurisdiction, not merely for unauthorized emigration, but also specifically for the unpermitted acquisition of a foreign citizenship; and sedulously applying at home and through the official act of its agents abroad, to all persons of the Jewish belief, the stern restrictions enjoined by Russian law, the Government of Russia takes ground not admitting of acquiescence by the United States, because at variance with the character of our institutions, the sentiments of our people, the provisions of our statutes, and the tendencies of modern international comity.

Resolutions have been passed by the House of Representatives or the Senate, or both, in 1882, 1883, 1884, 1890, 1902, 1904 and 1909. The Resolution of 1909, passed by both Houses of Congress

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and approved by the President, is typical of these resolutions. It reads as follows:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that the Government of Russia has continued up to the present time to refuse to visé, recognize or honor passports presented to its authorities issued by the American Government to American citizens, on the ground that the holders thereof were of the Jewish faith; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, directed to renew negotiations with the Government of Russia to secure, by treaty or otherwise, uniformity of treatment and protection to American citizens holding passports duly issued by the authorities of the United States, in order that all American citizens shall have equal freedom of travel and sojourn in such country without regard to race, creed or religious faith, including a provision that the honoring or viséing of passports when duly issued and held by citizens of the United States shall not be withheld because or on account of the race, creed or religious faith of their holders.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties in their National Conventions have insisted upon the equal treatment of all Americans under our treaties, having in mind the violation of the Treaty of 1832.

* * * * * * * * * *

The present treaty shall continue in force until the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and if one year before that day one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other by an official notification its intention to arrest the operation thereof, this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on until the expiration of the year, which shall commence after the date of a similar notification.

In other words, the treaty can be abrogated upon giving one year's notice. This notice should be given; and if, as a result of such notice, Russia refuses to negotiate a supplemental treaty by which the rights of all American citizens are recognized without discrimination, upon religious grounds, the treaty should be terminated.

When this policy is advocated inquiry is at once made as to where it would leave this country in its relations with Russia. How much will it cost us to do what is right? How much will it cost us to adhere to the principles of the Republic? Neither commercial nor diplomatic relations between nations are dependent upon the existence of a treaty between them. With the abrogation of the treaty we would go back to the position we occupied in 1832, before the treaty was executed. It is true a liberal treaty tends to foster commercial relations between two countries, and an illiberal treaty to interfere with them; and a properly framed treaty undoubtedly removes many artificial barriers to trade, whose technical interference in the absence of a treaty is

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annoying, and if you will, in a measure obstructive of commerce. But no one can doubt that if we have anything to sell which Russia wants, she will buy from us; and that if she has anything to sell which we are willing to buy, she will sell it to us. Compared to our vast commerce of imports and exports, those with Russia are comparatively insignificant. The total imports are about $18,000,000, and the exports about $17,000,000. These figures of course do not represent profits. They merely represent the aggregate of purchase and sales. The profits in all probability would not exceed 10 per cent of the aggregate amount, which would be about $3,500,000.

We have, too, in the maximum clause of the Payne Tariff law, which will compel Russia's imports of $18,000,000 to pay an extra duty of 25 per cent, a weapon to be considered. Our imports consist mostly of hides, furs, leather and raw materials, and our exports of agricultural machinery, sewing machines and other manufactured articles. A number of American trusts are now operating in Russia and are engaged in carrying on manufactories there, as I am informed, under Russian charters. Among these trusts are the Harvester Trust, the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and The Westinghouse Company. I do not believe their operations would be interfered with, as they are carrying on business under the protection of charters granted by the Russian government.

Whenever Russia admitted within her boundaries any American citizen, it would owe protection to him and his property. A violation of his rights in that regard would be a proper ground for intervention by our government. That right does not depend upon a treaty.

But the question involved, as I have stated, is a much greater one than any business question. The question is whether we propose to be true to one of the great principles of this government, or whether we are to barter it away for a mess of pottage? Are we to place the dollar above the man? Are we to consent to a stigma being placed on American citizenship if only we can make a few dollars out of it, or are we to say to the world that every citizen of honest character and good report shall receive equal treatment at the hands of foreign nations, and that an insult to one class is an insult to all? Every great movement in the world has been led by some man or men or by some people or nation who placed principle above material considerations. This very nation grew out of a revolution which refused to pay a small stamp tax because its payment involved a great principle. Emerson has somewhere said that in the course of time the whole world moves around to the man who stands true. If this aphorism is true of men, it is true of nations, which are but aggregations of men. But whether true or not, let us be true to ourselves

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and our principles, and true to those among us upon whom it is sought to place an undeserved stigma, and let the consequences take care of themselves.

The passport question to Russia is generally regarded as a Jewish question, but it is not entirely so. For not only the Jew, but also Catholic priests and Protestant missionaries are excluded from Russia. But as I have endeavored to point out, it is not a Jewish or a Catholic or a Protestant question, but a question of American citzenship that is involved. If, however, it were solely a Jewish question, I should not shrink from meeting it, nor would my attitude in regard to it be in the least changed. For as I have said a discrimination in a treaty against a part of our people on religious grounds is contrary to one of the fundamental principles of our government. If in this case it happens to be the Jew, to-morrow it may be the Catholic, and the day after the Protestant, and the day after that some other class. We cannot admit such a discrimination without being false to American citizenship. The sanctity and integrity of that citizenship must be preserved at whatever cost.

The day of compulsion, by whatever peaceful means it may seek to accomplish its purpose in forcing men to abandon their religious views, and the day of discrimination against men because of a difference in religious opinion, is passing away in civilized countries as certainly as the rack and thumbscrew of other days have passed away. A wider tolerance in religious matters marks the steady advance of a higher justice and a more enlightened public opinion.

Let the treaty with Russia be abrogated. No other course is open to the United States. If such a course is followed, its moral effect cannot be calculated, for in the end no nation can afford to affront the enlightened moral sentiment of the world. And if this Russian passport question has become a Jewish question, let it be so, and let those of us who are not Jews show that American citizenship when it covers the Jew is as sacred as when it covers the Christian.

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A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5671

AND NECROLOGY

JULY 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1911

UNITED STATES

1910

July 7. Strike of 75,000 cloak-makers, mostly Jews, New York City, for shorter hours, increased pay, and sanitary shops.

8. Representative Hughes, of New Jersey, appeals to President Taft to take action regarding persecution of Jews in Russia.

14. Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Benjamin S. Cable, states in letter to Representative Wm. S. Bennet, that large number of Jewish immigrants have been excluded at Galveston because of alleged violation of contract labor and other provisions of Immigration Law.

15. Thirty-four Russian Jewish immigrants, refused admission at Galveston, deported.

18. Reading of Bible and singing of religious hymns, in Detroit schools, opposed by Catholics and Jews.

21. Representative William S. Bennet, Justice Nathan Bijur and David M. Bressler protest in person to Department of Commerce and Labor against ruling in Galveston immigrants' cases. (See July 14.)

Aug. 10. Resolution passed at convention of the Eighth Georgia District Masons, at Athens, Ga., condemning persecution of Jews in Russia.

11. Attorney-General of Illinois construes recent decision of Supreme Court of State as prohibiting reading of Bible and singing of religious hymns in public schools.

28. Five Russian Jews admitted at port of Galveston, of one hundred applying. Rest detained on charges of being contract laborers. Appeals taken to Department of Commerce and Labor, but many deported.

Sept. 14. Cases of Henry and Jane Pearlman, immigrants, ordered deported, brought before United States Court, Philadelphia, by Attorney Bernard Harris, on habeas corpus proceedings.

22. Resolution passed at convention of Sixteenth Division Odd Fellows, Atlanta, Ga., denouncing Russia's treatment of Jews.

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UNITED STATES (*continued*)

Oct. 1. Judge McPherson, Philadelphia, grants writ of habeas corpus in case of Michael Barlin, ordered deported on ground he might become public charge.

8. Large mass meeting, Cooper Union, New York, adopts resolutions urging Nathan Straus to continue stations for pasturization of milk.

10. Episcopal Convention, Cincinnati, O., decides to discontinue missionary propaganda among Jews.

12. Grand Chapter of Order of the Eastern Star, convened in Austin, Tex., opposes exclusion of Jews from Grand Chapter of Scotland.

18. Eight Jewish congregations, Chicago, Ill., at mass meeting protest to city authorities against Jew-baiting, which resulted in murder of Morris Lipschutz.

(end). Federated Holy Name Societies of Newark, N. J., send resolutions to Mayor Nathan, Rome, condemning him for speech of September 20. (See September 20, p. 193.)

Nov. 11. Meeting at Los Angeles, Cal., of representatives of Jewish congregations and speakers from Seventh Day Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists and Fellowship Church, protests against proposed Sunday closing law.

17. New York Board of Jewish Ministers resolves that no Rabbi should grant a religious divorce (*Get*), unless he has documentary evidence that civil marriage has been annulled by proper authorities.

17. Twenty-seventh annual meeting of Montana Association of Congregational Churches condemns persecution of Jews by Russia.

20. First "union" service held by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of Free Synagogue, Rev. Dr. John H. Holmes, of Unitarian, and Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, of Universalist congregations, New York.

23. North Georgia Conference of Methodist Church, South Athens, Ga., protests against persecution of Jews in Russia.

Dec. 2. Cable to New York *Jewish Morning Journal* that Mexican Government sent special delegates to visit colonies, in province of Kherson, Russia, to induce colonists to move to Mexico. Colonists favor proposition and decide to send commission to Mexico to select suitable tract of land.

4. Conference of delegates from Immigrant Aid Societies of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Jewish organizations to establish general Immigration Council.

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UNITED STATES (*continued*)

Dec. 12. Twenty Jewish immigrants excluded at Galveston, as likely to become public charges. Department of Commerce and Labor refuses to accept Jewish Immigration Society as surety.

15. Delegation from New York City, including Jacob H. Schiff, Max J. Kohler and Abraham I. Elkus, confer with Secretary Nagel and Attorney-General Wickersham, respecting immigration situation at Galveston.

21. Thirteen of twenty immigrants detained (see Dec. 12), admitted by Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

26-27. Congregation Mishkan Tefila, Boston, Mass., celebrates golden jubilee.

28. Seven remaining immigrants detained (see Dec. 12, 21). admitted by Secretary Nagel.

(end). Alpha Theta Fraternity, Bayonne, N. J., asks Board of Education to eliminate Christmas exercises from public schools and that Jewish pupils be informed in open assembly that they need not participate in celebrations.

1911

Jan. 1. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, offers $25,000 to any Negro Young Men's Christian Association, if $75,000 more is raised.

4. Members of American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers have interview with President Taft to oppose restriction of immigration; advocate more lenient administration of existing law.

6. Adolphus M. Burroughs, Boston, Mass., introduces bill in Massachusetts Legislature, enabling *Kosher* butchers, who observe Jewish Sabbath, to sell meat on Sunday mornings.

Feb. 10. New York State Federation of Labor opposes bill in Legislature exempting from prosecution those working on Sunday who observe as Sabbath another day.

23. Resolution introduced in Arkansas Legislature protesting against Russian persecution of Jews and urging Congress to adopt measures which would insure better treatment of Jews in Russia.

25. New York Community adopts resolution organizing a *Va'ad Ha-Rabbonim* authorized to supervise ritual matters of the community.

25. New York Community favors bill before New York Legislature granting permission to Jews to conduct business on Sunday, and pledges itself to co-operate in strict enforcement of the Sunday Laws.

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UNITED STATES (*continued*)

Mar. 1. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals fails in attempt to pass anti-*Shechitah* Bill in New York Legislature.

1. At instance of Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, bill is introduced in Massachusetts Legislature prohibiting practice of *Shechitah*. Bill is withdrawn March 23 as result of Jewish opposition.

2. Grand Lodge, No. 4, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, adopts resolution excluding Jews who join Christian Science Church.

11. Conference for purpose of forming permanent state organization of Jews of Massachusetts, called by Isaac Heller.

16. American Jewish Committee, incorporated by Act of New York Legislature.

19. Federation of Jewish Organizations adopts resolutions to be sent to President of the United States and the Secretary of War, requesting appointment of Jewish chaplains in army and navy.

21. Joint resolution adopted by California Legislature condemning the Russian Government for the persecution of its citizens because of their religious belief or political views.

26. New York Jewish Community announces that United Hebrew Charities and Hebrew Free Burial Society will relieve any distress caused by fire, March 25, in Asch Building, Washington Place, in which 141 persons, mostly Jewish girls, lost their lives.

30. Board of Education of Omaha, Neb., honors memory of late Edward Rosewater by changing name of Forest School to "Edward Rosewater School."

April 2. Preliminary convention at Philadelphia, Pa., to organize Jewish Community (*Kehillah*).

8. Meeting presided over by Dr. Chas. W. Eliot, held by Boston Section of Council of Jewish Women to protest against outrages inflicted on Jews in Russia.

11. Massachusetts Senate passes bill permitting *Kosher* butcher shops to open Sundays.

17. Latter Day Saints at annual convention, Glenwood, Ia., adopt resolutions denouncing persecution of Jews in Russia.

24. Public School No. 9, New York City, opens *Kosher* kitchen for 2,000 Jewish pupils, furnishing meals at three cents each.

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UNITED STATES (*continued*)

May 5. Beth Israel Synagogue, Bangor, Me., destroyed by fire.
9. Yiddish theatre, Chicago, Ill., closes on account of lack of patronage.
10. Three hundred and fifty telegrams sent by delegates to biennial convention of Order B'rith Abraham, to members of Congress, opposing further legislation restricting immigration.
11. Committee of ten laymen and Committee on Religious Organization of Jewish Community (*Kehillah*) of New York City, at joint meeting with ten rabbis, organize a *Va'ad Ha-Rabbonim* (Rabbinical Board) to consist of ten rabbis, with power to add to their numbers.
11. In letter to Judge M. C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal., Congressman E. A. Hayes, hitherto a restrictionist, expresses opposition to any literacy test or other change in immigration laws preventing admission of victims of religious persecution.
12. Hebrew Education Society of Philadelphia, Pa., devotes income of a fund collected as a memorial to David Sulzberger to the publication of religious books for small children.
15. Associated Press dispatches from St. Petersburg give circumstantial account of alleged murder by Jews of Christian boy, Yuschinsky, in Kieff, for "ritual" purposes.
16. Resolutions passed at special meeting of Allegheny County Political Club, opposing bill providing for reading Bible in public schools of Pennsylvania.
16. President Taft speaks at meeting held at Washington, D. C., Hebrew Congregation, for purpose of planning memorial monument to Haym Salomon.
19. Associated Press issues statement of The American Jewish Committee, published in New York *Evening Post*, that Associated Press dispatches from St. Petersburg of May 15, are merely repetitions of accounts which appeared on April 30, in *Novoe Vremya* and other Russian anti-Jewish newspapers, and that report of so-called "ritual" murder is pretext of Russian government for pogrom against Jews.
22. Ward resolution calling for reading Bible in public schools of Pennsylvania, defeated in Senate.

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UNITED STATES (*continued*)

May 23. New York *World* publishes cablegram from Vienna stating that Russia is prepared to open its doors to American Jewish citizens.

24. Rabbinical Council (*Va'ad Ha-Rabbonim*) established by Jewish Community (*Kehillah*) of New York City, decides to constitute itself as a *Va'ad Ha-Kashruth* (Ritual Board) for regulation of *Kashruth* in New York City.

26. President Taft addresses Argo Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Washington, D. C., and censures prejudice against Jews.

June 1. Resolution passed by Baptist Ministers' Conference, Baltimore, Md., asking President Taft to call international conference to consider plans for the improvement of the conditions of the Jews in Roumania.

3. Rabbi H. Pereira Mendes, New York City, resigns, on account of ill-health, Presidency of Union of Orthodox Congregations of United States and Canada.

11. Adjourned meeting of Convention (April 2). Committee of Twenty-five hold second meeting and establishes Jewish Community (*Kehillah*) of Philadelphia, "purpose of organization is to further cause of Judaism and promote concerted action by Jews of Philadelphia, with respect to all matters of Jewish interest. Organization will not engage in propaganda of a partisan political nature, nor interfere with the autonomy or religious principles of a constituent organization."

12. *Kosher* kitchen installed at Ellis Island.

14. Resolution requesting President Taft to call international conference, for protection of Jews in Roumania, introduced in Northern Baptist Convention, by W. S. Shallenberger, Washington, D. C., former Assistant Postmaster-General.

18. Northern Baptist Convention, in closing session, adopts resolution, superseding one of June 14, "That President Taft be requested to consider the advisability of asking the nations of the world, either by treaty, by the Hague Peace Conference or by calling an international conference, to secure religious liberty for people of every faith in the world."

22. *Evening Mail*, New York City, begins publication of Passport articles advocating abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

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UNITED STATES (*continued*)

June 22. Committee on Resolutions of Lutheran General Synod, at Washington, recommends that President of United States urge calling of an international conference with power to consider and act for protection of Jews in Roumania, and of Armenians.

NECROLOGY

1910

July 2. Moritz Jacobsohn, rabbi, New York City, aged 78.
11. Israel Hirshberg, communal worker, Boston, Mass., aged 50.
17. Louis Kuhn, banker, Cincinnati, O., aged 54.
18. Berry Ginsberg, communal worker, Portland, Me., aged 56.
24. Moses Straus, communal worker, Newark, N. J., aged 79.
29. Max Ginsburger, Major and member Governor's Staff, Mississippi, aged 60.

Aug. 3. David Burgheim, rabbi and author, Indianapolis, Ind., aged 89.
3. William Frisch, managing editor *Baltimore American*, Baltimore, Md., aged 56.
4. Max Bamberger, merchant and philanthropist, Philadelphia, Pa.
7. Uriah Herrmann, philanthropist and communal worker, New York City, aged 78.
10. Benjamin I. Cohen, banker, Portland, Ore., aged 58.
26. Charles M. Leavy, Civil War veteran, member Civil Service Commission, San Francisco, Cal., aged 71.
29. Joseph Naphthaly, communal worker, San Francisco, Cal., aged 69.

Sept. 2. Jacob Stern, ex-probate judge, Erie County, New York.
3. Moses Bloom, Major, Paducah, Ky., aged 72.
4. Marcus Rosenwasser, surgeon, Cleveland, O., aged 64.
4. Henry Abraham, cotton merchant, New Orleans, La., aged 75.
9. Ignatius Rice, communal worker, New York City, aged 73.
15. Max Michael, ex-member City Council, Mobile, Ala.
16. Marx Levy, physician, New Orleans, La., aged 60.
19. Louis Heinsheimer, communal worker, Cincinnati, O., aged 76.

Oct. 2. Ferdinand Welb, theatrical manager, St. Louis, Mo., aged 58.

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UNITED STATES (*continued*)

Oct. 2. Harris Garfinkle, communal worker, Roxbury, Mass.
2. Max Hamburger, State Senator, Mobile, Ala.
3. Simon Cohn, communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 61.
8. Wolf Wolfgang, rabbi, St. Louis, Mo.
15. Alfred L. M. Bullowa, lawyer and secretary of Peace Arbitration League, New York City.
28. Samuel P. Becker, president Federation of Jewish Farmers in America, Hartford, Conn.

Nov. 4. Joseph Dreyfus, postmaster Hale's Corners, Wis., aged 90.
6. Chayim Lewis, rabbi, Scranton, Pa., aged 50.
8. Adolph Z. Salomon, merchant, Denver, Colo., aged 71.
8. Moses J. Engle, district judge, Brooklyn, N. Y.
9. Benjamin Nachman, inventor Western Union Code, Yonkers, N. Y., aged 55.
14. Joseph Rabinowitz, rabbi, Buffalo, N. Y., aged 54.
15. Lewis E. Mayer, communal worker, Demopolis, Ala., aged 54.
16. Ephraim Feldman, professor of Talmud, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O., aged 50.
16. Jacob Adler, former recorder of deeds and Civil War veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 82.
18. Leon Lauer, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 54.
18. Solomon Berliner, former United States consul, Teneriffe, Canary Islands, aged 54.
19. A. H. Erschler, rabbi, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 52.
23. Israel Newton Moses, member legislature, Natchez, Miss., aged 51.
26. Reuben Gordon, rabbi, Malden, Mass., aged 80.

Dec. 3. Lazarus Kohns, merchant, New York City, aged 86.
4. Louis H. Hershfield, financier, New York City, aged 75.
5. Isaac Stern, communal worker, New York City, aged 70.
8. Mrs. Pauline Frank, charitable worker, Pittsburg, Pa., aged 95.
10. Aaron S. Raisin, rabbinical scholar, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 62.
15. Simeon Baer, financier, Atlanta, Ga., aged 63.
20. Annie Stein Ferguson, communal worker, Pittsburg, Pa., aged 34.
23. Samuel Hyman, communal worker, New Orleans, La., aged 71.

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UNITED STATES (*continued*)

Dec. 24. Leon Canter, Civil War veteran, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 72.
24. Joseph Friedenwald, financier and communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 83.
30. James Madison Pereles, judge and ex-regent of State University, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 58.
31. Leser Lehman, communal worker, Newark, N. J., aged 55.

1911

Jan. 14. Samuel Woolner, merchant and communal worker, Peoria, Ill., aged 64.
17. Leon Gans, Major in Confederate Army, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 72.
20. Moses Salomon, former state senator, Chicago, Ill., aged 51.
22. Nathan Ganger, rabbi, Cleveland, O., aged 69.
22. Sigmund Lustgarten, dermatologist, New York City, aged 53.
24. Max Freifield, rabbi, New Bedford, Mass.
27. L. Retemborski, rabbi, Beth Israel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Feb. (beginning). Israel R. Cohn, communal worker, Paterson, N. J.
4. Kaskil Casper, former superior court judge, Nevada City, Vallejo, Cal.
9. Maurice Fluegel, rabbi and author, Baltimore, Md., aged 79.
13. Solomon Mossler, philanthropist, Chicago, Ill.
16. Manuel Marblestone, merchant, Cincinnati, O., aged 78.
22. William Karmensky, charity worker, Chelsea, Mass.

Mar. 10. Mrs. Gustav (Celia Heilprin) Pollak, daughter of Michael Heilprin, aged 61.
14. Albert Lewisohn, financier, New York City, aged 46.
15. Gustave E. Kurtz, Hebrew scholar, Roxbury, Mass., aged 54.
15. Henry Kahn, communal worker, New Orleans, La.
19. William Schloss, communal worker, Baltimore, Md. aged 79.
24. Nathaniel Reiter, rabbi, New York City, aged 65.
29. Adolph J. Haas, chief clerk of Board of Elections, Cleveland, O., aged 53.

April 3. Julius Aronstein, captain in Confederate Army, New Orleans, La., aged 78.
5. Morris Rosenberg, select councilman, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 58.
5. Charles S. Adler, politician, New York City, aged 49.

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UNITED STATES (*continued*)

April 6. Joseph Homburger, justice of peace, Vicksburg, Miss., aged 66.
10. Jacob Halpern, rabbi, Duluth, Minn., aged 67.
18. David Cohen, communal worker, New York City, aged 57.
21. Gabriel Kahn, philanthropist, New Orleans, La., aged 79.
23. Gustave Lansburgh, merchant, Washington, D. C.
May 5. Elias Kaplan, rabbi, Reading, Pa.
8. Michael S. Levy, manufacturer and philanthropist, Baltimore, Md., aged 75.
9. Chayim Widrewitz, rabbi, New York City, aged 76.
12. Abraham Rose, Civil War veteran, Waxahachie, Tex., aged 72.
14. Benjamin Frankenberg, communal worker, Toledo, O., aged 76.
14. Marcus Katz, communal worker, West Point, Miss.
16. V. Henry Rothschild, merchant, New York City, aged 76.
18. Albert J. Teller, communal worker, New York City.
19. Henry O. Seixas, colonel, New York City.
20. August Deiches, communal worker, Norfolk, Va., aged 60.
21. Solomon Belais, expert in precious stones, New York City, aged 84.
June 2. Solomon Woolf, professor of drawing and descriptive geometry, College of City of New York, New York City, aged 70.
4. Israel Malochowsky, chazan, New York City, aged 80.
6. Henry Thorner, Civil War veteran, Toledo, O., aged 80.
8. Sigmund Mann, communal worker, Cleveland, O., aged 87.
8. Norton L. Goldsmith, lawyer, Louisville, Ky, aged 38.
14. Isaac Bergman, former mayor, Astoria, Ore.
(middle). Henry Berliner, communal worker, New York City, aged 66.
19. Felix U. Levy, Civil War veteran, New Orleans, La., aged 76.
20. Godfrey Morse, lawyer, Boston, at Dresden, Germany, aged 64.
27. Jacob Bernheimer, financier, Port Gibson, Miss., aged 48.
28. Abraham Abrahams, merchant and communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 68.

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FRANCE AND COLONIES

1910

July 8. Baron Edmond de Rothschild resigns Presidency of Central Consistory. Succeeded by Baron Edouard de Rothschild.

15. Dr. Anselme Schwartz elected Professor of Surgery, University of Paris.

22. M. Worms de Romilly, Inspector-General of Mines, appointed President of Permanent Committee of Aerial Navigation.

22. Alfred Neymarck receives gold medal from Society for Encouragement of Public Welfare.

Sept. 23. M. Schrameck, Director-General of Prisons, appointed head of deputation to represent France at International Prisons Congress, Washington, D. C.

Oct. 21. Announcement made to *Academie des Inscriptions* of discovery at British Museum by Abbé Eugène Tisserand, of a palimpsest of Book of Isaiah.

28. Silvain Ernest Dreyfus, Engineer-in-Chief French bridges and roads, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in Corps of Territorial Engineers.

Nov. 4. Jean Jaurès, leader of French socialists, calls on Polish workmen to withdraw from anti-Semitic movement.

4. Dr. Nahum Slousch, Paris, sent by the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* to Tunis to investigate Phœnician inscriptions.

4. Government bestows Civil Medal of Merit on Isaac Saporta, formerly of Salonica, for numerous acts of bravery.

11. Louis Lucien Klotz appointed Minister of Finance.

18. New Yiddish periodical, *Das Pariser Journal*, published in Paris.

18. Council of University of Paris accept from Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe gift of Aerotechnical Institute, built by him at Saint-Cyr. He is appointed Vice-President of Council of Administration. Henry Kapferer, elected member of Council.

Dec. 9. Committee of Jewish "People's University," Paris, founds hospital for Jewish immigrants.

16. Ferdinand Dreyfus, Senator, elected President of Superior Council of Prisons.

23. Joseph Morse Petit, Inspector-General of Public Education, and Hippolyte Bernheim, Honorary Professor, Faculty of Medicine, University of Paris, promoted Officers of Legion of Honor.

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FRANCE AND COLONIES (*continued*)

Dec. 23. Justin Seligman, Advocate-General at Court of Appeal, Paris, appointed to same office at Court of Cassation.
23. Lucien Aaron (Delahache), author, appointed by Minister of Public Instruction member of Commission of Inquiry into economic history of territories formerly belonging to France.
23. Gabriel Lippmann, physicist, unanimously elected Vice-President for 1911 of French Academy of Sciences.

1911

Jan. 1. General Heymann promoted Commander, and Pierre Wolff, dramatic author, Officer in Legion of Honor.
6. Baron Edmond de Rothschild appointed member of Commission of National Museums of France.
13. Michel Lévy, Inspector-General of Mines, appointed member of consulting Committee of French Railways.
13. Baron Gustave de Rothschild resigns, because of ill-health, Presidency of Jewish Consistory of Paris, after holding post for fifty-two years.

Feb. 17. Major Alfred Dreyfus awarded judgment of 3500 francs in suit against *Action Française* for refusal to publish his answers to a series of attacks appearing in that periodical.

Mar. 10. Paul Grünebaum-Ballin, Assistant-Director of the Cabinet of the French Prime Minister, appointed President of the Council of the Prefecture of the Seine.
17. Messrs. Milhaud, Strauss and Pams appointed chiefs of departments of the French Ministers of Commerce, Labor, and Agriculture, respectively.
17. Senator Ferdinand Dreyfus elected Vice-President of French National Society for Encouragement of Agriculture.
17. Emile Deutsch de la Meurthe, member of Central Jewish Consistory of France, and of the Paris Consistory, promoted Officer of Legion of Honor.
21. Louis Lucien Klotz, Paris, elected Vice-President of French Chamber of Deputies.
24. General Mardochée Georges Valabrègue, appointed Commander of Third Army Corps.
24. *Fédération de la Mutualité* bestows gold medal on Dr. Samuel Bernsheim, President of Tuberculosis Association, for his services to social hygiene.
24. Senator Paul Strauss appointed President of Organizing Committee of French Section at International Sanitary Exhibition, Dresden.

April 7. Chief of Battalion Rueff, French Colonial Army, appointed Commander.

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FRANCE AND COLONIES (*continued*)

May 12. Senator Ferdinand Dreyfus appointed to preside over International Congress of Children's Courts, Paris.
19. Knighthood of Legion of Honor conferred on Dr. Elie Fitoussi.
June 9. Home for Jewish immigrants opened in Montmartre quarter, Paris.
16. M. Valensi, judge of Civil Court, Marseilles, appointed Vice-President.
23. Louis Lucien Klotz, reappointed Minister of Finance in new French Ministry.
30. Senator Paul Strauss, re-elected President of Superior Council for Poor Relief in Paris.

NECROLOGY

1910
July 15. Edouard Adrien Bamberger, politician and physician, Paris, aged 85.
Sept. 30. Jehuda Lubetzki, rabbi, Paris, aged 62.
Oct. 7. Maurice Lévy, engineer, Inspector-General of Bridges, member Academy of Sciences and Commander of Legion of Honor, Paris, aged 72.
7. Fernand Alphandéry, Councillor at Court of Cassation, Paris, aged 73.
Nov. 19. Gustave Worms, actor, Paris, aged 74.
Dec. 2. Isaac Kahn, Adjutant of Artillery in Franco-German War, Paris, aged 85.
31. Adolphe Schloss, art collector, Paris, aged 60.
1911
Jan. 13. Leon Cohn, ex-Prefect and Commander of Legion of Honor, Paris, aged 61.
Feb. 18. Moïse Schuhl, former Grand Rabbi of Vesoul and Epinal, Rouen, aged 66.
April 7. Count Isaac de Camondo, financier and art collector, Paris, aged 62.
May 22. Baron Frederick Erlanger, banker, Versailles, aged 79.
(end). Samuel Engelmann, General Secretary of Jewish Consistory, Paris.

GERMANY

1910
July 2. In consequence of Russian protest exhibition of painting by Stanislaus Falianski "In the Empire of the Czar," depicting Kieff pogrom, prohibited in Munich.
15. Announcement that Prof. Paul Ehrlich, Frankfort, discovers specific for syphilis ("606").

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GERMANY (*continued*)

July 15. M. M. Warburg & Co., L. Behrens & Sons, and A. Auerbach, Hamburg, arrange that copper quotations shall no longer be published on Saturdays, as they are closed on that day.

22. Sultan of Zanzibar confers Order of the Star on Dr. E. Fromm, lawyer, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

22. King of Wurtemberg confers on David Landauer, London, Knight's Cross of Order of Crown of Wurtemberg.

Aug. 8. *Berliner Tageblatt* in an editorial appeals to conscience of Europe to prevail on Russia, to ameliorate condition of Jews.

Sept. 2. Emperor confers Order of Red Eagle on Commercial Privy Councillor Michael Herz and Judicial Councillor Placzek, President of Town Council, at dedication of Royal Castle, Posen.

2. Emperor confers Order of Crown, Second Class, on Gustave Dreyfus, Secretary of French Art Exhibition in Berlin.

16. At instance of Russian authorities, police expel Yiddish actors from Frankfort-on-the-Main.

16. Dr. Schapiro, Jewess, appointed assistant police commissioner, Mayence.

23. Emperor on visit to Stolp, confers Order of Crown, Fourth Class, on L. G. Golde, President of Jewish Congregation.

Oct. 7. The *Kreuzzeitung*, organ of the Conservatives, advocates abandonment of anti-Semitic policy.

13. Seligman Herzog re-elected councilman for fifth term of nine years, Nieder-Wiesen bei Alzey, Hesse-Darmstadt.

14. Emperor confers Order of Red Eagle, Second Class, on Commercial Privy Councillor Emil Jacob, Berlin, and Order of Crown, Third Class, on Rabbi Dr. Frank, Cologne.

21. James Simon and Emil Rathenau, Berlin, receive honorary degrees of Doctor of Philosophy, *honoris causâ*, on occasion of centenary of Berlin University.

23. Jewish Society for Palestinian Explorations founded at Berlin.

28. Jacob Barth, teacher at Rabbinical Seminary, Berlin, receives title of Government Privy Councillor.

Nov. 4. Louis Sachs, President of Council of Representatives of Jewish Community, Berlin, receives from Emperor, Order of Red Eagle, Fourth Class.

4. Professor Senator elected Honorary President of Berlin Medical Society.

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GERMANY (*continued*)

Nov. 4. Presidents of five Jewish congregations in Grand Duchy of Baden honored by Grand Duke with order of Zähringen Lion.

11. Anti-Semitic leader, Herr Sedlazek, Berlin, advocates disfranchisement of all Jewish citizens of the Empire.

13. The *Verband der deutschen Juden* and the *Zentralverein deutscher Stadtbürger jüdischer Glaubens* protest at public meeting, Frankfort-on-the-Main, against the non-promotion of Jews as officers in Prussian Army.

18. August Bebel, Socialist leader, advises Poles to withdraw from anti-Semitic movements.

19. Monument to Heinrich Heine dedicated, Hamburg.

Dec. 2. Draft Constitution for Alsace-Lorraine, elaborated by Government, provides for establishment of a Senate in which the Jewish, Protestant, and Roman Catholic religions will be represented.

23. Prussian Government refuses to approve appointment of Judge Levi, Strassburg, to seat on bench of Supreme Court, because he is a Jew. Local authorities by way of protest appoint him President of Colmar Court of Appeal.

23. Professor Paul Ehrlich, Frankfort, receives Grand Cross of Sava Order, highest Servian decoration bestowed for services to arts and sciences.

23. Government of Saxony removes restrictions on *Shechitah*.

30. Hebrew Weekly "*Ha-Ibri*" published in Berlin.

30. *Der Tag* protests against persecution of Russian Jews.

1911

Jan. 6. Government issues order prohibiting immigrants returning to Russia from passing through Germany unless each has a passport, fifty dollars in cash and a ticket to destination.

12. Baron Max Oppenheim promoted to rank of Resident Minister, Cairo.

13. Collection of Archives of German Jews, on initiative of Federation of German Jewish Congregations, deposited in Central offices of Jewish Community of Berlin.

20. At second reading of Cruelty to Animals Bill, the Reichstag decides by large majority not to put any restrictions on *Shechitah*.

Feb. 3. Rabbi Bamberg, Sennheim, and several other Jews, receive order of Red Eagle, Fourth Class.

3. Wilhelm Freund, President of Chamber of Lawyers at Breslau, elected for twenty-fifth time President of City Council.

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GERMANY (*continued*)

Feb. 9. Bill regulating constitution of congregations of Wurtemberg introduced in Diet and advocated by King in speech from throne.

25-27. Important debate on discrimination against promotion of Jews to commission rank in German Army held in Reichstag.

Mar. 24. Report that Conference of Jewish Organizations in Berlin decides to direct Russian emigration eastward instead of to America.

31. Number of Jews of Bavaria including officers in Army, honored by Prince Regent with Orders and titles in commemoration of his ninetieth birthday.

April 28. Orthodox Jewish Community of Berlin issues weekly periodical to discourage conversion of Jews.

May 5. Meeting of over 1500 Frankfort Jews to protest against non-appointment of Jews to commission rank in the Prussian Army.

12. About 18,000 marks subscribed for monument to Heinrich Heine to be erected at Frankfort on site granted by municipality.

12. King of Wurtemberg sends donation to Stuttgart Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, to be added to its fund, created in commemoration of silver wedding of King and Queen.

12. Privy Councillor Esser, President of Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at meeting, Göttingen, declares that *Shechitah* is not a cruel method of slaughter.

19. German subscribers of *Alliance Israélite* oppose re-election of Salomon Reinach as Vice-President on account of his views concerning Judaism.

26. *The Vossische Zeitung*, usually unfriendly to Jews, editorially charges Russian Government with inciting ignorant masses against Jews by circulating false "ritual murder" accusations.

26. Emperor confers Order of Crown, Second Class, on Sir Edgar Speyer, of London.

26. Wilhelm Freund, Judicial Privy Councillor, President Municipal Council of Breslau, receives Order of Red Eagle, Second Class.

June 9. *Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden* votes sum for benefit of children orphaned by disaster on Lag-be-Omer, at Miron, Palestine. (See May 16, page 190.)

9. Under new Constitution for Alsace-Lorraine, passed by Reichstag, a representative of Jewish Community, to be elected by the three Consistories in province, will have seat in Upper House.

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GERMANY (*continued*)

June (middle). Conference of German Rabbis, Berlin, under Presidency of Dr. Guttmann, Breslau.
16. Town Council of Neustadt, presents site for erection of home for aged Jews.
23. Prof. Ehrlich, Frankfort, appointed Privy Councillor, with title of Excellency.
23. Albert Ballin, on conclusion of twenty-five years as Director of Hamburg-American Line, receives from Emperor, Order of Crown, First Class, accompanied by autograph letter. City of Hamburg decides to construct quay to bear name of Ballin.

NECROLOGY

1910

Aug. 27. Isidor Loewe, manufacturer of Mauser Rifles, Berlin, aged 62.
Sept. 8. M. A. Klausner, poet and communal worker, Berlin, aged 62.
17. Professor Henoch, senior professor of pediatrics, Dresden, aged 90.
Nov. 10. Isidor Bickart, agriculturist, Homburg.
10. Arthur Moch, agriculturist and communal worker, Hagenau.
Dec. 6. Saul Pincus Rabbinovitz ("*Shefer*"), scholar, Frankfort-on-the-Main, aged 65.
6. Hirsch Hildesheimer, lecturer and editor, Berlin, aged 55.

1911

Jan. (beginning). Raphael Loewenfeld, author, Berlin, aged 54.
1. Solomon Lublinsky, author, Berlin, aged 42.
19. George Jellinek, professor of jurisprudence, Heidelberg, aged 60.
31. Paul Singer, Socialist leader, and member of Reichstag, Berlin, aged 67.
Feb. 2. Julius Schottlaender, publisher, Berlin, aged 76.
Mar. 10. Emil Mosse, publisher, Berlin, aged 57.
19. Immanuel Adler, rabbi, Kitzingen, Bavaria.
April 25. Raphael Ungerleider, rabbi, Berlin, aged 77.
28. Friedrich Traumann, philanthropist, Mannheim, aged 49.
May 19. Benjamin Hirsch, merchant and communal worker, Halberstadt, aged 71.
23. Marcus Reich, communal worker, Weissensee, aged 64.
28. Berthold Naphtali, Director of Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
June 22. Ernst Remak, professor, Berlin University at Wiesbaden.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES

1910

July 1. D. S. Alexander, K. C., and Leonard Cohen appointed by Home Office members of committee on making provision for proper reception of immigrants.

11. S. Hart Green, elected to Manitoba Legislature; first Jew elected to Canadian legislative body since 1880.

29. Israel Zangwill negotiates with Government of Western Australia for purchase of extensive area in that State on which to settle a large number of Russian Jews.

Aug. 6. F. C. Hollander, J. P., elected Mayor of Durban.

26. J. J. Cohen, re-elected Chairman of Committees of Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

(end). Sir Ernest Cassel gives $1,000,000 as fund to aid needy Germans in England, and English in Germany, as memorial to King Edward VII.

Sept. 2. Lord Rothschild, the Chief Rabbi, and Sir Philip Magnus appointed by Lord Mayor members Mansion House Committee to plan memorial to King Edward.

2. Governor-General of S. Africa approves appointment of Rev. Lewis Phillips, as Justice of Peace for district of Pretoria.

2. Emanuel Basch, J. P., re-elected Mayor of Buluwayo.

7. Isidore N. Jacobs, Houndsditch and Shoot-up-Hill, Brondesbury, elected representative of Portsoken Ward, in Common Council.

23. Barnett Marks, elected Mayor, Hove.

23. David Harris elected to South African Parliament for Beaconsfield, and Morris Alexander for Cape Town.

30. The Sephardic and Ashkenazic congregations at Kingston, Jamaica, whose synagogues were destroyed by earthquake, unite as Shaare Shalom Congregation.

30. Several Jews, Montreal, arrested and heavily fined for papering their houses on Sunday.

Oct. 14. Licensing magistrates, Manchester, refuse license to Derby Hall, the meeting place of Jewish Working Men's Club, on grounds that premises were used on Sundays.

14. Sir Rufus Isaacs, Solicitor-General, London, appointed Attorney-General.

21. Lionel Phillips and Emile Nathan elected to South African Parliament for Johannesburg. Sam Marks appointed member of Senate.

21. Dr. Sidney Lee appointed member of Royal Commission to inquire into working of Public Record Acts and regulations in force at Public Record Office.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES (*continued*)

Oct. 21. Board of Control, Montreal, decides to discontinue prosecuting Jewish bakers for delivering bread on Sundays.

Nov. (beginning). John J. Cohen and Daniel Levy re-elected to Legislative Assembly, New South Wales.

3. Freedom of Kilkenny conferred on Lady Desart.

9. Leopold Farmer, elected Alderman of Hamstead Borough.

10. Jacob Moser, elected new Lord Mayor, Bradford.

11. Henry Hart, re-elected Alderman, Canterbury.

11. H. E. Davis, elected Mayor, Gravesend.

11. J. Winter, re-elected member of Borough Council, Stockport.

11. M. Abrahams, elected Alderman, Grimsby.

18. Mr. Churchill announces abandonment of clause in Shop Hours Bill segregating Jewish shops; instead proposes that Jewish shops be open till 2 p. m. Sunday to Jewish customers, that they employ only Jewish clerks, and that they be kept closed from nightfall on Friday to nightfall on Saturday.

18. Edward Dumoulin, Hull, elected Sheriff of Kingston-upon-Hull.

18. Louis Bittiner, Aberdeen, elected member of parish council.

20. Celebration at Bevis Marks Synagogue of 150th anniversary of establishment of Board of Deputies.

24. Conference of school managers and members of London County Council for Stepney oppose suggestion that Jewish and Christian children be educated in separate schools.

24. Israel Abrahams testifies before Divorce Commission regarding Jewish teachings on marriage and divorce in first century.

30. Foundation stone laid of first synagogue of Broken Hill, interior of Australia.

Dec. (beginning). Harry Graumann re-elected Mayor of Johannesburg.

2. B'nai B'rith and Board of Deputies decide to co-operate in providing with counsel immigrants ordered deported.

2. Harold Cohen, lieutenant, Corps of Australian Engineers, and Percy Hollander, lieutenant, Australian Field Artillery, appointed to act as "areo officers" of Universal Defensive Training Staff.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES (*continued*)

Dec. 13. Chief Rabbi, in testimony before Divorce Commission, advocates legislation imposing a penalty on all persons taking part in pronouncing a Jewish divorce except after and on production of an absolute decree of Divorce Court of England, or of proof of a previous legal divorce elsewhere.

16. Of thirty-one Jews standing for Parliament, the following were elected: Sir Rufus Isaacs, Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Harry Samuel, Sir Edward Sassoon, Capt. H. M. Jessel, Lionel de Rothschild, Stuart M. Samuel, A. Strauss, E. A. Strauss, Frank Goldsmith, C. S. Henry, Sir Maurice Levy, Sir Philip Magnus, Hon. E. S. Montagu, H. H. Raphael, and Herbert L. Samuel.

1911

Jan. 2. Charles S. Henry, A. Levy Lever and Herbert H. Raphael made Baronets and Joseph Lyons, knighted.

11. Stepney Borough Council owing to disorders occasioned by aliens adopts a resolution calling on the Government to strictly enforce Aliens Act of 1905, and to enact more stringent anti-alien immigration laws.

13. Rev. Lewis Phillips, Minister of Pretoria Hebrew Congregation, appointed member of local School Board, and of Executive of South African National Union.

27. Emperor of Japan confers upon Mayor of Gravesend, H. E. Davis, Third Class of Order of the Sacred Treasure, in recognition of cordial welcome given to officers and men of Japanese warship "Ikoma," during ten day stay in Thames.

27. Israel Jacobson, of Cobalt, Montreal, elected Alderman and D. Saloway, of Englehart, Montreal, elected Town Councillor.

28. Meeting of East End shopkeepers and workers, London, to protest against proposed Sunday Bill.

(end). Morris Alexander, Cape Town, South Africa, advocates creation of an immigration commission to which immigrants may appeal from action of subordinate officials.

Feb. 2. Delegation representing Hebrew Independent Citizen's League of Montreal wait on Sir Homer Gouin, urging that Government make no changes in Sunday observance law, stating that no Jewish employer forced Christians to work on Sunday, as had been alleged.

3. Naturalization Bill passed in first session of Union Parliament of South Africa, enabling aliens naturalized in any part of the Provinces to become citizens of the Union.

4. London East End Jews, owing to recent anti-alien demonstrations, form "Aliens Defense Committee."

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GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES (*continued*)

Feb. 7. F. Ginsberg, King Williamstown, and L. Lezard, Kimberley, sworn in as members of Provincial Council for province of Cape Town.

9. Stepney Board of Guardians concur in resolution passed by Stepney Borough Council, urging Government, in view of Houndsditch and Sidney Street affairs, to enforce more stringently provisions of Aliens Act. (See Jan. 11.)

17. Chief Rabbi of England officiates at consecration of new synagogue, Cambridge.

19. Members of Berkley Street Synagogue, London, confirm plan for alteration of the ritual.

Mar. (beginning). Two Jewish girls, Bengal, passing examinations of Cambridge Senior Scholarship, third and fifth in list, have had scholarships withheld, also attempt made to withhold their names from Pass List.

1. 'Presentation made to Lord Rothschild at meeting of Council of the United Synagogue, on occasion of his seventieth birthday.

3. Director of Education in Calcutta occasions concern among Jewish Community on account of anti-Jewish discriminations during scholarship examinations.

7-9. Conference of Orthodox Rabbis, Leeds, discuss questions of assimilation, intermarriage and divorce.

10. King appoints Sir Joseph Lyons a member of committee to make arrangements for celebration which his Majesty intends to give to 100,000 London school children at Crystal Palace during the coronation.

10. Will of Lord Swaythling bequeaths his fortune to his children on condition that at time of his death they profess Judaism and have not intermarried.

10. King of England accepts on occasion of his Coronation, sketch by Mr. Mordecai of the Crown and Sceptre.

17. Karl Schwarz, merchant of Durban, appointed Consul there for Austria-Hungary.

30. Attack on *Shechitah* made by Dr. Charles Reinhardt, London.

31. Lionel de Rothschild makes speech on Shop Hours Bill, favoring reform in direction suggested by the Bill.

April 7. Emperor of Austria confers Royal Councillorship (Königlicher Rat) on M. Weiss, Maida Vale, for philanthropic services in London.

7. University College School, London, decides to abolish Saturday instruction.

18. Mr. Churchill introduces Bill to amend law affecting control of criminal aliens.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES (*continued*)

April 25. In Union House of Assembly, South Africa, Mr. Smuts, Minister of Interior, withdraws Immigrants Restriction Bill excluding persons unable to write fifty words dictated in a language selected by immigration officials.

25. Council of United Synagogues adopts new pension regulations for officers.

May 1. London Board of Deputies condemns Aliens Bill introduced in Parliament by Mr. Churchill.

2. Deputation of Jewish costermongers received by number of Members of Parliament in reference to Shop Hours Bill.

5. Isaac Snowman, London Jewish artist, appointed by King George to paint the coronation.

12. Shaar Hashomayim Congregation, Montreal, Canada, abolishes "offerings."

18. Sunday Closing Clause in Shop Hours Bill carried in Parliamentary Grand Committee, subject to certain modifications.

19. Lady Lewis appointed member of Council of Administration of British section of Sir Ernest Cassell's King Edward VII Foundation.

19. Sir Philip Magnus elected Chairman of Parliamentary Peace and Arbitration Committee, and Sir Edward Sassoon, Honorary Secretary of British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

21. Meeting at Trade's Union Hall, Leeds, resolves to form Defense Committee for purpose of taking steps to arrange protest meetings against proposed new Aliens' Bill restricting immigration.

26. Organization formed in Canada to oppose conversion of Jews.

26. Dr. Max Lauterman, Surgeon-Major, Montreal, Can., appointed Medical Officer of the cavalry regiment of the Canadian Coronation Contingent.

31. Board of Deputies memorialize Home Secretary, advocating alterations in Aliens' Bills. Alien Immigration Board admits all Jewish appellants, five in number, who, under new regulations, had legal representation.

June 2. Bill to amend law relating to *Shechitah*, introduced in English Parliament.

11. Meeting of communal workers, Leeds, to consider action regarding Sunday closing restrictions of Shop Hours Bill, takes steps for united protest against proposed restrictions.

11-13. Protest meetings against Sunday closing clause of Shop Hours Bill held in London and Provinces.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES (*continued*)

June 12-13. Dr. Samuel Daiches, at Second Conference of Anglo-Jewish Ministers, London, advocates abolition of the Chief Rabbinate. Conference passes resolution condemning revival of "ritual murder" charges in Russia; and Sunday closing features of Shop Hours Bill.

14. Honorary degree of LL. D. conferred by Cambridge University on Lord Rothschild.

14. After conclusion of Second Conference of Anglo-Jewish Ministers, London, meeting of preachers held and committee appointed to draft a constitution for a Conference of Anglo-Jewish preachers.

16. Lionel Abrahams, C. B., appointed Assistant Under-Secretary at India Office.

16. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, London, in annual report, charges Jews work both on Saturdays and Sundays.

16. J. Abelson, M. A., Principal Aria College, receives degree of Doctor of Literature in Oriental Languages at London University.

18. Further protest meetings against Sunday closing clause of Shop Hours Bill, held in provinces.

21. In list of coronation honors are: Sir Rufus Isaacs, made a Privy Councillor; Dr. Sidney Lee, Dr. Frederick Cowen and Ernest Schiff, Knighted, and Herbert Samuel Leon, made Baronet.

23. Col. David Harris, K. C. M. G., promoted Knight Commandant of the Order of the Garter.

23. Bill to amend law relating to *Shechitah*, introduced in British Parliament, providing that no person may carry on business of slaughterer without license to be issued by local authorities.

26. Resolutions of Protest against Sunday closing clause of Shop Hours Bill adopted at Manchester at meeting of Manchester and Salford Jews.

29. Special Coronation services held in synagogues throughout British Kingdom.

30. Manchester *Shechitah* Board representing Jewish community of Manchester and Salford, pass resolution strongly protesting against Sunday closing clause of Shop Hours Bill.

30. Minister for Defense, Australia, promulgates decision that if persons of Jewish faith, Seventh Day Adventists, or other religious bodies, have objections to military training on Saturdays, opportunity is to be given to them to train on other afternoons or nights.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES (*continued*)

June 30. Committee of Englishmen formed to help to secure funds for erection of monument at Verona, Italy, in memory of Cesare Lombroso.

NECROLOGY

1910

July 2. Gustave Magnus, communal worker, St. Kilda, Melbourne, aged 91.
8. Elias Cohen, communal worker, Kalgoorlie, Australasia, aged 74.
13. John Harris, communal worker, London.
14. Philip Hyman, communal worker, London, aged 70.
29. Samuel I. Cohen, communal worker, London, aged 49.
Aug. 2. Oscar Guttmann, chemist, aged 55.
19. Solomon Rosenbaum, communal worker, Tredegar.
Sept. 22. Lady de Rothschild, philanthropist, London, aged 90.
30. M. S. Altshuler, communal worker, Leeds.
30. Nathan Cohen, ex-Mayor, Tamworth, New South Wales, aged 68.
Oct. 20. G. F. Hart, barrister, London, aged 50.
Nov. 5. Henry Lucas, communal worker, East Grinstead, aged 68.
10. Harris Ginzburg, communal worker, London, aged 50.
12. J. E. Myers, rabbi, Ramsgate, aged 75.
29. Solomon A. Adler, rabbi (son of Chief Rabbi), London. aged 34.
30. Joseph Piperno, hazan, London, aged 79.
Dec. 3. Mrs. David Harris, communal worker, Kimberley, South Africa.
6. Michael Friedländer, former principal Jews' College, London, aged 78.
11. Emil Reich, author, London, aged 56.
22. Arnold Bloom, former mayor, Birkenhead, Chester.
22. Hyman Morris, communal worker, Johannesburg, aged 54.

1911

Jan. 6. Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, philanthropist, London, aged 74.
12. Montagu Samuel-Montagu (Baron Swaythling), banker, London, aged 78.
Feb. 1. Michael Emanuel, alderman, Southampton, aged 76.
3. Henry Gabriel, communal worker, Liverpool.
3. Julius Pinto, communal worker, Glasgow, aged 61.
14. Jacob Myers, communal worker, Leeds, aged 75.
(middle). Maurice Aronsberg, scientist, Liscard, aged 77.
25. Marcus N. Adler, communal worker, aged 73.

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GREAT BRITAIN AND COLONIES (*continued*)

Mar. 9. Isabel Goldsmid, communal worker, London, aged 69.
13. Elias Jacob Loewé, philanthropist, London, aged 83.
15. Mrs. Henry Marks (née Moss), communal worker, London, aged 93.
24. Sir Israel Hart, former Mayor of Leicester, London, aged 76.

April 3. Lady Sassoon, communal worker, Poona, India.
14. Emma Lyon, communal worker, London, aged 80.
16. Mrs. Edmund Sebag-Montefiore, communal worker, London, aged 37.
17. Bernard Jacob, manufacturer, London, aged 93.
20. Henry Iliowizi, rabbi and author, London, aged 61.
25. Charles Wertheimer, art collector, London, aged 69.
27. Isidore Bernadotte Lyon, Lieutenant-Colonel, London, aged 72.

May 5. Mrs. Maurice Schlesinger, philanthropist, Manchester, aged 57.
19. Louis Lesser, communal worker, London.
22. Mrs. Elizabeth Levyno, communal worker, Somerset, East (Cape Colony), aged 79.
26. George Leopold Michel, communal worker, Northampton, aged 76.
26. M. A. Antoine, French Master at Jews' College, London, aged 71.

June 6. Michael Hart, communal worker, London.
6. Henry Hayman, former Consul-General for Liberia, London, aged 75.
6. Raphael Harris, rabbi, London, aged 76.
23. Charles S. Samuell, communal worker, Liverpool, aged 92.
23. Lazarus D. Teplitzky, communal worker, Montreal, Canada.

RUSSIA

1910

July (beginning). Bill to abolish Pale occasions violent agitation against Jews in organs of "Black Hundreds." Demand that Upper Chamber institute proceedings against 166 signatories of bill.
2. Number of Jews expelled from Kieff, Solomenka, and Demieffka.
6. Organized bands attack Jews at Slobodka, Kieff. Many hurt, six severely injured.
6. Proceedings begun, Smolensk, against three hundred and seven Jews for obtaining illegally dental certificates, entitling them to residence outside Pale. Accused include bankers, merchants, commercial travellers and others

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

possessing no knowledge of dentistry. Five medical officials of Smolensk, including two physicians, accused of conducting illegal dental examinations.

July 7. Reported at Vienna that more than two hundred Jews have died from hardships following their expulsion from Russian cities.

8. Russian Government prohibits Lutheran priests from converting Jews more than once a year in view of the fact that Russian Jews, who become converts, usually join Lutheran church.

8. Dubrovin, leading reactionary, resigns membership in "Real Russian Union."

8. Government imposes new educational restrictions on Jews. Jewesses admitted to St. Petersburg Nervo-Psychological Institute, only on production of residence certificates. Elementary schools hitherto not enforcing restrictions, henceforth will admit Jews only in limited numbers.

8. Anti-Semite deputies, visiting Chelm, persuade local peasants to draw up petition, demanding that Jews be prohibited from leasing land and that land already in Jewish hands be sold to Russians.

8. At instance of "Black Hundreds," anti-Semitic priests permitted to visit schools to preach hostility to Jews and foreigners.

8. Governor of Minsk prohibits municipal officials from employing students as temporary clerks during summer vacations.

8. Anti-Semite Yuskevitch-Kraskovsky pardoned by Czar after conviction and sentence for murder of Herzenstein receives important appointment at Government Bank.

8. Four hundred Jews forcibly expelled from Kieff and suburbs.

8. Jews prohibited from visiting Tuman fairs.

8. Fiftieth anniversary of appearance of first Russo-Jewish paper, the *Razsvet*, celebrated; thirty-five Russo-Jewish periodicals now published.

8. Fire destroys large portions of Seliba (Ihoomen), Binakoni (Wilna), and Lubtch (Minsk). Two thousand buildings burned at Moghileff.

12. Reported that sixty Jewish families were expelled from summer resorts near Riga, in spite of Czar's orders permitting residence there.

15. Searches for Jews in and around Kieff, and provinces of Charkoff, Ekaterinoslav and Tchernigoff take place. Jews compelled to leave Darnitza on Sabbath.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

July 15. Minister of Education instructs all secondary schools to make up Jewish percentages from total roll of students and not from number of newly-admitted pupils. Minister of Commerce requests Cabinet to extend operation of order permitting commercial schools to receive forty-seven per cent. of Jews, over three years, after which admission of Jews will be considerably restricted.

15. Warsaw and Grodno communities wire protests to Deputy Friedman against Sunday Closing Bill, on behalf of Polish Jews.

15. Large portions of Kadin (Moghileff), Dubosary (Bessarabia), and Krasnoluki (Minsk) destroyed by fire. At Vetka (near Homel), fire set to synagogue.

15. M. Kushnid, member of "Real Russian Union," on recommendation of M. Pelican, leader of Municipal Council, appointed overseer at Jewish Board of *Shechitah* at Odessa.

22. Four hundred and twenty-five Bokhara Jewish families receive final notice to leave Sirdarja district.

22. Large portions of Shalat (Kovno), Derevna (Minsk), and Bayev (Moghileff) destroyed by fire.

22. Russian Ministry issues circular reminding citizens that rewards are offered to those who succeed in preventing Jewish conscripts from deserting the Army.

22. General Dumbadze, while Prefect of Yalta, transfers all Jews from Yalta regiment.

22. Governor of Poltava refuses to confirm election of M. Freidenberg as Crown Rabbi of Kremenchug, on ground that he participated in Zionist Congress.

22. Zionist National Fund boxes confiscated by police at Opto (Radom). At Ekaterinoslav, authorities close local ITO branch. At Minsk they refuse to legalize new literary society, because organizers intended to conduct discussions in Yiddish.

22. M. Roditcheff, member of Duma, publishes an indictment of Russian Courts of Justice, which he declares are nests of anti-Semitism.

29. Jewish Judicial Consultation Committee, St. Petersburg, states that more than half of 1283 cases before them were complaints against illegal expulsion orders. Jewish artisans, not considered by police, as qualified workmen, unless able to procure certificates of Artisans' Boards, which exist only in Odessa, Kishineff, Kertch and Simferopol, which have to provide for requirements of entire Pale.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

July 29. Eight hundred Jewish families in province of Keltz notified by Police Commissioner to vacate residence on property belonging to peasants. Many peasants protest against order.

29. Czar receives Jewish deputation during visit to Riga.

29. At Odessa, over one thousand two hundred Jewesses apply for the twenty vacancies allotted to them in the new medical institute.

29. Report that nine hundred and forty-one Jews expelled from Kieff from July 16 to July 25.

29. Ministry orders principals of private and communal Schools for Midwives and Medical Assistants to put into force the new percentage restrictions applied in Government schools against Jews. Several principals protest against the circular.

29. At Kaneff, authorities refuse to pass Jewish pupils to upper classes of elementary schools on the ground that they were already crowded with Jews.

29. Thirty-six Jewish merchants refused permission to trade at Kieff and ordered to leave. Acting Crown Rabbi of Aschabad expelled. A Baltic Baron objects to residence of Deputy Freedman in a Riga resort belonging to him. Governor of Tver instructed by Premier to revise right of residence of Jews.

29. Constitutional Democratic Party in report on its activities during past session of Duma states that it has supported Jewish cause but has been powerless against the coalition opposed to them.

(end). Ekaterinoslav Zemstvo adopts resolutions prohibiting *Shechitah*.

Aug. (beginning). During past session of Duma eighty-seven speakers attacked and forty-two defended Jews.

(beginning). Warsaw authorities notify Jews having stalls in market place to vacate them within a month, without providing other facilities, thus depriving two hundred and fifty families of a livelihood.

(beginning). Great fire destroys large portion of Vileika (Wilna).

3. At St. Petersburg Art Academy for the first time restrictions on admission of Jews fixed upon. Only two per cent. of students in painting and three per cent. of those in architecture may be Jews.

5. St. Petersburg and other towns refuse to appoint Jewish doctors to aid in fight against cholera.

5. Kieff police search houses for Jews, and arrest those not giving immediate satisfaction with regard to their right of residence.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Aug. 5. Fire destroys over a hundred Jewish houses and the synagogue, two hundred years old, at Sasulja (Minsk). One Jewess killed and two Jews injured.

5. Of 300,000 Jewish residents of Warsaw, only 7879 are able to pay communal tax of five roubles per annum.

5. Sculptor Aaronson, who won competition for statue of Alexander II, at Kieff, publishes statement in press that he will never again enter a Russian competition, on account of anti-Semitic attacks on him.

5. M. Ruchloff, Minister of Ways and Communications, continues discharging Jews and Liberals, and fills places with members of "Black Hundreds."

5. Czar pardons thirteen organizers of the Kazan pogrom.

5. St. Petersburg authorities expel twenty-three Jews, and prohibit Jewish pianist Karonel from attending the Rubinstein prize competition.

5. Kieff police, acting on instructions of Ministry, close local public library, founded three years ago by M. Brodsky.

12. Warsaw Community telegraphs petition to Deputy Friedman to have Sunday Closing Bill amended, as bill would affect three-fourths of the merchants of Warsaw, who are Jews.

12. Minister of Interior instructs provincial authorities not to allow Jewish students to reside outside Pale during vacations. Stringent revision of right of residence of Jews in province of Tula.

12. In addition to Bokhara Jews, Governor-General expels from Asiatic Russia, seven hundred and sixty families of other Jews, locally known as Dzedziden.

12. Governor of Minsk closes charitable society, "Judaica," on ground that it is cultivating Jewish nationalism. The Ministry rejects offer of an Odessa melamed to open a synagogue, with object of praying there for the "Czar and the Fatherland."

12. Senate permits Jewish artisans born outside Pale to obtain their certificates in their native places instead of having to journey to Pale for them as Kazan authorities demanded.

12. General Tolmatcheff, Odessa, refuses to employ Jewish medical assistants to aid plague and cholera victims.

12. Russian Government objects to promiscuous conversion of Jews to Protestantism and Mohammedanism, alleging Jews merely seek to obtain privileges bestowed on orthodox Russians.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Aug. 12. Lodz Jewish Colonization Society receives reply from British Consul that British Government does not object to colonization of territory between Palestine and Egypt, by Jews, and that England will use her influence with Turkey to obtain consent of the latter to the plan. Society secures extensive area of land in that locality.

12. At Dussati (Kovno) over two hundred Jewish families rendered homeless, and three synagogues destroyed by fire.

12. Minister of Education issues circular informing all Jewish students that neither he nor his assistants will receive further applications from Jewish candidates. Principals of private secondary schools decline to accept this order and threaten to close institutions if not allowed to admit Jewish candidates.

(middle). M. Schwartz, Minister of Education, issues circular revoking privileges of Jewish schools and prohibiting recognition of certificates issued by them. In Grodno students ordered sent to local gymnasium for examination.

19. M. Stolypin rejects petition of Director of St. Petersburg Conservatory to permit Jews to attend the Musical Congress and the Rubinstein Prize Competition in the capital.

26. The *Russkoe Znamya* publishes warning to one hundred and sixty-six deputies who signed Pale Bill, threatening revenge of the "Real Russians" and threatening attacks on Jews who settle outside the Pale.

26. Former Crown Rabbi of Odessa, Dr. Avinovitzky, compelled in spite of illness, to undergo sentence of imprisonment for two weeks, for keeping a collection box in aid of Zionist National Fund.

26. During last few months about 6000 Jews emigrated from province of Podolia; equally great emigration from provinces of Kieff, Poltava and Minsk.

26. Mayor of Khorol (Poltava), decides to admit only "ten per cent." of cattle owned by Jews to the municipal pasture grounds.

(end). Cabinet decides to enforce percentage norm of Jews in commercial schools except those crowded with Jews, which must reduce percentage within three years. Bialystok School of Commerce so hampered that provision is made to close school. Kieff municipal schools closed to Jews.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Sept. (beginning). Three anti-Jewish riots occur in South of Russia at Zabukritz (Podolia), Alexandrovsk (Ekaterinoslav), and at Manzir (Bessarabia).

1. Expulsion of Jews continues. Daily average of fifteen persons receive notice to depart. From July 30 to August 29, inclusive, 794 persons expelled or ordered to leave Kieff. In same period 336 Jews expelled from Solomenka and Demieffka.

8. Report that Council of Ministers approve plan to extend to Jews rights of residence in eight towns in provinces of Vitebsk, Volhynia, Moghileff, Poltava, and Kherson, and matter will be presented for imperial sanction. Localities specified strongly petition for admission of Jewish residents in order to improve local business conditions.

9. Conflagration destroys three hundred houses and two synagogues at Lipkani (Bessarabia), leaving two thousand Jews homeless.

9. Curator of St. Petersburg declines to permit new Crown Rabbi, Dr. Aisenstadt, to control Jewish religious education in the schools of the capital.

9. Minister of Education confirms decision of St. Petersburg Curator, prohibiting university to prepare M. Magasiner, a Jew, for post of professor.

9. Ninety-eight Jewish artisans and their families expelled from St. Petersburg.

9. Several Jews have been expelled from Tambov.

9. The Vladivostok Prefect informs his subordinates that on no account must they permit Jews to reside in the city.

9. Arbitrary expulsions from provinces continue. Number of Jews expelled from Pupalgutski (Ekaterinoslav), though they had resided there thirty years. Jewish families expelled from neighborhood of Pavlograd.

9. Jews at Odessa consent to nomination of Dr. Tchausansky, for member of Duma, although a doubtful friend of Jews, as they are unable to find a Jewish candidate willing to antagonize General Tolmatcheff.

9-12. Fifty Jews expelled from Kieff and thirty-two notified to leave within given period. Nine left voluntarily. Forty-eight expelled from suburbs of Solomenka and Demieffka.

10. Reported that Jews still remaining in Kieff and unable to establish claim to legal residence, will be given notice to leave. From August 20 to September 8, two hundred and sixty-two Jews either left or were expelled from Kieff.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Sept. 16. Several Jewish families expelled from villages in neighborhood of Pinsk (Minsk), and from Oknitza (near Kieff).

16. Thirteen Jewish musicians expelled from Yalta, others from Kieff. Banks of Kieff instructed to furnish authorities with proofs of right of residence of Jewish employés.

16. Issue of cheap pilgrimage passports (costing half rouble) to Palestine, prohibited to Jews.

16. All Jewish teachers of Imperial College of Music dismissed.

16. At Khabarovsk, all Jews registered in criminal department; police instructed to expel Jews unable to produce certificates of residence.

16. General Tolmatcheff announces that Jewish voters at Odessa unable to furnish birth certificates establishing identity will not be permitted to vote. About one thousand Jews are thus disfranchised, reducing total of Jewish votes to fourteen hundred.

16. Cabinet Council, presided over by M. Kohovzeff, resolve to request Czar to include in Pale the villages Andrano, Lepelskaja, Rogatka, Pogulanka (Witebsk), Slavjani (Moghileff), Suchnovtchina (Poltava), Debalzevo (Ekaterinoslav), Zerebkovo (Kherson), and six suburbs Luzk (Vohlynia).

16. Test trial of twelve Jewish families who were exiled from Pskoff, at instance of "Real Russians," fails. St. Petersburg High Court declined to consider proofs of Jews that "Real Russians" witnesses were bribed.

16. Five hundred Jews, expelled from Tambov, a third of local community. From an artisan, aged sixty, certificate of master who taught him the trade was demanded.

16. Czar grants Mischa Elman, violinist, exemption from military service.

17. Between September 12-15 eighty-four persons driven out or given short notice in which to leave Kieff.

21. Thirty-nine expulsions from Kieff, one hundred and six Jews notified they must leave. One hundred and six expulsions from suburbs of Solomenka and Demieffka.

23. Only 47 per cent. of electors took part in Odessa election. Jews intimidated by "Real Russians."

23. At Minsk, Jewish parents of all candidates for admission to local school of commerce had to present hundred roubles to institution, before securing registration of their children for examination.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Sept. 23. Odessa University declares converts subject to same percentage of restrictions as are enforced against Jews.

23. At Kaharlick (Kieff), Jews, because of restriction of admission of children to local elementary school, found private school. Authorities close institution and fine organizers.

23. Continued expulsion of rejected Jewish students reported from St. Petersburg. Arbitrary expulsions recorded from Moscow, Tobolsk, Tumen and Bachmut. In latter place commissioner of police levies regular monthly tax on Jews for allowing them to reside in villages. Ministry of Interior requests Nicolaieff authorities to register Jewish inhabitants, who number several thousand families. Intention of Admiralty to extend fortifications there alarm those who fear expulsion.

30. Ministry of Commerce publishes Emigration Bill, to be introduced in Duma. By its terms emigrants who leave country on Russian ships and agree to patronize Russian ships, if they return, will be able to procure passports for nominal price of ten cents. If latter stipulation is broken, full amount for passport will be levied on their return to Russia.

30. By special circular attitude of Odessa University towards converted Jews has been indorsed, and all other Universities instructed to apply to converted Jews same restrictions unless former had changed their religion on entering secondary schools. Order a triumph for "Real Russians," who have been advocating restrictions against converted Jews.

30. Additional expulsion orders issued at Lisizansk.

30. Second ballots at Odessa result in victory for anti-Semite Reno. "Black Hundreds" supervised polls. Several Jews cruelly assaulted and driven from polling booths by armed gangs of "Real Russians," from whose number, officers and election committees were chosen.

Oct. (beginning). M. Stolypin requests Senate for additional powers to control Jewish merchants trading in Central Russia.

1. *Hazefirah*, Hebrew daily, resumes publication at Warsaw under editorship of Nahum Sokolow.

3. Count Tolstoi protests against Jewish Pale, characterizing regulations restricting Jews to certain districts as violating natural rights of all beings to live and move upon face of earth.

4. Fire destroys large section of Krichev. Three synagogues burned.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Oct. 6. Between September 22 and October 6, three hundred and ninety Jews expelled from, or given notice to leave Kieff within stated period. Two hundred and four Jews expelled from Solomenka and Demieffka.

7. General Plehve, anti-Semitic commander of Moscow regiments, praises heroism of Jewish soldier, Goldberg, in saving life of a Jew-baiter, the local sub-prefect, when attacked by a hooligan.

7. Kieff police order Jews not to build *Succahs* for holidays without consent. Jews, successful in obtaining permit, ordered not to erect them in conspicuous places. Berdicheff Jews receive similar orders.

7. M. Stolypin receives Jewish deputation at Omsk, which pleads against continuation of Pale.

7. Thirty-seven Jewish artisans expelled from St. Petersburg.

7. Stringent regulations issued at St. Petersburg, making residence of Jewish factory employés in capital very difficult.

7. Caucasus officials instructed by Cabinet to limit residence of local Jews (Gorzi) to districts where they are registered.

7. Conference of Russian engineers at Ekaterinoslav oppose restrictions on right of residence of Jews and resolve to meet another time at a place where Jews are allowed to live.

14. Authorities at Ackerman refuse to accept services of Jewish doctors during the plague.

14. Government publishes new Military Bill, leaving intact the three hundred roubles fine for missing Jewish recruits. The *Bessarabskaja Zizn*, which criticized the fine and denied the alleged abstention of Jews from service, confiscated.

14. Large portions of Kurenitz (Wilna), Kelzigloff (Kalish), Shargorod (Podolia), Buki (Tchernigoff), and Kritchev (Moghileff) destroyed by fire, causing suffering to several hundred Jewish families.

14. Governor of Ekaterinoslav orders expulsion of more Jews from villages. Searches recommence at Moscow, resulting in expulsions.

18. Minsk Police visit number of Jewish houses and demolish *Succahs*.

21. Russian Minister of Interior appoints M. Elesbawitch to position of extraordinary professor of jurisprudence in Polytechnical School in St. Petersburg.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Oct. 21. Libau Emigration Conference decides to establish five emigration centres to be located in Russia (Kieff, Rovno, Minsk, Warsaw and Kovno), with power to direct stream of emigration.

21. Kieff authorities refuse to permit Jewish pharmaceutical students from other districts to stay in city during their examinations.

21. Sixty Jews and their families expelled from Tula.

21. Governor of Vladivostok orders expulsion from province of all converted Jews who adopted any other religion but the orthodox faith.

21. M. Ruchloff, Minister of Ways and Communications, issues circular instructing managers of railways to consider all converted Jews as loyal Jews and to refrain from employing more than ten per cent of non-Russians in their service.

21. M. Kasso appointed Minister of Public Instruction to replace M. Schwartz.

25. Investigation of ship-merchant guilds of Kieff, of which five thousand Jews are members.

25. Russian Council of Ministers unanimously decide to permit Jews free domicile in twelve villages from which they have been excluded.

28. New order of Governor, Kieff, demanding confirmation of students' birth certificates, by October, rendered a few hundred Jews subject to expulsion, on account of their inability to fulfill the conditions.

28. Russian Nationalist *bloc*, controlling one-third of votes in Duma, decides to vote against bill abolishing Pale, until "the Jews first retire from revolutionary activity and return to their conservative and monarchistic tendencies of old."

28. Poltava Jew offers to pay fees at local gymnasium of three Christian children, thus raising percentage norm and providing extra place for Jew, preferably his son.

28. Ministry of Interior approves order of Kieff police prohibiting Jewish pharmaceutical students from other districts to stay there during their examinations, and orders authorities in other non-Pale university centres to do likewise.

28. Governor of Tambov issues order expelling Jewish distillers from his province.

29. Sixty-eight Jewish artisans expelled from St. Petersburg on ground they were not following trades.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Nov. (beginning). Expulsion and inquiries as to right of residence in Plotzk villages, and Demieffka and Kopile (Minsk).

1. Czar approves resolution adopted by Cabinet opening up new sections for residence of Jews; these include twelve districts in provinces of Vitebsk, Volhynia, Moghileff, Poltava and Kherson, and town of Ekaterinodar, capital of Kuban, but are of slight significance.
4. Deputy Friedman prohibited by police from speaking at Ponevez on various aspects of Pale Bill.
4. Anti-Semites break into synagogue at Mankovka (Oman), and cause serious damage.
4. M. Purishkevitch issues statement to effect that he has succeeded in obtaining from M. Kasso assurance he will not interfere with his predecessor's anti-Jewish circulars.
4. Ministry of Interior publishes circular reserving to itself right, hitherto possessed by governors, to permit Jews to live outside Pale.
6. Hebrew Culture Conference held at Kieff to promote Jewish studies in Russia.
8. M. Kasso, Minister of Education, in speech in Duma, favors Russification of all educational institutions.
11. Kieff police visit all Jewish firms in city and after careful examination, expel fifteen Jewish employés and institute legal proceedings against sixty firms, whose penalty will be confiscation of their goods and expulsion from the city.
11. Czar confirms decision of Ministry to extend Pale by eight villages and five suburbs.
11. Kassova (Siedlce), destroyed by fire; three hundred Jewish families without shelter.
11. Caucasus Jews request Minister of War to introduce a Bill into Duma regulating their right of residence, as at present they are compelled to live, only in towns where they are registered as natives.
11. Sixty-four Jewish artisans and their families expelled from St. Petersburg for not being found at work when visited by police.
11. Central Committee of the Jewish Colonization Association submits to Ministry for approval names of Wissotsky and Polak, who have been invited to act as new representatives of ICA in Russia.
11. Smolensk authorities conclude that no alteration in building of local synagogue will satisfy them, and that magnificent structure must be demolished and a simple one erected instead. Community decides to put case before the Ministry.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Nov. (middle). Eighteen Zionists from various cities attending meeting at Lodz arrested. Suppression of Zionist propaganda general.

(middle). M. Karavloff and M. Niselovitch chosen to speak in favor of Pale Bill in Duma, M. Markoff and M. Purishkevitch opposed.

(middle). Though forming only one-third of population of Warsaw, Jews ordered to furnish eight hundred and fifty recruits for army, as against four hundred and eighty-seven of other nationalities.

(middle). Kishineff police prohibit Jews from trading with peasants outside city, depriving five hundred families of livelihood.

18. Curator's Council at Kieff rejects petition of Jews, supported by the Municipality, asking for grant from the *Korobka* fund (meat tax), for purpose of erecting a Talmud Torah.

18. Society for Promotion of Union between various nationalities in Russia requests the *Zemstvos*, exchanges and commercial institutions to acquaint them with general effect of continued expulsions of Jews on local life and business, with view to utilizing material in favor of the Pale Bill.

18. In spite of comments of Senate on expulsion of Jewish children from Moscow, local police expel three more Jewish boys, aged four, seven and eight years, respectively.

18. The Feodosia *Zemstvo* appeals to the Government to discontinue the educational restrictions against Jews in its district.

26. Expulsion of Jews takes place in Khiva, West Turkestan. Jewish population of city of Merv receives notice to leave within twenty-four hours.

(end). Machnovka (Kieff) Jewish pupils, refusing to write on Saturdays, expelled.

Dec. 2. Duma accepts amendment to Education Bill proposed by M. Niselovitch, providing for recognition of Yiddish in Jewish schools.

2. Owing to the Prefect's intervention, Jewish Hospital, Odessa, prohibited from issuing certificates to medical assistants.

2. Prefect orders police, Odessa, to distribute lottery tickets in aid of "Real Russian" Students' Union, to Jewish business houses, yielding revenue of about 20,000 roubles.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Dec. 2. Ambassador Rockhill informs State Department that bill has been introduced in Duma, for free elementary education throughout the Empire; teaching to be in Russian language, except in communities where majority speak another language, when special law may be passed for teaching in that language for two years or longer.

2. Upon advice of General Tolmatcheff and against wishes of the Curator, municipality of Odessa declines to make further grants from the *Korobka* funds (meat and candle taxes), to Jewish school "Trud," and to Rabbinical Seminary of Rabbi Tchernovitch.

2. General Tolmatcheff proposes to reserve right to appoint the President of the community, and accord to him and to the municipality privilege of controlling Jewish Burial Society and its funds.

2. M. Kasso issues circular applying percentage norm to Jews changing from one University to another.

2. Duma Committee rejects Government proposal to prohibit Jews from purchasing land in new province of Chelm.

2. Reactionaries in Duma Committee carry anti-Jewish clauses of Polish Local Government Bill by eleven votes to ten.

5. Jews of Merv, Turkestan, ask Deputy Friedman to appeal to Prime Minister from order of expulsion; ordered to leave within twenty-four hours; ask for few days to arrange their affairs.

9. Twenty-three Jewish families expelled from Sebastopol.

9. One hundred and twenty Jewish families, consisting of widows and orphans of merchants of first guild, ordered to leave Moscow by April 1, 1911.

9. Russian Government replies to resolution of Finnish Diet (Nov. 18, 1909), demanding revision of anti-Jewish laws in Finland; "Impossible to occupy our time with such difficult legislation."

9. Duma rejects Deputy Friedman's proposal granting facilities to Jews to open Saturday courses, and prohibits non-Christians from acting as teachers in elementary schools. (In Lithuania and in southwest provinces, members of orthodox faith only will be permitted to teach.)

9. Duma Committee resolve to accord to Jews, holding estates on long term leases, right of purchasing the land, the agrarians arguing that they, as landowners, ought to possess privilege of selling their property to all people without distinction of religion.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Dec. 12. Imperial order published confirming resolution recently adopted by Cabinet permitting Jewish merchants of first guild to reside in city and province of Moscow.

16. Anti-Semitic organ of League of "Real Russians" *Russkoe Znamya*, suspends publication.

16. In Siberia Jewish apothecaries and recruits are expelled. Jews are afraid to move from one house to another as passports must be presented to police in all cases of removals.

16. St. Petersburg Academy of Arts in reply to a Ministerial inquiry, states that no increase in percentage norm of Jews in institution will satisfy the Council, who are of opinion that restrictions ought to be abolished altogether.

16. Percentage norm for Jews in gymnasium at Skvir, lowered with approval of M. Kasso, on account of bequest made to institution by an anti-Semite, who asked for further restriction against admission of Jews.

16. Duma Committee decides by sixteen votes against six, that Jews are entitled to one-fifth of membership on municipalities in Russian towns where they form a majority, and to one-tenth of the representation in all other places.

16. Duma resolves to exempt the Chedarim and Talmud Torahs from Education Act, thus granting those institutions a greater measure of independence.

16. Prefect, St. Petersburg, orders Executive Council of Joint Artisans' Guilds to re-examine all Jewish artisans, as he no longer considers documents, issued by branch guilds, satisfactory; 6000 Jews concerned.

16. Ten Jews, Kieff, arrested and expelled during night search. Police order all Jews residing in Kieff on strength of their dentists' diplomas to engage in their profession or leave city.

16. Expulsion of Jews from Zarizin. Nearly all Jews permitted by terms of circular of M. Stolypin, to reside in town being expelled.

17. Reported forty Jewish families will be expelled from Moscow January 14, as not coming within provisions of law recently approved by Czar. Fifty young men also to be expelled, as law permits only children under age to reside with their parents.

17. Despatch from Merv states that Governor-General of Turkestan orders expulsion of Jews from Merv Oasis and redomiciliation in Bokhara.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Dec. 23. Duma rejects Deputy Friedman's amendment providing for exemption of eight hundred Jewish elementary schools from Education Act (in addition to Chedarim and Talmud Torahs). These schools thereby cease to be considered as Jewish institutions.

26. Duma by vote of 136 to 84 passes law prohibiting pursuit of many lines of business all day on Sundays. Timacheff, Minister of Commerce receives many protests against law, and is said to have promised liberal enforcement.

27. One hundred and one Jews deprived of membership in artisan guilds, thereby losing right of residence in St. Petersburg.

30. Russian Senate agrees to shorten sentence of Advocate Hillerson, imprisoned in fortress for accusing Government of complicity in pogroms, by three months, on account of special hardships experienced by him in prison.

30. General Tolmatcheff institutes proceedings against Engineer Wolffsohn, Odessa, for using first name of "Gregory." First court acquitted him, but Highest Chamber of Odessa sentences him to imprisonment for three weeks or fine of a hundred roubles.

30. St. Petersburg and provincial communal workers meeting to consider gravity of situation created by wholesale rejection of Jewish candidates for admission to Russian Universities, entrusted to prepare plan for establishing Jewish University.

30. Duma restricts right of Jews to build on leasehold land.

31. In speech in Duma on disorders in Odessa, M. Schulgen said: "Every resolution in Russia will pass over Jewish corpses, for the Jews are on the side of least resistance, and the infuriated mobs will not spare them."

1911

Jan. 6. Duma adopts interpellation addressed to Minister of Foreign Affairs against exile of 418 Russians (nearly all Jews), from Ostrawa district in Austria. Nationalists and Octobrists complain of illegal action of Austrian police, in expelling so many peaceful Russian subjects on strength of alleged discovery of a few revolutionaries among them.

6. Duma Committee, in disposing of Polish Local Government Bill, elects M. Siniadino, notorious associate of M. Krushevan, as reporter of measure to Duma.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Jan. 6. M. Kasso officially informs Jewish secondary schools that M. Schwartz's circular, depriving their pupils of all privileges bestowed on holders of certificates, has been postponed for a year.

6. Past week, Jewish expulsions recorded are: One hundred and one families from St. Petersburg, sixteen families from Grigorievsk (Ekaterinoslav), sixteen families from Bachmut, seventeen families (including local Rabbi Tazer), from Tashkent, and groups of merchants who appealed against previous orders without success, from Kieff. Questioned right of residence of Jewish apothecaries outside Pale, decided in their favor, and greater facilities given to Jewish commercial representatives during visits to Central Russia, by order from Senate.

6. Fifty-seven thousand Jewish families at Odessa apply to local commission for cheap coal, distributed during winter to poorest residents.

6. Government presents to Duma, Village Local Government Bill, prohibiting Jews from standing for election or voting in village communities.

13. Celebration by Odessa Jews of seventy-fifth birthday of M. S. Y. Abramowitch (*Mendele Mocher-Sephorim*), Yiddish writer.

13. Czar confers upon Professor Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of "606" remedy, Order of St. Ann. Presentation made by Prince of Oldenburg.

13. Czar grants from private purse 15,000 roubles to Nationalist and "Real Russian" Club in St. Petersburg, in aid of literature fund.

13. M. Kasso places motion before Cabinet, suggesting repeal of M. Schwartz's circulars, removing privileges of Jewish private secondary schools, and limiting norm of Jews in general private secondary schools. He orders latter schools to regard restriction of Jewish norm postponed.

14. Alexander Broido, communal worker and librarian of Imperial Library receives Order of St. Ann (Second Class); M. Vinokuroff and Dr. Walter, educational workers receive Order of St. Vladimir (Second Class). M. Kligman, supporter of children's asylums, Bessarabia, receives gold medal.

(middle). Advocate Hillerson released from Dvinsk fortress after nine months rigorous confinement, for accusing the Government of complicity in pogroms.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Jan. 20. Meeting at St. Petersburg, attended by members of Central Emigration Committee of the ICA and by provincial representatives, discusses recommendations of Libau Emigration Conference; Central Committee impressed upon provincial members the importance of diverting stream of immigration from congested centres in the United States to Galveston.

20. Polish section of Great Slavic Society adopts resolution in favor of abolishing the Pale. Jewish meetings against Polish Local Government Bill prohibited in Poland.

20. Following Czar's and other donations to "Real Russian" Club, the *Russkoe Znamya* reappears. Another reactionary paper, *Two Headed Eagle*, at Ekaterinoslav recommends a massacre of the Jews. The *Sviet* initiates movement in favor of prohibiting Jews to sit in fourth Duma.

20. State Councillor I. M. Halpern, Vice-Director of Department of Ministry of Justice and member of Council of latter, tenders resignation to Government.

20. Members of local Assizes, Russia, give their colleague, M. Teitel, valuable present on completion of his thirty-fifth year of service in Ministry of Justice. Rabbi Elieser Treitman (of Radom), receives silver medal and sash of Order of St. Vladimir.

20. Kieff Committee of Jewish Education Society grants to Jewish teachers scholarships tenable for two years at various higher educational institutions.

20. Committee entrusted with Jewish University project decides to erect Jewish Polytechnic in Wilna, to be opened September, 1911.

20. St. Petersburg authorities decide to introduce gradually new regulation granting right of residence in capital only to the Jewish master-artisan, who can employ two assistants.

27. Government confiscates journals and fines editors of Liberal press who published accounts of wholesale persecution of Jews in 1910, and of the deliberations of the Duma to ameliorate condition of the Jews.

27. Fires destroy large parts of Nemiroff and Romanoff (Moghileff), causing suffering to hundreds of Jewish families.

27. Deputy Niselovitch issues warning to Russian Jews not to rely on Upper House with regard to amendment of Sunday Closing Bill as passed by Duma, and advises

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Jews to make great effort and present full gravity of case to Government, which appears inclined to prohibit Sunday trading.

Jan. 27. "Real Russian" Deputies utilize recess for agitation against removal of Pale. During their provincial tours they arrange for telegraphic protests from all parts of the country, against intended abolition of Pale, by the Cadet deputies.

27. Meeting of Russian clergy, St. Petersburg, urges withdrawal of all facilities given by the Czar's Freedom of Conscience Manifesto to non-Christian religions to propagate their faiths, and to prohibit Jewish conferences for the promotion of Judaism, as well as the building of synagogues without sanction of authorities and approval of synod.

30. St. Petersburg philanthropist gives Community half million roubles for erection of a hospital.

Feb. 2. Edward Nathanson, representing wealthy Jews of Warsaw, protests at St. Petersburg against proposed legislation reducing taxes of would-be electors from fifteen to three roubles per annum, which would enable poorer Jews to become electors.

3. Meeting of Jewish communal workers in St. Petersburg to consider Russo-Jewish divorce problem abroad, convened at request of Government, concludes to recommend that divorces granted to Russians by foreign Rabbis in France are to be considered legal, provided the divorce given is granted in a town where there exists a recognized Jewish community and that a reliable member of latter be in position to testify to character of person granting the divorce.

3. Meeting of labor unions at St. Petersburg requests the Duma to prohibit Jewish laborers from settling outside the Pale of Settlement.

3. Russian Jews follow with anxiety triumphant progress of "Real Russian" delegation, headed by Count Konovnitzin, throughout great Pale centres which responded to anti-Semitic call against Jews in 1905. At Homel and Bialystok campaign against Jews, again advocated.

3. Seventy Jewish families of pharmaceutical assistants, working in stores of semi-certified chemists notified to leave Kieff before April. Complaint sent to St. Petersburg against the illegal expulsions. Over forty Jewish men and women expelled from Kieff.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Feb. 3. Resolutions adopted at special gatherings of "Real Russian" and Nationalist-Moderates urging that special attention should be paid the possible reforms of the Minister of Education, that Duma vote in favor of recognition of Yiddish language in schools largely attended by Jewish children, should be reversed, and that establishment of Jewish Polytechnic Institute at Wilna should be prevented.

3. Order received at Ekaterinoslav Mining Company, prohibiting it to employ Jews in its mines, in view of fact that latter are situated outside town boundaries. Police instructed to enforce order. Council of Mining Company lodge strong protest against new restriction.

3. Order received at Astrakhan directing police to expel every Jewish artisan failing to produce certificate of a Pale Guild. Jews appeal for help to Jews in Pale asking advice as to how to avert the expulsion of several hundred families.

3. Conference of Medical Assistants, Moscow, adopts unanimously resolution against proposed restrictions excluding Jews from schools for medical assistants. Police present at meeting compel chairman to nullify adoption of resolution.

5. Sixteen Jews, including members of local ICA Committee and their helpers, arrested at Novoselitzi, Bessarabia. Police refuse 50,000 roubles bail, and decline to explain their action. Telegram to *Retch* states that Kishineff gendarmes arrest at Soroki, local chairman of ICA, M. Ettinger, and his assistants.

9. Duma by vote of 208 to 138, declines to express opinion for or against bill providing for abolition of Jewish Pale, introduced on February 19, but refers bill to Committee on the Inviolability of Persons.

10. Governor-General Skallon, Poland, announces he is opposed to proposals to limit Jewish participation in municipal self-government.

10. Russian firms at St. Petersburg decide to hold exhibition of articles manufactured in Lodz, Warsaw and Bialystok, mostly by Jews, appending a description of each article and emphasizing its faults so as to impress visitors with the poor quality of Jewish workmanship.

10. Kursk *Zemstvo* accepts Deputy Markoff's proposal prohibiting admission of Jews to gymnasia subsidized by it. Markoff states that percentage norm only indicates number of Jews who might be admitted to schools, but directors of gymnasia are within limits of law in rejecting all Jewish candidates.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Feb. 10. Conference of Medical Officers of the *Zemstvos* at Minsk petition Government against new anti-Jewish restrictions in schools for medical assistants.

10. M. Freidenberg expelled by Governor of Poltava from province, and prohibited from retaining office of Crown Rabbi at Kremenchug, on account of Zionist affiliations, reinstated as Crown Rabbi by Premier. Wilna High Court annuls proceedings against Zionist leader Goldberg, and permits circulation of Zionist calendar, the *Kadimah*, published by him.

10. To strengthen Franco-Russian alliance, the Russian Government, aided by Russian Colony in Paris, opens Russian Lyceum, which decides not to admit to new institution more than three per cent. of Jews.

10. Governor-General of Poland receives instructions to institute legal proceedings against Warsaw rabbis for levying communal tax on *Kosher* meat, the *Korobka* regulations not applying to the Polish provinces.

10. Artisans Conference at St. Petersburg attended by seventy-five Jewish delegates from various centres of Pale, who received belated permission to attend. Fourteen Jewish delegates through intervention of Governors of provinces, excluded from capital in spite of Ministerial order permitting their attendance. Anti-Semitic delegates propose to prohibit residence of Jewish artisans in St. Petersburg province, to forbid immigration of Jewish artisans into non-Pale districts, to close workshops of incompetent Jewish artisans, to submit Jewish artisans to severe tests, to prohibit Jewish masters from apprenticing Christians, to support Sunday Closing Bill, and to exclude Jews from general guilds with option of creating associations of their own. Delegates from Lodz make bitter attack on Pale and educational restrictions against Jews. Jewish masters and assistants join hands to combat "Real Russian" proposals, demanding strict application of law permitting residence of Jewish artisans outside Pale and abolition of Pale as remedy against congestion in West and Southwest of Russia.

12. Conference of all Russian Nobility demands unconditional expulsion of Jews from Government and military service, that Jews be denied employment in administrative and judicial positions even if converted, that Jews be separated from Christians in schools, that integrity of Pale be maintained, and that the privileges of Jewish honorary citizens be restricted.

12

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Feb. 17. Synod, at request of Government, appoints reactionary committee to consider whether Jews may use Russian first names.

17. Curator of Wilna educational district, embracing several provinces, prohibits mixed private Jewish schools for boys and girls, opened in places where there are insufficient pupils of either sex to warrant keeping separate schools.

17. Russian Nationalists in Poland reported as favoring granting more privileges to the Jews in the Polish Local Government Boards, in order to diminish influence of the Poles.

17. Duma Committee, on Education Act, recommends rejection of Liberal amendments previously adopted providing for instruction in the mother tongue of non-Russian children.

17. Council of Governor of Kieff favors exile of thousand Jewish families from Kieff because their children attend Government secondary and higher schools. Deputation complains at St. Petersburg about rigorous application of residence laws in Kieff.

17. Senate decides to allow Jewish widows and orphans of Pale merchants, who had right to live in Moscow, to reside there. Local Board of Trade institutes proceedings against large number of Jewish merchants, who traded there without possessing adequate rights of residence, though many of them spent thirty years in Moscow.

17. Organizers of Conference of Wheat and Corn Merchants in St. Petersburg petition Government to permit their Jewish delegates from the Pale and from abroad to come to the capital, as their presence is regarded as essential. Demand granted.

17. Libau Exchange Committee attributes decline of the trade of the city to persecution of Jews.

17. Anti-Semites introduce proposal at Artisans' Conference, St. Petersburg, prohibiting Jewish immigration into provinces outside of Pale. Ministry prohibits discussion of resolution. Delegates express regret at unauthorized action of anti-Semitic delegates who petitioned the Government for restrictions for Jewish artisans. Conference expresses hope that Government will not violate principle of equality for all artisans irrespective of race or faith in forming new artisans' charter. Jewish delegates report of growing misery in every section of Pale. Conference in favor of allowing artisans to rest on day

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

their faith commands, and of special schools for Jews where instruction is imparted in Yiddish.

Feb. 17. Czar presents to town of Zaandam, Holland, statue of Peter the Great, executed by Jewish sculptor, Bernstamm.

23. Governor Mahlakoff begins widespread expulsion of Jews from district of Surasch, Province of Tchernigoff.

24. General Tolmatcheff, Odessa, dismisses Advocate Gudelovitch as lawyer to Jewish community, for complaining to Premier of the Prefect's order transferring management of Jewish Burial Society into hands of anti-Semitic municipality.

24. Duma declines to accept recommendation of Committee against creation of schools for non-Russians, and by 190 votes to 150, decides that instruction in mother tongue of non-Russian children is permissible in districts where latter predominate.

24. Professor Kovalevsky, in discussion of *Zemstvo* Bill in Upper House, protests against exclusion of Jews from benefits of the Bill. Count Witté pays tribute to the culture and economic development of the districts thickly populated by Jews.

24. Peasant deputy, Gulkin, formerly a "Real Russian," attacks police, who, receiving no adequate wage from the Government, live at expense of Jews, latter being obliged to bribe them, to escape persecution.

24. Deputy Friedman's Bill signed by fifty-four deputies, providing that Jewish teachers in elementary schools and Talmud Torahs be pensioned, introduced into the Duma. Since 1852 Jewish teachers contributed toward Pension Fund but received no grants. Duma agrees in principle and submits it to Education Committee.

24. Council of Ministers renders decision that Jews are admissible to State secondary examination only in percentage fixed for their admission to State high schools. Heretofore number admissions unlimited. Success at examinations gave Jews right of residence outside the Pale.

24. Department of Education forbids Jews to start instruction in new Talmud Torah building, Kieff, which they received permission to erect.

(end). Reported expulsions not only in Tchernigoff province, but in St. Petersburg, Kieff, Amur district, Grodno province, Balashov, Chiva, Bokhara, and even in Polish villages near Volozlavek, where Jews have right to reside.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Mar. 1. Report that at least two thousand Jews were recently expelled from Tchernigoff.

1. Many wholesale expulsion of Jews from villages near St. Petersburg carried out. Entire community, numbering 250 families, expelled from Suraj district. Similar expulsions occur in vicinity of Moscow.

3. House declines to accept amendment to Education Bill, prohibiting Jews from acting as school directors. On demand of the Ministry, the Talmud Torahs are included among institutions subjected to new Act, the exemption of the Chedarim alone, remaining intact.

3. In addition to large number of protests against Jewish disabilities recently made by public bodies in Russia, the Exchange Committees again raise question of latest restrictions in Commerce schools.

9. Roditcheff, Cadet, in speech in Duma, attacks imposition of tax on Jewish students in universities and schools of Fine Arts.

10. Senate does not reverse fine imposed upon Wolfensohn to pay 100 roubles or serve imprisonment for three weeks for using first name of "Gregory." (See Dec. 30, 1910, page 168.)

10. Ministry extends percentage norm in secondary schools for internal Jewish students to the external student. *Novoe Vremya* asserts the order will only be put in practice in schools for medical assistants and midwives, with view to prevent acquirement of too many passports for residence outside the Pale. New order does not refer alone to Jews, but to "people of Jewish origin."

10. Russian Minister of Justice, Tcheglovitoff, states, owing to favorable attitude of "higher spheres" towards Nobility Conference, he will be obliged to refrain from appointing Jews as advocates.

14. Governor Tolmatcheff, Odessa, gets control of management and large funds of Jewish Burial Society in spite of protests to Premier Stolypin.

17. Chairman of Committee on Inviolability of Persons in charge of Pale Bill declares for abolition of Pale as an act of justice. Former president of Duma also in favor of Bill.

(middle). Expulsions of Jews to Pale proceed with vigor. Jews expelled from Riazan, Roslavl, Golbstadt (Simferopol), Nijni-Novgorod, and Bezsonovka.

(middle). Impressive service at Great Synagogue, St. Petersburg, in memory of the Czar-Liberator.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Mar. 17. Tolmatcheff prohibits Jewish school children from participating in local school celebrations of liberation of Russian peasants.

17. Kishineff police visit residence of Rabbi Zirelsohn (President of the Rabbinical Commission), seize his private documents and institute legal proceedings against him for calling himself "Lev Moisevitch," instead of "Leib Moshkoff."

17. Official accounts of Russian Synod submitted to Duma, show that in 1899 Baron de Hirsch granted synod a million francs. Count Uvaroff states that the money had been sent to M. Pobiednostzeff, with view to persuading him to agree to the abolition of the Pale. Representative of the Synod explained that the capital has not been touched, but the interest 34,000 roubles annually, is spent on church schools.

17. More than 100 Jewish families expelled from Moghileff. Reported encounter between police and expelled Jews, eight persons mortally wounded.

24. Premier Stolypin sends resignation to Czar.

24. Alexeyenko, member of Octobrist Executive and Chairman of Budget Committee and a Court favorite, declares that Russia must exile all the Jews, or emancipate them. As former is impossible, it is necessary to inaugurate a new policy by abolishing the Pale. Reports that no less than sixty Octobrists of Left will support the Bill.

24. Senate after considering protest of management of oldest hospital in Odessa for nearly a year, decides to order Prefect, on whose charge it was closed, during plague and cholera outbreak, to reopen the institution.

24. Czar signs order legalizing Premier's decree regarding Jewish external students. Imperial order directed Ministry to apply restriction to all schools mentioned in his ukase of August 22, 1909. Czar orders school principals to admit Jews to the examinations at rate of five per cent. of all non-Jewish applicants in the two capitals, ten per cent. in non-Pale provinces, and fifteen per cent. in the Pale.

30. Premier Stolypin withdraws his resignation.

30. Russian Holy Synod issues edict prohibiting Jews from bearing Christian first names.

31. Russian Parliamentary Defence Committee resolve that as Jews constitute a demoralizing element in Army, to present bill providing for their exclusion from military duties. Mover of resolution suggests that Jewish recruits pay tax instead of serving in Army.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

Mar. 31. ICA and Arnold White explain that funds given to Pobiednostzeff by Baron de Hirsch were for purpose of aiding sick Jews but were misappropriated by the Synod.

April 3. Report from Moscow that police are prosecuting two hundred Jewish artisans, accusing them of engaging illegally in trade.

7. Celebration of seventy-fifth birthday anniversary of Abraham Harkavy.

7. Anti-Semites in reply to Liberal critics who point out impractical nature of plan to substitute tax for service of Jews in the Army in view of economic condition of Jews, state that it is their intention to request Duma to tax not only recruits, but to hold Jewish communities responsible for payment in cases where individuals are too poor.

7. Polish and Russian Rabbis and communal workers hold conference at Warsaw to discuss Sunday Closing Bill adopted by Duma and appoint a committee to inaugurate campaign against measure.

7. Governor of Tchernigoff expresses disapproval with Jews for spreading news of expulsions all over world.

12. Russian anti-Semites make ritual accusations against Warsaw and Kieff Jews.

12. Governor of Moscow publishes order addressed to all private hospitals that, in conformity with instructions from Minister of Interior, no Jews must be received. Police directed to obtain signed promises from heads of hospitals to obey.

12. Over 60,000 Jews apply for *Matzoth* and assistance at Odessa. Committee consisting of eighty workers, resign as protest against intolerable pressure exercised on them by General Tolmatcheff and his nominees at head of Jewish charities.

14. Activity of ICA, Russia, meets with Ministerial disapproval.

14. At bye-elections, Moscow, Cadet candidate, M. Teslenko, friendly to Jews, secures over four-fifths of 15,000 votes recorded.

14. Conference of representatives of industry and commerce, St. Petersburg, adopts resolution against exclusion of Jews from new *Zemstvos* in six western provinces of the Pale.

15. Report that 1500 Jewish families warned last summer to leave Kieff, who have not done so, must leave at once.

19. Forty chemists and their families expelled from Kieff.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

April 21. Opposition introduces an "urgent" interpellation into the Duma, signed by fifty-eight deputies, regarding new ukase against Jewish external students, two demanding explanation as to reasons that prompted Government to enact cruel reactionary law.

21. In connection with proposal of the Defence Committee to exclude Jews from Army, Usov publishes statement on Jews in Russian Army showing that casuality lists of the Far Eastern Campaign contain three thousand distinctly Jewish names and as many semi-Jewish names, and that large number of decorations were received by Jewish soldiers.

21. Jewish problem discussed in Duma in debate on the Village *Zemstvo* Bill, which includes a new anti-Jewish restriction excluding Jews from new councils, although in several townlets of the Pale, they form an absolute majority of all the inhabitants.

21. Success of Liberals at Moscow encourages Cadets to nominate Jewish advocate, M. Grusenberg, as parliamentary candidate for Wilna at bye-election.

22. Police surround synagogue at Vitebsk and after identifying three hundred of worshippers, arrest forty on ground they did not possess passports.

28. Deputy Friedman and Minister of Education discuss new restriction against Jewish external students. Minister assures Deputy he had telegraphed to principals not to enforce restriction this year in case of those who applied to examiners before issue of decree.

28. Duma Committee, on proposal of Deputy Friedman, submits to Duma report recommending to House abolition of restriction against Jews prohibiting them from buying leasehold estates which they have held for several decades in various towns and townlets.

28. Dr. I. N. Katzenelsohn appointed Principal of St. Petersburg Oriental Academy for Jews, founded and conducted by late Baron David Günzburg.

30. *Novoe Vremya* revives charges of ritual murder.

May 5. Governor's Council orders expulsion of all Jewish hereditary honorary citizens of Kieff.

5. Conference under auspices of Jewish Education Society, meets at St. Petersburg. Reports of interference with the branches by provincial authorities preventing opening of Jewish classes and use of *Korobka* fund (meat and candle taxes) for educational purposes.

5. Petitions in many towns against agitation of excluding Jews from Army.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

May 12. Report that Judicial Reform Commission decides to recommend increased penalties for Jews who evade military duties, and to revoke law under which relatives of Jews, evading service, are liable to a fine of 300 roubles.

12. Provincial Governor orders expulsion from villages in province of Ekaterinoslav, of all Jews not possessing residence permits.

12. Order of Stanislav (Grade II), conferred upon Dr. B. Lipov, the Medical Adviser of the Olonetz *Zemstvo;* the Order of Stanislav (Grade III), on Dr. M. Yephes, the Medical Adviser of the Eupatoria *Zemstvo.*

12. Chinese merchants of Harbin request Government to exempt Jews from benefits accorded to Russians in Manchuria, expressing fear that Jews might emigrate to country owing to bad times in Russia.

13. Governor of Ekaterinoslav forbids town councils to give Jews certificates of artisanship on testimonials from working establishments.

(middle). Duma appoints Commission of Enquiry into circumstances of alleged ritual murder in Kieff.

19. Numerous protests signed by Jewish war veterans received by Duma and Ministry of War against exclusion of Jews from the Army.

19. Fires destroy Jewish hospital, Kieff, and large portions of Foleshti (Kishineff), and of Skidel and Goniondz, in province of Grodno. Two hundred and fifty Jewish families homeless.

24. Dispatches from Berlin and Vienna state "Black Hundreds" in Bessarabia are attempting to instigate pogroms; many Jews leave district.

26. M. Stolypin receives letter from Count L. Tolstoy, ininforming him that, during audience with President Taft, latter stated that the restriction against entry of American Jews into Russia greatly hampers the commercial relations between the two countries.

26. M. Sabler, reactionary, appointed to post of Procurator of Holy Synod.

26. Social Democrats interpellate Duma regarding action of Government expelling three hundred Jewish artisans from Riga.

26. Judicial Committee of Duma reports in favor of revoking three hundred roubles fine imposed on families of missing Jewish recruits.

June 2. Czar grants Governor of Yenisei, East Siberia, permission to allow Jews of Siberia to use curative waters near Minusinsk, for term of two months, on condition

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

they are provided with medical certificates and forbidden to engage in trade while taking cure.

June 2. Municipality of Dmitrieff (Kursk), petition Government to expel Jews from district. Similar step demanded by peasants of Parevzi (Kieff).

2. Deputy Markoff's organ, the *Zemstchina*, agitates against participation of Russia in Races Congress in London, fearing discussions on emancipation of oppressed nationalities.

2. Premier prohibits Jews from changing their religion without direct permission of Minister of Interior.

2. Government seeks means of encouraging Jewish emigration from Russia; according to the *Rannoe Utro*, cheap railway tickets to be placed at disposal of Jewish Emigration Society for benefit of Jews anxious to leave Russia.

2. Rabbis assembled at St. Petersburg protest against blood accusation libels. Protest to be signed by Rabbis throughout Russia. In letter to "Shalom Aleichem," Alexander Amfiteatroff, Russian writer, announces that eminent Russian authors contemplate similar protest.

5. *Jewish Daily News*, New York City, publishes cablegram from Kieff, stating that Jew-baiters secure a half-witted Jew, Alter Nuris, to testify to existence of ritual murder among Jews, especially among Chassidim.

8. Duma prorogued till October, to avoid crucial vote on *Zemstvo* Bill, now in force in Western Provinces.

9. Russian Minister of Finance, M. Kokovtzeff, in interview regarding Jewish problem, says: "In near future no changes can be expected in position of Jews, who conducted themselves badly during Far Eastern Campaign, and in course of the Revolution. They ought to be satisfied that their position did not grow worse. Jews have no ground for complaining. No harm is done to them."

9. Report that Duma adopted Bill granting pensions to Jewish teachers. State contribution towards the pension fund eliminated. Fund to be raised from candle tax and institutions of teachers.

9. Interpellation in Duma regarding illegal order to exile three hundred Jewish workmen from Riga, because on strike, and hence claimed by Government not to be engaged at their occupations. M. Markoff discusses interpellation complaining of "insignificance" of number of exiles; demands vigorous measures against "Jewish assassins of Yuschinsky"; accuses Russian Jews of "having conspired to kill him and sixteen other 'Real Rus-

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

sian' deputies for unfolding Kieff mystery." Anti-Semites preparing petitions to Czar and Synod, praying for admission of Yuschinsky to Order of Saints. Duma rejects urgency of matter and motion is sent to Interpellation Committee.

June 9. Premier Stolypin states, that permission granted in 1893 by Czar to Jews who lived in Province of Livonia before 1880 to remain there, does not apply to Jewish children born after 1880.

9. Fire in Mir (Minsk), destroys four hundred Jewish houses, five synagogues and Rabbinical Seminary. At Szagor (Kovno), three hundred and fifteen Jewish houses and Pushelat (Kovno), totally destroyed by fire.

9. Grand Committee, St. Petersburg, determines to establish educational fund in Russia for purpose of erecting Jewish Polytechnic in Wilna, and other Jewish educational institutions to meet requirements of Jewish students recently prevented from continuing their courses of study by Government.

9. M. Niselovitch elected member of Budget Committee for next session of Duma.

9. At Nezin, "Real Russians" attempt to create a pogrom. Rioters severely wounded one Jew and obtained possession of market; fifty-two rioters arrested.

15. Reported that Nicholaieff has been declared by Government outside the Pale, and all Jews residing there will be ordered to leave.

(middle). Further protests against excluding Jews from Army despatched to Ministry of War or to Duma by Jewish ex-soldiers and communities of St. Petersburg, Wilna, Warsaw, Kishineff, Kieff, Riga, Ekaterinoslav, Vitebsk, Zhitomir, Roslavl and Proskinoff. *Razvedtchik*, organ of Ministry of War, states that exclusion of Jews from Army is impossible, but necessity of maintaining regulation prohibits Jews becoming officers.

(middle). Rabbi Zirelsohn, Kishineff, learning of St. Petersburg gathering to draw up protest against "blood accusation," issues statement as Chairman of Rabbinical Commission, that he had obtained three hundred and ten signatures of Rabbis and Ministers in Western Europe, who desired to join in Rabbinical protest. Rabbi Katzenelbogen, St. Petersburg, in charge of new official declaration, which already has five hundred signatures.

16. New charges of "blood accusation" made at Lomza, Poland, and Vitebsk. At Kieff, "Real Russians" incite

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

woman to accuse local community of ritual murder of her son, Vladimirsky, who disappeared November, 1910.

June 16. Reactionary papers, including *Novoe Vremya*, repeat statement that experts had established ritual basis of Kieff murder and predict end of campaign for abolition of Pale. Vice-Director of Ministry of Justice denies in Liberal papers anti-Semitic statements attributed to him in Reactionary papers. Rabbinical protest to take form of declaration of denial to be published in Russian Press. Local Chief of Police, Moghileff, asks Rabbi to enlighten him on "custom of Chassidim to use blood in *Matzoth*." M. Amfiteatroff, Russian author, addresses letter to Press, unfolding scheme for effective protest against "blood accusation" expressing confidence that "great literary bodies" of Empire will unite in drawing up a statement of which 300,000 copies are to be distributed among the provinces.

16. Due to efforts of Rabbi Katzenelbogen, St. Petersburg, Finnish Senate decides to petition Czar in favor of abolishing prohibition of *Shechitah* in the principality.

16. Wilna community send memorandum to Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, advocating abolition of Pale, furnish statistics of conditions in Pale, and suggest three remedies, charity, education, and emigration. Official Jewish societies, Wilna, spend 300,000 roubles per annum in charities.

16. Minister of Education, again introduces in Cabinet Council question of abolishing former Minister Schwartz's circular depriving Jewish secondary schools of privileges guaranteed to them many years before by the Czar. Meanwhile, he suspends operation of circular, till autumn.

16. M. Pelican, assistant to General Tolmatcheff, Odessa, and leader of anti-Semites of municipality, defeated for election to executive of the municipality. Defeat will endanger his office of controller of Jewish communal funds, recently acquired with aid of the Prefect.

19. Provincial authorities, Kieff, following investigation, published list of Jews who it is alleged are not following profession of pharmaceutical assistants by which they obtained right of residence. Police inform those whose names appear in list to leave city within eight days. Estimated number of families affected, 1000.

23. Statement issued by Sanitary Corps of ex-soldiers, organized by Red Cross, refusing all Jewish applications.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

June 23. Section of Committee of Upper House demand immediate rejection of measure, adopted by Duma, eliminating State grant from Bill providing for pensions for Jewish teachers, arguing that "any concession to Jews would not harmonize with present conditions." Opponents of Bill succeed in postponing its discussion until autumn, requesting Ministry to supply them with further details regarding schemes, which provide merely for establishment of pension fund from contributions of teachers themselves and from special Jewish funds.

23. Nicholaieff excluded from Pale on account of proposed new fortifications. New Jewish settlers expelled. Local Exchange hopes to induce authorities at St. Petersburg not to disturb thousands of old residents. At Poretzje (Vitebsk) Rabbi and majority of Community expelled. Rabbi of Lugansk succeeds in proving to Ministry illegality of decision of police to expel entire community of Ivanovka and order cancelled. Ministry of Interior permits Jews to live in villages and resorts within Pale area during summer months. Governors (notably those of Nizhni, Novgorod and St. Petersburg) prohibit residence of nearly all privileged Jews in summer resorts. One Governor, when reminded of illegality of step, challenged Senate to dispute matter with him.

24. Among the sailors in United States Squadron which visited Russia were a number of Jews who visited Great Synagogue in St. Petersburg.

27. Ministry of Trade, St. Petersburg, considering temporary suspension of order of Governor of Tobolsk, Siberia, prohibiting Jews attending fur fair at Tiumen.

27. Governor-General Gondatti, Vladivostok, instructs governors of maritime provinces to submit to him not later than September 14, full particulars regarding Jews living in their jurisdiction, including lists of those lacking right of residence. Those subject to expulsion will be given four weeks to close up their affairs.

29. Telegram received by Lucien Wolf, London, from St. Petersburg to effect that Czar has sanctioned new measures against Jews, precise nature of which is not stated.

30. "Blood accusations" made at Rostov (on the Don); at Tomashev and at Jewish inn, near Odessa. In reply to Rabbinical protests, St. Petersburg anti-Semites organize service in Yuschinsky's memory in famous Kasansky Cathedral. They demand also closing of all synagogues "with view of preventing further ritual murders."

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

June 30. Count I. Tolstoi, Chairman of Conference of Russian Librarians, utters strong protest against failure of Government to allow Jewish delegates to stay in St. Petersburg.

30. Minister of Education issues report on suicides among Russian students. Statistics prove steady increase among Jews in Pale, 8.31 per cent. of suicide of students in Russia being Jews.

30. Deputy Roditcheff states respecting recent "blood libel," that Priest Lutostansky, authority of anti-Semites on the libel, offered to sell his manuscripts to deputies of the opposition with view to preventing attacks on Jews. Confessed that Jews refused him money for destruction of his pamphlets founded on official documents placed at his disposal. M. Roditcheff declining to deal with him, he disposed of his papers to Moscow Orthodox Seminary and to "Real Russians."

30. Expulsion from Kieff of one thousand Jews, being enforced. All old residents of villages of provinces of Grodno receive orders to move to town.

30. Ministerial order prohibiting Jewish teachers from attending summer courses in capital.

30. Police invent new method for expelling commercial representatives in several towns, by demanding "certificates of loyalty." Hundreds of new arrivals expelled. Jewish watchmakers outside Pale prohibited using gramophones and pince-nez.

30. *Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden*, Germany, issues statement from St. Petersburg, that Russian Government intends introducing further repressive measures against Jews. Czar gives special sanction to further increase of severity. Increased oppression in interior is intended to improve position of Government at elections.

NECROLOGY

1910

Aug. 19. Jacob Kutchinsky, rabbi, Pabianitz (Lodz), aged 64.

26. Moses Weinstein, communal worker, Kieff

Nov. 4. A. L. Levinsky, Hebrew journalist, Odessa, aged 51.

(end). Ezekiel Rabbinovitch, rabbi, Novo-Radomsk, aged 42.

Dec. 23. Baron David Günzburg, scholar and philanthropist, St. Petersburg, aged 53.

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RUSSIA (*continued*)

1911

Mar. 30. Daniel Chwolson, Orientalist, St. Petersburg, aged 91.
April 21. Gordin, Dwinsk, aged 113.
21. Pincus Gonsarovsky, tailor, Kovel, Warsaw, aged 120.
May (end). Isaac Feigenbaum, rabbi, Warsaw, aged 81.
June 23. M. Volerner, philanthropist, St. Petersburg.

TURKEY AND PALESTINE

1910

July 13. Fire destroys twenty-one buildings in Jewish quarter, Salonica, causing damage estimated at 600,000 francs.
15. Prohibition withdrawn respecting sale or transfer of land to foreigners who have resided in country thirteen years.
Aug. 5. Dr. Nazim Bey, General Secretary of Committee of Union and Progress at Salonica, elaborates plan for settlement of Jews in Macedonia.
12. Protest of Jews of Serrés, Salonica, against proposal to utilize Jewish cemetery, over two hundred years old, as site for municipal hospital. Plan later abandoned.
12. Customs' offices, Salonica, closed Saturday, instead of Sunday, in response to wishes of community.
12. Minister of Education informs Chief Rabbi that during next scholastic year no alien teachers will be permitted in Jewish schools of Empire. Regulation applies to other communities.
17. Internal passports (teskere) abolished.
19. Ritual murder charge raised at Aidin, Asia Minor.
23. Jewish colonies in Galilee repeatedly attacked by brigands. Appeals sent to Chief Rabbi and at his representations, Minister of Interior promises relief.
26. Institute for Hebrew Music and Chazanuth established in Jerusalem.
31. United States Ambassador Straus obtains from Council of State, decision exempting foreign religious, educational and benevolent institutions from provisions of Ottoman law.
Sept. (beginning). Jews of Yemen protest against refusal to accept their testimony in courts. Minister of Interior directs religious and judicial authorities in Yemen to give evidence of Jewish witnesses same credit as that of Mohammedans.
2. Governor of Jaffa dismissed from office for anti-Semitic remarks at meeting of municipal council.
9. Chief Rabbi takes steps to suppress white slave traffic in Turkey.

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TURKEY AND PALESTINE (*continued*)

Sept. 9. Government sanctions taxation of sales of *Kosher* meat by local communities; proceeds to be applied to philanthropic purposes. Governors of all vilayets informed of decision and directed to assist Chief Rabbis in enforcing payment.

16. At International Peace Conference, Brussels, Turkey was represented for first time by seven delegates, two senators and five deputies. Of latter three are Jews: Emanuel Effendi Carasso, Vitalis Effendi Farragi and Nissim Effendi Mazliah.

16. Jews of Salonica compel editors of local Turkish paper which published anti-Semitic utterances to send retraction to every Turkish journal.

23. Sub-Majors Salomon Effendi Cohen, Simon Effendi Torres and Abram Effendi Cohen in service of Military Hospital in Salonica, promoted Majors.

30. Council of State, Constantinople, approves request of Chief Rabbi that members of Jewish Communal Council, who, hitherto, were elected for life, shall henceforth serve for period of ten years only.

(end). Jewish Communal Council, Constantinople, resigns at request of Consistory.

Oct. 14. David Effendi Molcho, First Interpreter of Imperial Divan, appointed member of Senate.

14. Government confirms contract, securing for group of Roumanian Jews, large colony between Petach Tikvah and Chedera, Palestine.

14. Samuel Effendi, Salonica, appointed Chief of Police for coast districts of Constantinople.

21. Minister of Interior takes prompt steps to suppress anti-Semitic manifestations at Kirk-Klissé, near Adrianople.

21. Council of State orders issue of certificates of identification to intending purchasers of land who are non-Mussulmans by Municipal Council instead of by ecclesiastical heads. Latter oppose this as issue of certificates has been source of revenue, Chief Rabbi's revenue amounting to about 20,000 francs.

Nov. (beginning). Cabinet revises laws governing Jewish community. Members of Jewish Communal Council to hold office for ten years instead of for life as heretofore.

10. Government converts all land situated outside walls of Jerusalem into State property. Orders issued not to transfer land to Jews of foreign nationality.

11. Zeki Effendi Hayon, appointed Inspector of Finance of Empire.

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TURKEY AND PALESTINE (*continued*)

Nov. 18. At request of Chief Rabbi, Minister of Finance issues instruction exempting from customs' duties all material from abroad destined for Jewish schools.

25. The Young Turk Congress at Salonica passes resolution declaring for the political unification of all, but against any attempt at destroying the racial or national integrity of any of the various peoples of the Empire.

Dec. 2. Porte again puts in force restrictions on land purchase in Palestine.

2. Jacob Effendi de Vidas, ex-Censor of Jewish Press, Smyrna, appointed Inspector of Elementary Schools at Mitylene.

2. Nazim Bey, General Secretary of Committee of Union and Progress, states that schools could have teachers of Hebrew and religion for Jewish pupils if community or some Jewish society paid their salaries.

19. Ministry of Interior, Constantinople issues circular instruction to governors of provinces notifying them that foreigners have right to possess real estate in Ottoman Empire on same terms as natives of the country, except in Hedjaz. Regulations of twenty years ago forbidding Christians to own real estate near mosques and Moslem schools, still in force.

1911

Jan. 16. Bill introduced in Chamber of Deputies establishing universal compulsory education. Jewish communities to establish own schools upon authorization of local authorities. Such schools may demand subvention from State, but their teachers not to have pension rights of Governmental teachers. Non-Mohammedan children in State schools to receive religious instruction from ministers of their respective faiths.

17. Telegram from Jewish colony of Metulleh to Chief Rabbi of Constantinople complains of persecution of Jews in Galilee.

25. Grand Vizier informs Chief Rabbi that prohibition to purchase land in Palestine and Syria, does not apply to Ottoman Jews.

27. Discovery of one hundred inscribed potsherds near Samaria, with Hebrew inscriptions relating to days of King Ahab.

Feb. (beginning). Inauguration of first workmen's colony of the Bezalel, established with aid of Jewish National Fund, at Ben Schamen, near Lydda.

3. Moïse Jessua appointed Dragoman of the General depôt of Gendarmerie at Salonica, and Jacuas Devidas, of Smyrna, Inspector of Schools in the Island of Mitylene.

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TURKEY AND PALESTINE (*continued*)

Feb. 10. In compliance with request of Chief Rabbi, Minister for War directs that during eight days of Passover, Jewish soldiers shall receive sums of money for purchase of *matzoth* and *kosher* food. Order communicated to chiefs of every Army Corps.

10. Government confirms election of Rabbi Haim Issahar Abulafia as Hacham Bashi of Sephardic Jewish Community of Tiberias.

17. Of twelve members elected to Chamber of Commerce, Jerusalem, five are Jews.

24. At meeting of municipality of Tel-el Abib, recently established Jewish quarter, Jaffa, decides to name four streets as follows: Jehuda Halevi, Lilienblum, Achad Ha-am and Hashahar.

28. Fire in Jewish quarter at Kouskoundjouk, suburb of Constantinople. Nearly 120 houses and large number of shops, belonging mostly to poor Jews, destroyed.

Mar. 1. Budget debate takes place in Lower House, in which references are made to the Zionist movement as a menace to Turkey.

19-20. Election for Grand Council of Jewish Community, Constantinople takes place. Ashkenazim boycott elections. and five Ashkenazim elected by votes of Sephardim not to accept office.

21. Turkish Government approves plan for Co-operative (Genossentschaftliche) Colonies as drafted by Dr. Franz Oppenheimer, of Berlin, a member of Greater Actions Committee of Zionist Movement.

April 2. First meeting of newly elected Grand Council of Community, Constantinople, expresses loyalty of Jews of all parties to Turkish Empire.

7. Under auspices of General Jewish Colonizing Organization, land has been acquired at Rapha, in the El Arisch peninsula, for founding a Jewish colony.

7. Governor of Safed expresses regret at inability to appoint Jews to judicial offices owing to their ignorance of both Turkish and Arabic.

14. Chief Rabbi Meir, Salonica, accepts Rabbinate at Jerusalem.

19. At meeting of Parliamentary Group "Union and Progress," violent attacks made on Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, who is accused of showing favoritism to Jews.

28. Council of Rabbis of Constantinople, at recent meeting, decides to establish *Yeshibah* for the training of rabbis for Sephardic Jewry.

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TURKEY AND PALESTINE (*continued*)

April 28. Bedouins set fire to synagogue at Tschebel (Tripoli, Barbary), entirely destroying building, which contained valuable old manuscript and books.

May 5. Publication of the *Taswir I-Efkiar*, first anti-Jewish journal, Turkey, stopped by Government.

12. M. J. Assael, Dragoman to German Consulate-General in Salonica, appointed Knight of Order of Crown of Italy.

12. Conservative Young Turks blame the Zionists for desecration of Mosque of Omar.

16. Ten Jews killed and forty injured by falling wall during Lag-be-Omer festivities at Tomb of Rabbi Simeon, Miron, Palestine, in which several thousand Jews participated.

16. Masliach Effendi in Turkish Chamber ridicules idea that Jews could become menace to Turkey. He suggests appointment of committee to examine whole question of Zionism.

19. Turkish Government instructs Minister at Teheran to protest to Persian Government against attacks made on lives and property of Ottoman Jews at Kermanshah.

19. Jews, Constantinople, take prominent part in celebration of anniversary of Sultan's accession to throne.

June 2. Sultan of Turkey confers Order of Medjidieh, Fourth Class, on Isaac Jessua Bey, Salonica, Secretary to the Inspector-General of the Gendarmerie of the Vilayet.

2. "Blood-accusation" agitation in Turkey. Damascus paper *El Muktaber* charges abduction of Mohammedan child and publishes alleged confession by Jews. Chief Rabbi appeals to Government, which institutes criminal proceedings against editor of that paper.

4. Chief Rabbi, Turkey, receives telegrams from several places in Arabia and Syria, giving particulars of attacks made on Jews. Government takes precaution.

9. Report of attack by Bedouins on Jewish colonies, in vicinity of Nazareth and elsewhere; Chief Rabbi complains to Grand Vizier and Minister of Interior.

16. Z. L. Rabbinerson, Kieff, presents to Jewish Central Library, Jerusalem (Bêth Neemân), large collection of Hebrew printed books and manuscripts.

16. Colony Merchaviah (Phule) attacked by Arab Christians. Government takes measures to restore order.

16. Governor of Jerusalem orders military bands not to play in public on Jewish Sabbath. Similar prohibition already in force with respect to Friday (the Mohammedan Sabbath) and Sunday.

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TURKEY AND PALESTINE (*continued*)

June 30. Abraham Benrubi, former President of Tribunal of Commerce at Cavalla (Turkey) appointed Judge of Court of Appeal, Jerusalem.

30. Two Deputies of Jerusalem, Ruhi Bey and Said Bey, receive number of letters and telegrams from their constituents protesting against their anti-Jewish speeches in Turkish Parliament. Emphasize manifold benefits of Jewish colonization, and stating it will be highly pernicious if Jewish settlements in Palestine should be thwarted in their development by anti-Semitic agitation.

NECROLOGY

1910

Aug. 3. Moïse Levy, ex-Chief Rabbi of Turkey, Constantinople, aged 89.

Dec. 9. Haim Covo, rabbi, Salonica, aged 68.

16. Aaron Orlansky, rabbi, Petach Tikvah Colony, Palestine, aged 56.

1911

Feb. 10. Madame Fakima Modiano, philanthropist, Salonica.

Mar. 3. Jacob de Botton, rabbi, Salonica, aged 68.

31. Yehudah Benmuyal, rabbi, Jerusalem.

April 21. Giuseppe Pacifico Ventura, Judge of Italian Consular Tribunal, Smyrna, aged 80.

OTHER COUNTRIES

1910

July 6. Anti-Semitic outbursts at Stivno and Kustendil, Bulgaria. Bombs thrown and threatening letters sent in Kustendil. On application of Dr. Ehrenpreis, Chief Rabbi of Bulgaria, Minister of Interior orders authorities to grant proper protection.

6. Report that Austria will admit no Jews except those privileged to come for short time to transact business.

7. Jewish deputation interviews Austrian Premier in reference to desperate economic condition of Galician Jews.

8. Queen of Holland appoints Joseph Carasso, Inspector of Bank of Salonica, to be Consul for Netherlands in that city.

8. Committee in Florence decide to establish school for Falashas in Italian Colony of Erythrea, adjoining Abyssinia.

15. British and French Ministers protest to Persian Government against attacks on Jews, particularly in Hamadan.

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

July 15. Municipal Council of Monasterzeska, Galicia, name streets after Maimonides, Theodor Herzl, and Morris Rosenfeld.

15. A. H. Van Nierop, Amsterdam, receives Knighthood of Order of Orange-Nassau.

22. H. Bernard Stern re-elected Mayor of Buczacz, Galicia.

29. New Sunday Rest Law, rigidly enforced in Roumania, causes great hardships to large number of Jewish artisans. Agitation in Moldavia. Mass meeting, Jassy, attended by local rabbis, headed by Dr. Niemirower, petition Government for interpretation of Law favorable to Jewish Sabbath observers.

29. Emperor of Austria confers on Government Councillor, Wilhelm Neumann, Editor of the *Fremden-Blatt*, and Professor Wilhelm Löwith, painter, Order of Iron Crown, Third Class.

Aug. 5. Municipal authorities, Bucharest, Roumania, adopt resolutions suspending *Shechitah*.

6. International Peace Congress, at concluding session, Stockholm, adopts resolutions urging justice to Russian Jews.

12. Fire at Busk, near Lemberg, destroys Tikvah Zion Institute containing valuable collection of Hebrew books.

12. Jewish cemetery at Fokchany, Roumania, violated.

19. Minister of Commerce appoints Deputy Dr. Wilhelm Vazonyi, member of Austrian Industrial Council and of its Permanent Committee.

19. Emperor Francis Joseph creates Moritz Tischler, President of Orthodox Hebrew Congregation at Klausenburg, and Eduard Frankl, of Bars, hereditary nobles of Hungary.

24. Rosario paper, *La Capital*, publishes article on the Jewish schools in Argentine Republic, declaring them to be inimical to best interests of the country.

30. Ernesto Nathan re-elected Mayor of Rome.

Sept. 2. Ludwig Grünberg, founder of first Chamber of commerce in Tabriz, Persia, elected President.

2. King of Italy appoints Cavaliere Cesare Pirani, Officer, and Signor Ciro Contini, Knights of Order of Crown of Italy. Cavaliere Beppe Ravà, of Venice promoted Commander of same Order, and Chief Rabbi of Vercelli, Officer of the Order.

2. Serious fire at Kolomea, Galicia, sixty houses in Jewish quarter destroyed.

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Sept. 9. J. J. Belinfante, Director of Netherlands Correspondence Bureau at the Hague, appointed Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau, and J. Hartog, musician in Amsterdam, Knight of Order of Netherlands Lion, on occasion of Queen of Holland's birthday.

9. New Judeo-Spanish paper, *El Desperter*, appears at Tetuan. First Jewish journal in Morocco.

9. Two independent political groups formed in Galicia. One an anti-Semitic National Party, the other a Democratic Union, whose program is liberal, and aims to attract Jews.

16. Emperor of Austria confers Order of Crown, Second Class, on Dr. Sigmund Decsey, on retirement from Supreme Court.

16. Imperial Councillor Leopold Sachs resigns from Central Committee of Vienna community, as protest against action of committee in sending letter of condolence on occasion of Herr Lueger's death.

20. Mayor Ernesto Nathan, Rome, delivers speech in commemoration of fortieth anniversary of establishment of Roman Kingdom, in which he criticises the Vatican attitude towards emancipation and enlightenment.

23. Pope Pius X expresses regret to Cardinal Respighi, Vice-General of Rome at anti-clerical speech delivered by Mayor Nathan of Rome.

23. Appointment gazetted of Professor Extraordinary Dr. Julius Tandler as Ordinary Professor of Medical Faculty of Vienna University, and successor, in anatomy, to Professor Dr. Zuckerkandel.

24. Mayor Nathan replies to letter of Pope Pius X to Cardinal Respighi.

30. King of the Belgions confers on A. Asscher, Amsterdam, Knighthood of Order of Leopold.

Oct. 3. Removal of Ernesto Nathan as Mayor of Rome suggested because of his anti-Vatican speech.

7. Emperor confers Hungarian nobility with title Von Nagy-Ecsér on Desiderius Hanitz, Director-General of Agrarian Savings Bank at Eger, and raises to nobility Dr. Nathan Löwenstein, Polish member of Imperial Parliament.

7. Silver medal awarded to Louis P. Dessar, and bronze medal to Hugo Ballin, Americans, at international art expositions at Buenos Ayres and Santiago de Chili.

7. German Emperor confers Order of Red Eagle, Third Class, on Imperial Councillor Ignaz Wilhelm, Publisher

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

of *Correspondenz Wilhelm*, and Order of Prussian Crown, Third Class, on Imperial Councillor Oskar Berl, Vienna.

Oct. 7. Jewish National Union, Vienna, nominates Lucien Brunner candidate to contest seat for the Leopoldstadt, in the Diet, vacated by death of Dr. Lueger.

14. Regina Landers, Vienna, President of Society for Providing Poor Children with Meals, decorated by Emperor of Austria with Golden Cross of Merit.

14. Professor Arminius Vambéry celebrates jubilee as member of Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

21. Emperor of Austria confers Elizabeth Order, Second Class on Frau Ehrlich in recognition of her philanthropic works.

21. Jonas Löw-Beer first Jew to be appointed by Town Council of Brünn (capital of Moravia), an Honorary Citizen.

21. German Foreign Minister, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechler, denounces Roumanian Industries Bill, aimed against Jews, as likely to inflict serious damage on Roumanian industries.

27. Julius Ulrich, judge of superior court Bamberg, appointed judge of Supreme Court, Bavaria; Nathan Stein, Karlsruhe, appointed member of highest disciplinary court having jurisdiction over government officials.

28. Gustave Valensin, physician, Alexandria, created a Bey by Khedive. Baron Alfred de Menascé receives Third Class of Osmanié Order and Dante Rietti, Third Class of the Medjidieh Order.

31. Jewish quarters in Shiraz, Persia, capital of the Province of Fars, devastated. Eleven Jews killed, five thousand destitute.

Nov. 4. Attack made on Jewish bank in Sofia, belonging to Judah B. Israel, by members of Revolutionary Committee of Bulgaria.

4. In connection with Brussels Exhibition, King of the Belgians confers Commandership of Order of Leopold II on French Senator, Ferdinand Dreyfus, and Commandership of Order of Crown, on M. Schwob, Commissary-General for the French Colonies.

4. Commander Primo Levi, Consul-General for Italy at Salonica, appointed Director of Commercial affairs at Foreign Office in Rome.

11. Austrian Minister of Education issues order that any intolerance shown by pupils of State schools towards schoolfellows of other creeds will be treated as serious offence, punishable with expulsion.

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Nov. 11. Italian Minister of Education appoints Signora Morpurgo, Inspectress of Etrurian Museum in Rome, after competitive examination participated in by sixty archæologists.

11. Roumanian Minister of Education presents project which will admit Jews only in limited numbers to lectures at universities and high schools.

14. Herr Freudiger, president of Budapest Orthodox Jewish Community, appointed delegate to House of Magnates, the Upper House of Parliament. Emperor of Austria-Hungary confers hereditary Hungarian nobility on him.

18. Ludwig Schwarz, lawyer of Agram, returned as candidate for seat in Croatian Diet.

18. Town Council of Nadworno, Galicia, name streets after Dr. Herzl and Baron de Hirsch.

18. Clerical Press attacks Mayor Nathan, Rome, on account of his letter to Mayor of Montreal, in which he protests against vote of censure passed on his recent speech criticising the Vatican.

18. General Pelloux, Italian ex-Premier interpellates Government with regard to speech of Signor Nathan, Mayor of Rome.

25. Leon Kellner, of Czernowitz University, appeals to Jews of Bukowina to combat growing tendency against Jews in that province. By recent decree hundreds of Jewish families were deprived of livelihood because of denial of licenses to Jewish liquor dealers.

25. Roumanian Court of Cassation declares oath *More Judaico* illegal.

28. Cable from London announces pogrom in Turno-Severin, Roumania, thirty Jews severely injured and many Jewish shops pillaged.

Dec. 2. Economic Commission of Galician Diet approves proposal of Baron Battaglia, respecting co-operation with Society for Relief of Jews in Galicia, and Jewish Colonization Association, for improving their material situation by promoting home industries among them.

2. King of Denmark decorates Isaac Salomonsen with order of Commander of Order of Dannebroge.

2. Mass meeting of Roman Catholics held in Town Hall, Vienna, to protest against attack on Holy See; severe criticism directed against Mayor Nathan.

3. Illuminated address presented to Henry Emanuel Cohen, Judge of Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the Jewish community, and portrait placed in National Art Gallery.

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Dec. 9. Enrico Glicenstein, Italy, appointed Professor of Sculpture at Warsaw Academy.

16. King of Spain confers Grand Cross of Order of Alphonso XII on Professor Ehrlich, Frankfort-on-the-Main, in recognition of numerous successful experiments in Spanish hospitals with his "606" preparation.

23. Joseph Sare, member Galician Diet, Cracow, appointed Court Councillor by Emperor, being first Jew to hold this title.

1911

Jan. (beginning). Jews of Galicia object to designation "Poles" which would increase Polish representation in Diet at their expense, and agitate for recognition of Jewish nationality and Yiddish language. Mayor of Bukowina threatens with arrest and imprisonment Jews, who in coming census, give their language as Yiddish.

4. Emperor-King of Hungary confers baronetcy on Adolph Kirschner and ennobles Philip Deutsch. Edward Spitzer and Adolph Kohut given title of royal councillor.

5. Deputation of Jewish inn-keepers call upon Prime Minister and protest against action of Galician Landtag which revoked licenses of large number of Jewish liquor dealers, depriving them of means of livelihood. Minister promises to investigate.

6. King of Italy confers Knight's Cross of Order of Italian Crown on Giacomo Beer, and promotes to grade of Officer of same Order, Guido Ascoli and Vito Perugia, all of Ancona.

6. Eduard Schweitzer, Field Marshal, elected member of council of Jewish Community of Budapest, Hungary.

6. Street in Buenos Aires named in honor of Professor Paul Ehrlich, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.

20. Austrian Emperor raises to nobility Max Krassny, and bestows Commandership with the Star of the Order of Francis Joseph, on Bernhard Popper, Director of Vienna Bankverein; Officer's Cross of same Order on Dr. Julius Landesberger; Order of Iron Crown on Max Kraus, Director of Austrian Länderbank; Knight's Cross of same Order on Philip Bloch, Isidore Kohn and Karl Guttmann. Otto Bunzl honored with title of Imperial Councillor.

20. Dr. Alexander Herzbaum, Tarnow, Galicia, refusing at census taking to enter "Polish" instead of "Yiddish" as his vernacular, brought before chief magistrate and compelled to enter "Polish," which he does, reserving right of legal protest.

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Jan. 21. Jewish quarter of Debdon, Austria, attacked; four Jews killed, twenty houses burned and pillaged.

23-25. Parliamentary enquiry at Lemberg into condition of Galician Jews recommends remedial measures.

27. Ignaz Goldziher, Budapest, elected Corresponding Member of Academy of Sciences of Berlin.

27. Dr. Adriano Friedmann, Rome, attached to Red Cross Society, receives Gold Medal for Merit in recognition of relief work during catastrophes in Southern Italy.

Feb. 1. Hungarian Government confers title of Baron on Joseph Herzog.

3. Decision of Vienna courts in favor of Jewish community regarding filling of position of teacher. Judges declare advertisement of vacancy requiring applicants to produce baptismal certificate and proof of ability to impart Catholic religious teaching was illegal.

3. Simone Lattes, publisher, and Dr. Vittorio Emanuele Ovazza, both of Turin, appointed Chevaliers of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

3. Government of Holland introduces Bill prohibiting bakers from working on Sundays and at night; Jews to be permitted to work on Sundays, on Thursday night, on Saturday night, and other nights preceding Jewish holidays.

3. Jewish community petition King Alfonso and his Premier during stay at Melilla, Morocco, with regard to status of Jews in the Spanish possessions, and demand equal rights.

10. Breznovsky, anti-Semitic Town Councillor, Prague, in suit for defamation found guilty of accepting bribes. Breznovsky was principal instigator of riots of 1897.

14. Two thousand Galician Jewish liquor dealers go to Vienna to petition Government for protection against new licensing laws, which threaten with ruin about thirty thousand Jews in Galicia and Bukowina. Deputation demands that Government grant a life-long license to all Galician vendors who have traded for ten years, and should enumerate population according to mother tongue.

(middle). Dr. Straucher, Jewish deputy, in speech in Austrian Parliament, demands that the next census should enumerate population according to mother tongue.

17. Municipal Council of Fünfkirchen, Hungary, names street after Adolf Engel, President of Jewish community, in appreciation of services to the town.

17. Central Committee of Swedish Peace Society recommends the Nobel Peace Prize be divided between Alfred

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Hermann Fried, German editor of the *Friedenswarte*, and the German Peace Society.

Feb. 17. Emperor of Austria confers Elizabeth Order, Second Class, on Regine Kopfstein, Vienna, in recognition of philanthropic work.

17. Jewish students petition Prime Minister to insist that Francesca Rozan, Jewish actress making debut, should be allowed to appear at National Theatre. Roumanian students threaten another pogrom unless Director withdraws her. President of Jewish students' alliance visits Chief of Police and warns him he would be held responsible if anti-Semite students were permitted to incite rabble against Jews.

24. As method to gain election, Roumanian Conservatives post cartoon reviving "ritual murder" charges.

Mar. 3. Emperor of Austria bestows on Ludwig Rapaport, of Cracow, Knights' Cross of Order of Francis Joseph.

3. King of Italy confers Knighthood of the Crown on Ricardo Levi, chief clerk of the Court of Appeal at Alexandria. Egyptian Government also bestows on him title of Bey.

10. Congress of Italian Jews, Milan, having in view of establishment of Central Organization of Italian Jewish Communities.

10. Official statistics, report that in December, 1910, there were in Hungary seventy-eight mixed marriages between Jews and Christians.

10. Emperor appoints Armin Fodor, Judge of Supreme Court of Appeal, Hungary.

22. Luigi Luzzati, Prime Minister of Italy, and entire Cabinet resign, following introduction in Parliament of Cabinet measure proposing election reforms.

24. King of Servia confers Order of Saint Sava on Rabbi Schlang, of Ashkenazic Congregation, Belgrade, author of several pedagogical works.

24. Reports of massacre and plunder of Moroccan Jews.

31. Roumanian Jews organize "Union of Native Jews," to obtain equal political rights.

31. *Deutsche Tageszeitung* announces that Roumanian Premier resolves to introduce a Bill legalizing residence of Jews in towns and villages and according to Jewish veterans, full rights with exception of "political" privileges.

31. King of Italy confers Commandership of Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus on Gino Olivetti, formerly head

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

of department at Ministry of Public Instruction, and Knighthood of Order of Crown of Italy on Israel Lattes, Chief Clerk at Posts and Telegraph Department.

April 7. Cyclone causes serious damage to nearly all Jewish Colonies in Argentine Republic. One colonist, his wife and two children killed and number seriously injured.

7. Out of fifty-one seats in Town Council of Czernowitz, Austria, nineteen gained by Jews. Anti-Semitic coalition successful in only three constituencies.

7. Monument to famous actor Ritter von Sonnenthal completed, but municipality of Vienna does not grant site on which to erect it.

7. Protestant Bishop of Hajdu Boszonieny, Hungary, in open letter, denounces new "ritual murder" charges.

14. Fourth Conference of Russo-Jewish representatives of working classes held in Austria, under auspices of Zionist labor organizations. Resolutions adopted advising their followers to take active interest in Jewish communal affairs, to spread Jewish culture and Hebrew literature, and to fight for the recognition of Yiddish. Resolved also to agitate for a universal emigration congress, with view to centralizing Jewish emigration.

14. Emperor-King Francis Joseph confers Hungarian nobility on Max Szobolski, editor, Budapest.

14. Dr. Hoffman, St. Gall, appointed member of Federal Council, highest authority in Switzerland, consisting of only seven members. Dr. Hans Hecht, Professor of English language at University of Basle, appointed Ordinary Professor. Dr. A. Mamelock appointed Secretary to the Supreme Court at Zurich.

14. Roumanian Minister of War at request of Chief Rabbi Schor, Bucharest, forbids baptism of Jewish soldiers stationed at Tirgovisti who are offered promotion by superior officers on condition that they embrace Christianity.

21. T. Asser, Dutch Jurist, Minister of State, elected Associate Foreign Member of French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

21. Association of Jewish Reservists, Roumania, petition Prime Minister against numerous disabilities.

25. Advices from Mequinez, Morocco, announce that Mulai el Zin, brother of Sultan Mulai Hafid, has been proclaimed Sultan by rebel bands, who after capturing the place, pillaged shops and killed several Jews.

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

April 25. Riot in Karow, in province of Rawa-Ruska, Galicia, instigated by band of Ruthenian peasants, four Jews severely injured.

28. Report that Hungarian Minister of Public Worship intends to form a special department in his Ministry to deal with Jewish affairs.

(end). Renewal of attempts of forcible conversion of Jewish girls in Cracow.

May 1-2. Native soldiers of Tunis, invade Jewish quarter, sacking several warehouses and shops. Order restored next day.

5. Dr. L. Kellner and Dr. Weisselberger returned at second balloting for Diet of Bukowina, Austria.

5. Dr. Niemerower, Rabbi of Jassy, appointed Rabbi of Sephardic community, Bucharest.

5. Leo M. Myers elected President for 1911-1912, of Chamber of Commerce, Auckland, New Zealand.

5. Roumanian Premier promises Jewish deputation to lay before Cabinet plan for granting equal rights to Jews, but states that any plan would only affect native Roumanians.

12. Commandant Giuseppe Castelli, Inspector-General of Agricultural and Commercial Education, promoted Grand Officer of Order of Crown of Italy.

12. Senator Ludovico Mortara appointed Advocate-General at Court of Cassation, Rome.

12. New Town Council of Cracow contains twenty Jewish members out of total of eighty-seven, among whom are President of Chamber of Commerce and President of Jewish community. At Lemberg, fifteen Jews elected to Town Council.

19. Synagogue at Tachan, Bohemia, 100 years old, burned in conflagration which destroys large part of town.

19. King of Italy confers Knighthood of Order of Crown on Rabbi Abraham Elbogen, Chief Rabbi of Crete.

19. Federation of synagogues of Cairo, Egypt, planned.

19. Khedive of Egypt confers title of Pasha on Moïse Bey Cattaui and Joseph Cattaui-Aslan.

22. To commemorate 100th anniversary of birth of Rabbi Leopold Loew, Szegedin, champion of Reform Judaism and of freedom of Hungary, municipality names street after him.

26. Khedive confers title of Pasha on Youssef Menasce Cattaui, Cairo.

26. Baron Lambert de Rothschild, of Brussels, promoted Commissioner of the Order of the Legion of Honor.

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

May 26. Emperor of Austria-Hungary confers on Rabbi Koppel Reich, Chief Rabbi of Orthodox Community in Budapest, title of Royal Councillor.

26. Jewish Nationalists form the third strongest party in the Diet, for Bukowina, Austria. House consists of sixty-one members, of whom twenty-two are Roumanians, seventeen Ruthenians and ten Jews; remainder are Germans and Poles.

28. King of Italy approves of Ministry of Public Instruction receiving in trust legacy bequeathed in 1907 by an engineer, Emilio Drevew, amounting to 10,000 lire, for purpose of founding international prize, to be awarded to writer of best essay on suppression of race hatred, especially anti-Semitism.

June 2. Edgar Suarès, banker, Alexandria, Egypt, decorated by Khedive with Osmarieh Order, Third Class; and Alfred Wilner, lawyer, with Order of the Medjidieh, Fourth Class.

2. Ricardo Lévy, Chief Clerk of Mixed Tribunals and Rafaello Latis, Surgeon to Jewish Hospital, Alexandria, Egypt, receive from Khedive designation of Mutemaiz, carrying with it title of Bey.

2. J. C. J. Drucker, London, England, presents to State Museum in Amsterdam, nineteen pictures by painter Josef Israels.

2. Austrian Emperor bestows Cross of St. Stephen Order on Julius Rosenberg, member of Hungarian Parliament.

2. Ernesto Nathan, Mayor, Rome, made a Count by King Emanuel of Italy.

3. Bye-election to Hungarian Chamber of Deputies to have taken place on Saturday at Pressburg, postponed to weekday, as result of representations made to authorities by Chief Rabbi of Orthodox community.

9. Jewish community at St. Thomas (Danish West Indies), publishes in press protest against appeal of Rector of the Anglican Church in island, for funds "to gather into the fold the Jews who are returning to the Holy Land."

9. Hungarian Government intends to submit to Parliament Bill providing for granting subventions towards support of synagogues and salaries of their officials, privilege already accorded to other religions.

9. Folk Cohen re-elected Councillor at municipal elections, Wellington, New Zealand.

10. H. Teweles, elected Director of German National Theater, Prague,

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

June 10. Roumanian Government passes new restrictions against Jews serving in Roumanian army becoming commissioned officers.

10. Giuseppe Costelli, Inspector-General of Agricultural and Commercial Education, promoted Grand Officer of Order of Crown of Italy.

10. Ludovico Mortara, Senator, appointed Advocate-General at Court of Cassation, Rome.

13. General defeat for anti-Semites at general elections for Reichsrath, Vienna.

13. Samuel Cohen, Chief Rabbi of Budapest, named member of House of Magnates.

16. Giulio Fano and Alessandro Lustig, Professors at the Athenæum, Florence, Italy, elected Senators. Ernesto Nathan, Mayor, Rome, and Eduardo Philipson, Florence, receive Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

16. Jewish Community at Sfru south of Fez, Tangier, attacked by rebellious Berbers.

16. Emperor-King of Hungary, appoints Dr. Samuel Kohn, Chief Rabbi, Budapest, member of House of Magnates.

16. Union of Native Jews, Roumania, addresses Prime Minister Carp, protesting against anti-Jewish attitude of Roumania. Charge that in villages of Northern Moldavia populace is being incited to commit excesses against Jews as in case of pogrom of 1907. In Jassy, situation critical. Mayor advises Jews to remain in houses as much as possible.

16. Prince Alois Liechtenstein, Marshal of Lower Austria, addressing an election meeting of Christian Socialists at Währing, declares that a clean sweep must be made of Jews and Judaism.

20. In election riots attending political campaign in Galicia, thirty Jews killed and thirty-seven severely wounded. Associated Press reports eighteen killed and twenty-five seriously wounded.

23. Dr. Robert Scheu, President of Anthropological Society, asks Minister of Justice, Austria, for revision of Hilsner case, because of new evidence discovered. Minister promises to give matter consideration.

23. Jacob Adler, bequeathes one and a half million Austrian crowns, to *Israelitische Allianz*, Vienna.

23. King of the Belgians confers Knighthood of Order of Crown on M. le Grand.

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

June 26. Court of Justice of First Instance orders Jewish Community Copenhagen, to pay Dr. P. Lewenstein, 50,000 crowns as compensation for his dismissal as Chief Rabbi, and to pay costs of the action.

30. Eight Jews selected as candidates for Bulgarian Parliament. At Sofia, M. Farchi, chemist, elected by large majority.

30. Nine Jews elected to new Chamber of Deputies, Austria; among whom are Ministerial Councillor Kuranda and Julius Ofner, for Vienna and Dr. Straucher for Czernowitz.

30. Jews, Marrakesh, appeal to Sultan, asking him not to confirm appointment of new Governors Dris Uld Hadj Mno and Bocabja, who are prejudiced against Jews, and testify to cordial relations of former Governors Si El Madari Elmzonari and his brothers Si Hadj Thorni Elmzonari, Governor of the Medinah and Si Hassi, Governor of the Kasba.

30. Chief Rabbi, Bagdad, who had been accused of favoring malefactors and reactionaries (including the ex-Governor-General) in that city, has after judicial hearing been acquitted.

NECROLOGY

1910

July (beginning). Solomon Rubin, Hebrew writer, Cracow, Austria, aged 87.

11. Wilhelm Stiassny, architect, Vienna, Austria, aged 68.

13. Heinrich Kadelburg, theatrical director, Marienbad, Austria.

29. Heinrich Gabel, Deputy and communal worker, Vienna, Austria, aged 37.

Aug. 26. Leopold Oser, director and chief physician, Jewish Hospital, Vienna, Austria.

Sept. 2. Elieser David, rabbi, Vienna, Austria, aged 54.

9. Joseph Sobotka, financier and communal worker, Prague, aged 77.

22. Arnold Weisse, editor and theatrical critic, Vienna, Austria.

Oct. 14. J. D. Wijnkoop, rabbi and author, Amsterdam, aged 68.

Nov. 11. Pauline von Dormitzer, née von Salemfels, communal worker, Prague, Austria.

25. Sigmund Décsey, formerly President of Senate of Royal Curia, Budapest, Hungary.

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OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

Dec. 9. Lajos Bruck, artist, Budapest, aged 46.
20. Angelo Neumann, theatrical director, Prague, aged 72.
(end). Siegmund Taussig, Court Councillor and engineer, Vienna, Austria.

1911

Jan. (beginning). Fritz Singer, (S. Fritz), author, Vienna, aged 68.
6. Alfred Nathan, formerly secretary to Mazzini, Basle, Switzerland, aged 56.
Feb. 11. Albert A. S. de Rothschild, Baron and banker, Vienna, aged 67.
17. Salamon Salon Effendi, Honorary President of the Sephardic Community, Sarajevo, Bosnia, aged 78.
20. Jeannette Herzl, mother of Theodore Herzl, Vienna.
Mar. 17. Robert Hertzberg, secretary of German Legation at Port au Prince, Hayti, aged 59.
April 16. Siegfried Doktor, banker, Vienna, aged 66.
May 5. Aron Friedmann, rabbi, Vienna, aged 78.
(middle). Wolf Bardah Edler von Schlumberg, Major, Czernowitz, Austria, aged 73.
18. Gustav Mahler, musical conductor, Vienna, aged 51.
June 12. Moritz Blum, managing director house of Rothschild, Vienna.
29. Max Mayer, manufacturer, Oskarstroem, Sweden.
30. Alfred Chalom, communal worker, Cairo, Egypt, aged 59.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND AFFAIRS OF INTEREST TO THE JEWS

1910.

Dec. 5. Rep. Clarence B. Miller (Minn.), introduces bill (H. R. 27,271) providing that the widows and minor children of aliens who make an entry under homestead or land laws of United States and who have declared their intention to become citizens, but who become insane before they are actually naturalized, may become naturalized without making declaration of intention.

6. President Taft, in annual message to Congress, deprecates enlargement of buildings and force at Ellis Island to permit examination of more immigrants each day, and adds: "If it is understood that no more immigrants can be taken in at New York than are now taken in, and the steamship companies thus are given a reason and a motive for transferring immigrants to other ports, we can be confident that they will be better distributed through the country and that there will not be that congestion in the city of New York, which does not make for the better condition of the immigrant or increase his usefulness as a new member of this community. Everything which tends to send the immigrants West and South into rural life helps the country."

6. Rep. Edward T. Taylor (Colo.), introduces bill (H. R. 27,840) providing that the wife and minor children of an alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen but who dies before becoming naturalized, may become naturalized without declaring intention.

7. U. S. Immigration Commission submits abstracts of reports to Congress. Full report will be in forty volumes. "Conclusions and Recommendations" include statements that there is no evidence that criminality among foreign born increases volume of crime in proportion to total population; that number of admitted receiving assistance from organized charity is relatively small; average conditions in large cities are materially better than had been anticipated and average conditions respecting overcrowding are materially worse in some small industrial towns than in large cities; that many of the more recent immigrants are backward in assimilating, while some

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others have made excellent progress. Commission recommends that further general legislation concerning the admission of aliens be based primarily upon economic or business considerations, recites various methods of restriction, and concludes "A majority of the Commission favor the reading and writing test as the most feasible single method of restricting undesirable immigration. The Commission as a whole recommends restriction as demanded by economic, moral, and social considerations."

Rep. William S. Bennet (N. Y.), files a brief minority report opposing the literacy test.

Dec. 12. Sen. Lee S. Overman (N. C.) introduces bill (S. 9255), providing for head-tax of ten dollars, literacy test, the possession by each alien of twenty-five dollars, and other restrictive features.

13. Sen. Knute Nelson (Minn.) introduces bill (S. 9443), providing that wife and minor children of alien who declares his intention to become a citizen and dies or becomes insane before he is actually naturalized, may be naturalized without making declaration of intention.

13. Rep. Albert Estopinal (La.) introduces bill (H. R. 29,162) authorizing appropriation of $170,000 for enlargement and equipment of immigration station at New Orleans.

1911.

Jan. 6. Rep. Frederick H. Gillett (Mass.) introduces bill (H. R. 30,576) authorizing Secretary of Commerce and Labor to cancel bonds conditioned against an alien becoming a public charge, when conditions of obligation have been met.

12. Rep. Henry McMorran (Mich.) introduces bill (H. R. 31,241) providing that aliens who enlist in organized militia of any State on being honorably discharged after three years service may be naturalized, without declaration of intention.

12. Rep. John A. Keliher (Mass.) introduces bill (H. R. 31,245) authorizing Secretary of Commerce and Labor to change site heretofore acquired for immigration station at Boston, Mass.

13. Sen. Henry C. Lodge (Mass.) introduces bill (S. 10,221) (same as H. R. 31,245 introduced by Rep. Keliher, Jan. 12).

16. Rep. Augustus P. Gardner (Mass.) introduces resolution (H. Res. 921) providing that on January 24, House

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vote upon bill (H. R. 15,413), providing for educational test for immigrants, introduced by him, December 15, 1909.

Jan. 20. House Committee on Immigration, by Rep. Gardner, reports favorably bill (H. R. 15,413) providing for educational test.

20. Senate Committee on Immigration, by Sen. Lodge, reports favorably bill (S. 10,221) introduced by Sen. H. C. Lodge, on January 13; passed by Senate.

24. Rabbi Alfred G. Moses, Mobile, Ala., delivers opening prayer in House of Representatives.

Feb. 7. House passes bill (H. R. 31,245) introduced by Rep. Keliher, January 12.

10. Rep. Herbert Parsons (N. Y.) introduces joint resolution (H. J. Res. 284) providing for the termination of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia, on account of Russia's refusal to honor the passports of American citizens of the Jewish faith. (See p. 55.)

14. Sen. Boies Penrose (Pa.) introduces bill (S. 10,793), providing that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may admit a wife or dependent son or daughter of an admissible alien, though either a person likely to become a public charge or having a physical defect which may affect ability of alien to earn a living.

15. Upon invitation of President, Louis Marshall and Jacob H. Schiff, representing the American Jewish Committee; J. Walter Freiberg, Bernhard Bettmann, and Simon Wolf, for the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; and Adolf Kraus, Philip Stein, and Jacob Furth for the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, confer with President Taft respecting Passport Question.

16. Rep. Herbert Parsons (N. Y.) and Louis Marshall, of New York, at hearing before House Committee on Foreign Affairs, speak in behalf of resolution introduced by Rep. Parsons on February 10, to terminate Treaty of 1832 with Russia. (See p. 87.)

22. Representatives Francis Burton Harrison and Henry M. Goldfogle (N. Y.) and Rep. James M. Graham (Ill.), at hearing before House Committee on Foreign Affairs, speak in behalf of resolutions introduced by Rep. Parsons on February 10, to terminate Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

22. Rep. Herbert Parsons (N. Y.) makes speech in behalf of resolution (H. J. Res. 284), introduced by him on February 10, for the termination of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

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Feb. 26. Sen. Charles A. Culberson (Tex.) introduces resolution: "That it is the sense of the Senate that the Treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia should be abrogated because of the discrimination by Russia between American citizens in the administration of the treaty."

27. On motion of Sen. Benjamin F. Shively (Ind.), address of Louis Marshall, Esq., on Russia and the American Passport, delivered before the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, New York, January 19, is printed as a Senate document.

28. The Vice-President presents to Senate resolutions adopted at the second annual convention of the Jewish Community of New York City, favoring the termination of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

Mar. 3. Rep. John L. Burnett (Ala.), speaks in favor of bill (H. R. 15,413) introduced by Rep. A. P. Gardner, providing for educational test.

April 4. Representatives Francis Burton Harrison and Henry M. Goldfogle (N. Y.) introduce joint resolution (H. J. Res. 5), providing for termination of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia. (Same as resolution introduced by Rep. Parsons, February 10, see p. 55.)

4. Rep. William M. Calder (N. Y.) introduces joint resolution (H. J. Res. 21), providing for termination of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia. (Same as resolution introduced by Rep. Parsons, February 10.)

4. Rep. Richard W. Austin (Tenn.) introduces bill (H. R. 737), providing for exclusion of "European adults, who cannot read and write and who are not industrious, and with criminal records."

4. Rep. Augustus P. Gardner (Mass.) introduces bill (H. R. 1343), imposing an educational test on immigrants.

6. Sen. Joseph F. Johnston (Ala.) introduces bill (S. 240) authorizing Independent Order of B'nai B'rith to occupy and construct buildings for use of organization on public lands in Hot Springs, Ark.

6. Rep. William Sulzer (N. Y.) introduces joint resolution (H. J. Res. 40), to terminate Treaty of 1832 with Russia, because of discrimination practised by Russian Government against American citizens. (See p. 57.)

6. Senator Joseph F. Johnston (Ala.) introduces bill (S. 237), providing for "The Proper Observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia."

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April 10. Senator Charles A. Culberson reintroduces resolution (S. Res. 13) favoring the abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 between the United States and Russia, introduced by him on February 26, 1911.

10. Rep. Alfred G. Allen (Ohio) introduces joint resolution (H. J. Res. 46) to terminate Treaty of 1832 with Russia. (Same as resolution introduced by Rep. Parsons, February 10.)

10. Sen. Lee S. Overman (N. C.) introduces bill (S. 385) providing for a ten dollar head-tax, an educational test, the production of certificate of good character, the possession of twenty-five dollars, and other restrictive features.

12. Rep. Everis A. Hayes (Calif.) introduces bill (H. R. 4429), providing that Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, which accords the right of naturalization to "free white persons and Africans," shall not be construed so as to prevent "Asiatics who are Armenians, Syrians, or Jews from becoming naturalized citizens."

13. Rep. Everis A. Hayes (Calif.) introduces bill (H. R. 4669) providing that the naturalization laws shall apply only to "white persons of the Caucasian race."

13. Rep. Everis A. Hayes introduces bill (H. R. 4670), providing that for purposes of administration of immigration laws, "alien or immigrant alien shall be understood to mean any person who is not a citizen of the United States."

13. Rep. Everis A. Hayes introduces bill (H. R. 4673), providing for a head-tax of ten dollars, an educational test, the exclusion of aliens not having twenty-five dollars, the registration of aliens, the abolition of the Division of Information of the Immigration Bureau, the repeal of the bonding provision, and other restrictive measures.

21. Rep. Joseph W. Byrns (Tenn.) introduces joint resolution (H. J. Res. 73), providing for termination of Treaty of 1832 with Russia. (Same as resolution introduced by Rep. Parsons, February 10.)

29. Rep. John L. Burnett (Ala.) introduces bill (H. R. 8154), providing for increase of fees in connection with naturalization proceedings from five dollars to ten dollars.

29. Rep. Burnett introduces bill (H. R. 8155), providing for a five dollar head-tax, an educational test, the exclusion of aliens not having twenty-five dollars and those of "poor physique."

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May 5. Rep. George Konig (Md.) introduces bill (H. R. 8775), amending naturalization law by removing limit of seven years within which alien may become naturalized after declaring his intention; providing that alien need not answer questions regarding constitution or government of United States; that aliens who have lived continuously in United States from and after age of sixteen years may become naturalized at age of twenty-one years without making declaration of intention; and repealing law requiring that alien have knowledge of English language.

8. Sen. Jacob H. Gallinger (N. H.), introduces bill (S. 26) authorizing acceptance by United States of the gift of the Nathan Straus Pasteurized Milk Laboratory, established and maintained by Nathan Straus in Washington, D. C.

12. Rep. E. E. Holland (Va.) introduces bill (H. R. 9326) providing that aliens who have served for one enlistment of four years in army or navy may become naturalized without declaring intention.

12. Rep. William Sulzer (N. Y.) introduces resolution (H. Res. 166), providing for investigation by Committee on Immigration of complaints concerning administration of immigration laws and regulations, for purpose of drafting and reporting to next session of Congress changes in immigration laws. Referred to Rules Committee.

29. House Rules Committee accords hearing to representatives of German and Jewish societies, who attack attitude of Immigration Commissioner Williams of New York. Representatives Sulzer and Goldfogle make pleas for favorable report on resolution.

30. Rep. Francis B. Harrison (N. Y.) introduces resolution (H. Res. 181), directing Secretary of State to inform House whether Russia has within the last year made any communications to our government looking to modification of existing discrimination by Russia against American passport in hands of American Jews.

June 6. President directs Secretary of War to reprimand Col. Joseph Garrard, commanding Fort Myer, Va., for objecting to promotion of Private Frank Bloom on ground that he is a son of a Jewish tailor at post. Col. Garrard stated in endorsement of Bloom's application that he would not desire Bloom in his command as "an officer and social and personal associate," and that he has found "few communities where Jews are received as desirable social associates." President disapproves of Col. Garrard's attitude as "contrary to the ideals and

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principles of this country." Matter was brought to President's attention by Hon. Simon Wolf.

June 7. Rep. Charles G. Edwards (Ga.) introduces resolution (H. Res. 196), authorizing and directing Secretary of War to investigate discrimination against Jews in United States Army and Military Academy and to correct and punish offenders in this regard.

19. Rep. Julius Kahn introduces resolution demanding thorough investigation of system in vogue in army.

29. Sen. Culberson (Tex.) asks Committee on Foreign Relations for explanation of delay in considering his resolution to abrogate Treaty of 1832 with Russia. Sen. Cullom (Ind.), chairman of Committee, replies that matter is receiving serious attention of Committee. Sen. Bacon, member of Committee, states that "great interests are involved."

PASSPORT QUESTION, STATE RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

1910.

Aug. 26. Despatch to New York newspapers from St. Petersburg states that Russian Minister of Interior publishes an order giving Oscar S. Straus, American Ambassador to Turkey, permission to visit St. Petersburg, though he "belongs to the Jewish persuasion."

1911.

Jan. 19. Union of American Hebrew Congregations adopts resolutions on the Passport Question advocating the abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

[Similar resolutions have been adopted by lodges and conventions of the Order B'rith Abraham, Independent Order B'rith Abraham, Independent Order B'nai B'rith, Order B'rith Sholem, The Jewish Community of New York City and many other Jewish organizations.]

27. Bernard Bettman, Cincinnati, O., presents to President Taft resolutions passed by Union of American Hebrew Congregations on Passport Question.

Feb. 10. Committee of Unitarian and Jewish Ministers of New York City appointed to draw up petition to be signed by church members and sent to President and Secretary of State asking United States to enforce recognition of American passport by Russia.

21. Resolution introduced in New York Legislature by Assemblyman Max Shlivek urging Congress to adopt Parsons resolution to terminate the Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

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Feb. 21. Resolution introduced in Wisconsin Legislature memorializing Congress to take steps to compel Russia to recognize passports issued by this government. (Passed May 26.)

22. Resolution introduced in New Jersey Legislature urging Congress, the President and Secretary of State to take action on the Passport Question.

24. Republican Committee of New York County adopts resolution on Passport Question advocating abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia if necessary.

28. New York Legislature adopts resolution on the Passport Question calling upon the United States Government to secure uniform treatment and protection to American citizens traveling or sojourning in all countries in friendly relations with the United States.

Mar. 2. Washington State Legislature adopts resolutions on the Passport Question advocating abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

2. Connecticut Legislature adopts resolution on the Passport Question requesting the abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia if necessary.

2. Leading citizens of St. Louis, Mo., petition Senator Wm. J. Stone, of Missouri, to support Senator Culberson's resolution providing for abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

3. California Legislature adopts resolution on the Passport Question advocating abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

6. Montana Legislature adopts resolutions on the Passport Question advocating abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

18. Nevada Legislature adopts resolution on the Passport Question advocating abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

April 5. Judge Rufus B. Smith, Cincinnati, O., in address before the Temple Club, advocates termination of Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

7. Alabama Senate adopts resolutions on the Passport Question advocating abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

14. Jackson Democratic Club of Portland and Multnomah County, Oregon, passes resolutions advocating abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

20. Colorado Legislature adopts resolution on Passport Question advocating abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

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April 21. Judge J. A. Plummer, Stockton, California, delivers address protesting against Russia's discrimination against American Jews.

28. Illinois Legislature adopts resolution on the Passport Question, advocating abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

28. National Federation of Religious Liberals in convention, New York, passes resolution on Passport Question advocating abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia if necessary.

May 3. Ohio Senate adopts resolution advocating abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

5. Resolutions adopted by Central Republican Club of 31st Assembly District, New York City, calling upon Congress to abrogate Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

11. Resolution adopted by Florida House of Representatives advocating the abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia. (Passed Senate May 19.)

17. Resolution passes Pennsylvania House of Representatives advocating abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

17. Resolution introduced in Massachusetts House of Representatives advocating the abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

31. Associated Press correspondent, St. Petersburg, reports that careful inquiry at the American Embassy, in Jewish circles, and at Russian Foreign Office, results in disclaimer of any knowledge of any proposed concessions by Russia respecting recognition of American passport in hands of Jews.

June 1. Committee on Federal Relations give hearing at State House, Massachusetts, on resolution introduced by Representative Lomasney, advocating abrogation of Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

2. *American Hebrew*, New York City, publishes letters from prominent men stating that reported concessions from Russia on Passport Question are meaningless.

2. New York *Times* publishes letter of Louis Marshall to Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, stating that report of proposed concessions by Russia on Passport Question is another attempt on part of Russia to postpone indefinitely recognition of American passport in hands of Jews.

5. Herman Bernstein, correspondent of New York *Times*, states, after interviews with United States Ambassador Rockhill, Count Witte and Finance Minister Kokovtzoff,

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that there is absolutely no truth in report that Russian Government has made concessions to United States concerning Passport Question.

June 21. New York *Evening Mail* begins series of articles, on Passport Question, by James Creelman, Joseph E. Chamberlin and others.

27. Massachusetts Legislature adopted resolutions on Passport Question, urging the government to exert all possible means to amend present or procure new treaty with Russia, ending discrimination against classes of American citizens.

July 17. New York Legislature adopts resolution advocating the abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia.

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LIST OF JEWISH MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

PAST

BENJAMIN, JUDAH PHILIP, 1812-1884. Sen. from La., 1853-1861.
EINSTEIN, EDWIN, 1842-1906. Rep. from N. Y., 1879-1881.
EMERICH, MARTIN, 1847- . Rep. from Ill., 1903-1907.
FISCHER, ISRAEL F., 1858- . Rep. from N. Y., 1895-1899.
FRANK, NATHAN, 1852- . Rep. from Mo., 1889-1891.
GOLDZIER, JULIUS, 1854- . Rep. from Ill., 1893-1895.
HART, EMANUEL B., 1809-1897. Rep. from N. Y., 1851-1853.
HOUSEMAN, JULIUS, 1832-1891. Rep. from Mich., 1883-1885.
JONAS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1834- . Sen. from La., 1879-1885.
LESSLER, MONTAGUE, 1869- . Rep. from N. Y., 1902-1903.
LEVIN, LEWIS CHARLES, 1808-1860. Rep. from Pa., 1845-1851.
LEVY, DAVID. See YULEE, DAVID LEVY.
LITTAUER, LUCIUS NATHAN, 1859- . Rep. from N. Y., 1897-1907.
MAY, MITCHELL, 1871- . Rep. from N. Y., 1899-1901.
MEYER, ADOLPH, 1842-1908. Rep. from La., 1891-1908.
MORSE, LEOPOLD, 1831-1892. Rep. from Mass., 1877-1885, 1887-1889.
PHILLIPS, HENRY MYER, 1811-1884. Rep. from Pa., 1857-1859.
PHILLIPS, PHILIP, 1807-1884. Rep from Ala., 1853-1855.
PULITZER, JOSEPH, 1847- . Rep. from N. Y., 1885-1886.
SIMON, JOSEPH, 1851- . Sen. from Ore., 1898-1903.
STRAUS, ISIDOR, 1845- . Rep. from N. Y., 1894-1895.
STROUSE, MYER, 1825-1878. Rep. from Pa., 1863-1867.
WOLF, HARRY B., 1880- . Rep. from Md., 1907-1909.
YULEE, DAVID LEVY, 1811-1886. Del. from Fla., 1841-1845; Sen. from Fla., 1845-1851; 1855-1861.

PRESENT

(MEMBERS OF THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS)

GOLDFOGLE, HENRY M., Democrat, Representative, New York City, 1901- .
GUGGENHEIM, SIMON, Republican, Senator, Colorado, 1907- .
KAHN, JULIUS, Republican, Representative, San Francisco, 1889-1902; 1905- .
LEVY, JEFFERSON MONROE, Democrat, Representative, New York City, 1899-1901; 1911- .
RAYNER, ISIDOR, Democrat, Representative, 1887-1889; 1891-1895; Senator, Maryland, 1905- .
SABATH, ADOLPH J., Democrat, Representative, Chicago, 1907- .

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DIRECTORY OF JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that no response was received to inquiries]

ALLIANCE ISRAÉLITE UNIVERSELLE

Org. May, 1860. OFFICE: 150 Nassau, New York City

BRANCHES: Maryland: Baltimore; Massachusetts: Boston, 2, Worcester; New Jersey: Hoboken, Jersey City; New York: Elmira, New York City; Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF THE JEWISH TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION (ITO)

Org. April, 1906. OFFICE: New York City

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Chairman, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, 516 West End Av., N. Y. C.; Daniel Guggenheim, Herman Rosenthal, both of N. Y. C.; Solomon Solis Cohen, Mayer Sulzberger, both of Phila., Pa.

BRANCHES: Maryland: Baltimore; New York: New York City; Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Org., Nov. 11, 1906. Incorporated, March 16, 1911. OFFICE: 356 Second Av., New York City

For report, see pp. 294-334.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Org. 1892. OFFICE: 531 W. 123d, New York City

Nineteenth Annual Meeting, February 11-12, 1911, Philadelphia, Pa. Members, 332.

Has issued twenty volumes of "Publications." Maintains a collection of Books, Manuscripts, and Historical Objects in its Room in the Building of the Jewish Theological Seminary, 531 W. 123d, N. Y. C.

OFFICERS: Pres., Cyrus Adler, Phila., Pa.; Vice-Pres., Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Julian W. Mack, Washington, D. C.; Richard J. H. Gottheil, New York City; Treas., N. Taylor Phillips, N. Y. C.; Curator, Leon Hühner, N. Y. C.; Cor. Sec., Albert M. Friedenberg, 38 Park Row, N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec., Herbert Friedenwald, 356 Second Av., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: The Officers, and Charles J. Cohen, Phila., Pa.; Henry Cohen, Galveston, Tex.; Lee M. Friedman, Boston, Mass.; Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph Jacobs, N. Y. C.; Max J. Kohler, N. Y. C.; Max L. Margolis, Phila., Pa.; Alexander Marx, N. Y. C.; A. S. W. Rosenbach, Phila., Pa.; J. Bunford Samuel, Phila., Pa.; Mayer Sulzberger, Phila., Pa.; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Oscar S. Straus, N. Y. C., ex officio, as past President of the Society.

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ARBEITER RING

(THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE)

Org., Sept. 4, 1900. OFFICE: 89 Delancey St., New York City

Eleventh Annual Meeting, May 10-13, 1911, Rochester, N. Y.
Members, 40,000
Branches, 480

OFFICERS: Pres., S. Boulgach, N. Y. C.; Treas., I. Ashpis, N. Y. C.; Sec., Jehiel Weintraub, 89 Delancey Street, N. Y. C.

DIRECTORS: The Officers, and J. Albert, M. Berkowitz, S. Brodkin, I. Gothelf, F. Horovitz, M. Katz, H. Krechmer, M. Posess, A. Smith, M. Weinblatt, M. Wolberg, B. Wolovitz.

BRANCHES: Alabama: Birmingham.—California: Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco.—Colorado: Denver.—Connecticut: Ansonia, Bridgeport, Danbury, Hartford, Meriden, Middletown, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, Norwich, Stamford, Waterbury, Winsted.—Delaware: Wilmington.—District of Columbia: Washington.—Florida: Jacksonville.—Georgia: Atlanta, Macon, Savannah.—Illinois: Chicago, Maywood.—Indiana: Indianapolis, South Bend.—Iowa: Des Moines, Sioux City.—Kentucky: Louisville, Newport.—Louisiana: New Orleans.—Maine: Auburn.—Maryland: Baltimore.—Michigan: Detroit, Flint.—Minnesota: Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul.—Missouri: Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis.—Nebraska: Lincoln, Omaha, S. Omaha.—New Hampshire: Manchester, Nashua.—New Jersey: Atlantic City, Bayonne, Carteret, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Jersey City, Morristown, Newark, New Brunswick, Passaic, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Trenton, Vineland, W. Hoboken.—New York: Albany, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Centerville Sta., Elmira, Gloversville, Kingston, Newburgh, New Rochelle New York, N. Tarrytown, Patchogue, Port Chester, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Yonkers.—Ohio: Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Youngstown.—Oregon: Portland.—Pennsylvania: Altoona, Easton, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre.—Rhode Island: Providence, Woonsocket.—Tennessee: Memphis.—Texas: Dallas, Houston, San Antonio.—Utah: Salt Lake City.—Virginia: Lynchburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond.—Washington: Seattle.—W. Virginia: Wheeling.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee, Sheboygan.—Canada: Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg.

THE BARON DE HIRSCH FUND

Inc., 1890. OFFICE: 43 Exchange Place, New York City

The activities of the Fund fall under the following heads:

I. BARON DE HIRSCH AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, Woodbine, N. J., offers to Jewish young men a course in Agriculture, consisting of two years, beginning April 1.

II. BARON DE HIRSCH TRADE SCHOOL, 22 East 64th Street, New York City, offers instruction in day classes in the following trades: Machinist, Plumbing, Electrical, House, Fresco and Sign Painting.

III. Controls the Woodbine Land and Improvement Company.

IV. English education to immigrants. Day and Evening Classes through branches and subsidized Societies.

V. Relief Work. Through branches and subsidized Societies.

BRANCHES: Colorado: Denver.—Illinois: Chicago.—Maryland: Baltimore.—Massachusetts: Boston.—Missouri: St. Louis.—New York: Brooklyn.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Pittsburg.

OFFICERS: Pres., Eugene S. Benjamin, 440 Lafayette; Vice-Pres., Jacob H. Schiff; Treas., Murry Guggenheim; Hon. Sec., Max J. Kohler, 30 Broad Street, all of New York City.

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TRUSTEES: The above Officers, and Nathan Bijur, Abram I. Elkus, Henry Rice, Louis Siegbert, S. G. Rosenbaum, all of New York City; Abraham Abraham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Hon. Mayer Sulzberger, William B. Hackenburg and S. S. Fleisher, of Philadelphia, Pa.
GEN. AGT.: H. L. Sabsovich; ASS'T AGT.: Louis J. Cohen.

CANTORS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

(SUCCEEDS SOCIETY OF AMERICAN CANTORS)

Org., June 1, 1908. OFFICE: New York City

Second Annual Meeting, August, 1910, New York City.
Members, 200.
OFFICERS: Pres., David Cahn; Vice-Presidents, B. Steinberg and Sol. Baum; Sec. J. Frank; Treas., Ed. Kartschmaroff, 1143 Lexington Av., N. Y. C.
TRUSTEES: Sol. Baum and S. Meisel.
DIRECTORS: A. Minkowsky, S. Baum, I. Schorr, Cantors, Siegel, Wolfberg, Friedman, and Auerbach.
BRANCHES: Chicago, New York City, Philadelphia.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

Org., July 9, 1889

Twenty-second Annual Convention, June 30-July 6, 1911, St. Paul, Minn.
Members, 200.
Has issued twenty volumes of its "Year Book"; The "Union Prayer Book"; the "Union Hymnal"; the "Union Haggadah" and various other publications.
OFFICERS 1911-1912: Hon. Pres., Kaufmann K. Kohler, Cincinnati, O.; Pres., Samuel Schulman, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; Treas., Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; Rec. Sec., Julian Morgenstern, Cincinnati, O.; Cor. Sec., Solomon Foster, Newark, N. J.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1911-1912: Israel Aaron, Buffalo, N. Y.; Gotthard Deutsch, Cincinnati, O.; H. W. Ettelson, Hartford, Conn.; William Friedman, Denver, Colo.; Ephraim Frisch, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Maximilian Heller, New Orleans, La.; H. H. Mayer, Kansas City, Mo.; David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; William Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; I. L. Rypins, St. Paul, Minn.; Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.

Org., Sept., 1893. OFFICE: 448 Central Park West, New York City
Fifth Triennial Convention, Dec. 1-8, 1908, Cincinnati, Ohio; 6th Triennial Convention to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 12, 1911.
Sections, 70. Senior Sections, 55; Junior Sections, 15.
The work of the Council is conducted under the following Committees: Religion, Religious Schools, Philanthropy, Jewish Juniors, Reciprocity, Peace and Arbitration, Education, Purity of the Press, Immigrant Aid.
The National body supports a Committee on Immigrant Aid and the Sections engage in philanthropic, educational, and religious work.
OFFICERS: Pres., Marion L. Misch (Mrs. Caesar), 400 Westminster, Providence, R. I.; First Vice-Pres., Belle Lowenstein (Mrs. Ben), Cincinnati, Ohio; Second Vice-Pres., Bertha F. Rauh (Mrs. Enoch), Pittsburg, Pa.; Treas., Hattie Kahn (Mrs. Adolph), Washington, D. C.; Rec. Sec., Melida Pappe (Mrs. Julius), 250 Bryant St., Buffalo, N. Y.; Auditor, Janet S. Harris (Mrs. Nathaniel), Donora, Pa.; Executive Secretary, Sadie American, 448 Central Park West, New York City; Sec. of Immigrant Aid Committee, Julia Schoenfeld, 448 Central Park West, New York City.

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DIRECTORS (1905-1911): Miss Jeanette Goldberg, Jefferson, Texas; Mrs. Julius Andrews, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Emma Eckhouse, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Harry Hart, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. A. Weinberg, Chicago, Ill. (1908-1914); Mrs. Eli Strouse, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. J. L. Greenwald, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Jacob B. Judah, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. D. E. Levy, Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Robert Weil, New York City.

SECTIONS: Alabama: Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma.—California: Los Angeles, San Francisco.—Colorado: Colorado Springs.—Connecticut: Hartford, New Haven, Stamford.—District of Columbia: Washington.—Georgia: Atlanta, Savannah.—Illinois: Chicago.—Indiana: Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute.—Kentucky: Louisville.—Louisiana: New Orleans.—Maryland: Baltimore.—Massachusetts: Boston, Worcester.—Minnesota: Minneapolis, St. Paul.—Missouri: Kansas City.—New York: Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Elmira, New York, Rochester, Syracuse.—Ohio: Cincinnati, Dayton, Marion, Youngstown, Zanesville.—Oregon: Portland.—Pennsylvania: Altoona, Bradford, Oil City, Philadelphia, Pittsburg.—Rhode Island: Providence.—South Carolina: Charleston.—Tennessee: Nashville.—Texas: Fort Worth, San Antonio, Tyler.—Virginia: Alexandria, Norfolk, Richmond.—Washington: Seattle.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee.—Canada: Toronto.

DROPSIE COLLEGE FOR HEBREW AND COGNATE LEARNING

Inc., May 20, 1907. Broad and York Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS: Pres., Cyrus Adler, 2041 N. Broad; Vice-Pres., Mayer Sulzberger; Treas., Oscar B. Teller; Sec., Ephraim Lederer, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: The Officers, and Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Louis Gerstley, William B. Hackenburg, both of Philadelphia; Louis Marshall, N. Y. C.; S. Schechter, N. Y. C.; Oscar S. Straus, N. Y. C.; Paul M. Warburg, N. Y. C.; Edwin Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.

FACULTY: Pres., Cyrus Adler (Ph. D., Johns Hopkins); Professor in charge of the Biblical Department, Max L. Margolis (Ph. D., Columbia); Professor in charge of the Rabbinical Department, Henry Malter (Ph. D., Heidelberg); Instructor Department of Cognate Languages, Jacob Hoschander (Ph. D., Marburg); Resident Lecturer in Jewish Jurisprudence and Institutes of Government, Hon. Mayer Sulzberger (LL. D.). Non-Resident Lecturers: 1910-11, Prof. George F. Moore, Harvard University; 1912-13, Usher Ginzberg, London. Honorary Fellow: Rabbi Raphael H. Melamed (Jewish Theological Seminary of America). Fellows: Bible, Joseph Reider (B. A., College of the City of New York); Joseph Medoff (B. S., University of Pennsylvania). Rabbinics: Bernard Revel (M. A., New York University); Rabbi Jacob B. Grossman (Jewish Theological Seminary of America). Cognate Languages: Reverend John Meighan (B. D., Crozer Theological Seminary).

EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF ORPHANS

Org. 1896. OFFICE: Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, O.

Fifteenth Annual Meeting, July 4, 1910, Cleveland, O.

Members, 1474.

OFFICERS: Pres., Martin A. Marks, Cleveland, O.; Vice-Pres., Emil Nathan, Memphis, for Tenn.; Adolph Freund, for Mich.; Milton R. Hart, for Ill.; Sol. S. Kiser, for Ind.; Louis S. Levi, for Southern Ohio; Max S. Schayer, for Colo.; Lucius L. Solomons, for California; Wm. Stix, for Missouri; Jonas Weil, for Minnesota; Simon Wolf, for District of Columbia; Treas., S. Wolfenstein, Cleveland, O.; Sec., Alfred A. Benesch, 620 Society for Savings Bldg., Cleveland, O.

GOVERNORS: Myrtle W. Baer, Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry Berkowitz, Phila., Pa.; Garfield A. Berlinsky, Louisville, Ky.; Amelia Buchman,

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Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Adolph Buchstein, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. S. H. Einstein, Cleveland, O.; Nathan Glicksman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mildred Goldsmith, Ligonier, Ind.; Henry Greenebaum, Chicago, Ill.; Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O.; Grace Grossmann, Youngstown, O.; Minnie Halle, Cleveland, O.; Mrs. Michael W. Heller, Cleveland, O.; S. J. Kornhauser, Cleveland, O.; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus, O.; Emil W. Leipziger, Terre Haute, Ind.; Hon. Godchaux A. Levi, Dallas, Tex.; Meyer Lovitch, Paducah, Ky.; Joseph A. Magnus, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Jacob Ottenheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Sidney Pritz, Cincinnati, O.; Anna C. Roth, Toledo, O.; Samuel Schwartz, Cleveland, O.; E. A. Schwarzenberg, Cleveland, O.; Harry Simon, St. Louis, Mo.; Ernest Steiner, N. Y. C.; David Sternberg, Memphis, Tenn.; Elsa R. Straus, St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene F. Westheimer, St. Joseph, Mo.; Louis Wolsey, Cleveland, O.

The members are distributed as follows: Alabama: Demopolis, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma.—Arkansas: Little Rock.—Colorado: Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Denver.—Florida: Jacksonville.— Illinois: Champaign, Chicago, Glencoe.—Indiana: Albion, Cannelton, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Ligonier, Madison, Mount Vernon, Muncie, Terre Haute.—Iowa: Carroll, Davenport, Des Moines, Sioux City.—Kentucky: Louisville, Newport, Paducah.—Louisiana: Donaldsonville, New Orleans, Shreveport.—Maryland: Baltimore.—Michigan: Bay City, Cadillac, Detroit, Gaylord, Grand Rapids, Houghton, Jackson, Kalamazoo.—Minnesota: Minneapolis, Renville, St. Paul, Winona.—Mississippi: Columbus, Greenville, Gunnison, Natchez.—Missouri: Farmington, Kansas City, Louisiana City, St. Joseph, St. Louis.—Nebraska: Beatrice, Grand Island, Omaha.—New Jersey: East Orange, Jersey City, Newark.—New York: Brooklyn, Buffalo, New Rochelle, New York City.—North Dakota: Fargo.—Ohio; Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Defiance, Fremont, Lima, Ottawa, Toledo, Youngstown.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Pittsburg.—South Carolina: Sumter.—Tennessee: Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville.—Texas: Dallas, San Antonio.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee.—Canada: Montreal.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ZIONISTS

Org., 1897. OFFICE: 230 Grand Street, New York City

Fourteenth Annual Convention, June 30-July 4, 1911, Tannersville, N. Y.

Number of Shekel-payers, 14,000.

Societies, 106. Camps of Order B'nai Zion (affiliated), 64. Circles of Young Judæa (affiliated), 113.

The Federation issues leaflets, pamphlets, etc. Also *The Maccabean*, a monthly in English, and *Dos Yiddishe Folk*, a weekly, in Yiddish.

OFFICERS: Hon. President, Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Chairman of Executive Committee, Louis Lipsky, New York City; Treasurer, Michael Salit, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Secretary, Bernard A. Rosenblatt, N. Y. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE: S. Abel, Abr. Goldberg, Louis Lipsky, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: M. Brodsky, A. H. Fromenson, N. Krinsky, J. L. Magnes, B. G. Richards, Victor Schwartz, and David de Sola Pool.

ADVISORY COUNCIL: A. Aisenberg, Hartford, Conn.; M. L. Avner, Pittsburg, Pa.; Abr. Baylies, Rochester, N. Y.; J. de Haas, Boston, Mass.; L. A. Freed, San Antonio, Tex.; S. Goldman, St. Louis, Mo.; A. M. Herschman, Detroit, Mich.; C. H. Kauvar, Denver, Colo.; Leon A. Kohn, Newark, N. J.; Abr. Kolinsky, Cleveland, O.; Louis Levin, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Nusbaum, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. L. Smirnow, New Britain, Conn.; S. D. Solomon, Syracuse, N. Y.

SOCIETIES: Alabama: Birmingham, Montgomery.—California: Los Angeles, 3, San Francisco.—Colorado: Denver, 2.—Connecticut: Hartford, 2, Meriden, New Britain, New Haven, Stamford, Waterbury.—District of

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Columbia: Washington.—Georgia: Athens.—Kentucky: Louisville, 2.—Louisiana: New Orleans.—Maine: Portland.—Maryland: Baltimore, 4.—Massachusetts: Boston, 5, Fall River, Holyoke, 2, Newburyport, Worcester.—Michigan: Detroit.—Minnesota: St. Paul.—Mississippi: Hattiesburg.—Missouri: Kansas City, 2, St. Louis.—New Hampshire: Portsmouth.—New Jersey: Jersey City, 2, Newark, Norma.—New York: Brownsville, Elmira, New York City, 10, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, 2, Troy, 2.—North Dakota: Grand Forks.—Ohio: Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, 3, Columbus, Dayton, Youngstown.—Oregon: Portland.—Pennsylvania: Greensburg, Johnstown, Philadelphia, 5, Pittsburg, 5.—Rhode Island: Pawtucket, Providence.—South Carolina: Columbia.—Tennessee: Chattanooga, Nashville.—Texas: Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, 2, Galveston, Houston, 2, San Antonio, 2, Terrell, Waco.—Virginia: Berkeley, Norfolk, Portsmouth.—West Virginia: Charleston.

FEDERATION OF JEWISH FARMERS OF AMERICA

Org. Jan. 20, 1909. OFFICE: 174 Second Av., New York City

Members, 860.

Societies, 36.

Purpose: To advance the interests of Jewish farmers.

OFFICERS: Pres., S. Hein, Nassau, N. Y.; Vice-Pres., H. Rotman, Millis, Mass.; Sec., J. W. Pincus, 174 Second Av., N. Y. C.; Treas., P. Abelson, 197 E. Broadway, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: E. Greenblatt, Botsford, Conn.; S. Grudin, Perrineville, N. J.; B. Rosenberg, Ellington, Conn.; L. Rubin, Ashley, N. D.; Ph. Thomas, Fallsburg, N. Y.

CONSTITUENT SOCIETIES: Connecticut: Chesterfield, Ind. Hebrew Farmers' Assn., Sec., S. Shulman; Colchester, Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., H. London; East Lyme, Religious and Ben. Assn., Sec., Solomon Jaffe; Lebanon, Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., J. Kaufman; Newtown, Jewish Farmers' Assn. of Fairfield Co., Sec., L. Busker; North Canton, Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., Max Kavaler; Rockville, Connecticut Farmers' Assn., Sec., Chas. Levin; Sharon, Cornwall Bridge Assn., Sec., E. Cohen, Route 3; Willimantic, Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., Nathan Cohen; Massachusetts: Medway, Eastern Mass. Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., B. Kaufman; New Jersey: Bridgeton, Rosenhayn Farmers' Assn., Sec., M. Plaskow, R. F. D. No. 6; Carmel, Carmel Farmers' Club, Sec., I. Rosen; Flemington, Jewish Farmers' Circle, Sec., D. Pollock, Sandbrook; Jamesburg, Middlesex Co. Farmers' Assn., Sec. S. Rothstein; Malaga, Jewish Farmers Assn., Sec., Max Nurenberg; Middlesex, Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., A. M. Kuntz; Millville, Modern Agriculturist Assn., Sec. I. Wahrman, R. F. D. No. 1; Perrineville, First United Hebrew Farmers' Assn., of Hightstown, Sec., S. Grudin; Pinebrook, Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., Miss H. Konner; Vineland, Norma and Alliance Farmers' Assn., Sec., R. M. Lipman, R. F. D. No. 6; Woodbine, Farmers' Assn., Sec., J. H., Cohen; New York: Accord, Jewish Farmers' Assn., of Kerhonkson and Accord, Sec., N. Gruber; Brooklyn, New Lots Dairymen's Assn., Sec., B. Z. M. Gordon, Wartman Av. and Essex St.; Brainard, Hebrew Benevolent Farmers' Assn. of Rens. Co., Sec., S. Entin; Centerville Sta., Hebrew Farmers' Assn., Sec., Max Podberesky; Ellenville, Hebrew Aid Society of Briggs Street, Sec., J. Weiner, R. F. D. No. 1; Fallsburg, Hebrew Farmers' Assn., Sec., Chas. Volpin; Ferndale, Hebrew Farmers' Assn. of Ferndale and Stevensville, Sec. B. Jacobs; Manlius, Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., S. Greenberg; Monticello, Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., H. Hirschhaut; Mountaindale Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., A. Glick; Parksville, Farmers' Assn., Sec., B. Weiner, Box 42; North Dakota; Ashley, Sulzberger Colony of Jewish Farmers, Sec., J. Miller; Canfield, Hebrew Farmers' Assn., of Burleigh Co., Sec., J. Kremenetzky; Concord, North-Western Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., Paul Diamond; Canada: La Macaza, Quebec, Jewish Farmers' Assn., Sec., Rubin Belansman.

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FEDERATION OF THE ROUMANIAN JEWS OF AMERICA

Org. March 8, 1908. OFFICE: 182 Chrystie St., New York City
Fourth Annual Convention, June 17, 1911, New York City.
Members, 40,000.
Branches, 50.
Purpose: To aid the Roumanian Jews here and in Roumania.
OFFICERS: Pres., Leo Wolfson, 69 Rivington St., N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Dr. Abr. Blaustein, Isaac Korman and Wolf Siegel; Treas, S. Segal; Sec., S. Diamant, 37 7th St., N. Y. C.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: H. Abramowitz, Kiva Altman, Abr. Blaustein, Sol. Diamant, Miss Rose Emanuel, Solomon Hechter, I. Korman, Hyman Pouker, Sam Segal, W. Segal, Leo. Wolfson and Mrs. Betty Weiss.
DIRECTORS: S. Abramowitz, I. Aberman, J. Bacal, Dr. Emil Koffler, I. Moskowitz, M. Ornstein, M. D. Rosenzweig, L. Schwartz, Dr. Samuel Schwartz, N. Segal, Herman Speier, Dr. Julius Weiss and H. Zauber.
BRANCHES: Illinois: Chicago, Pres., Dr. J. Gartenstein, 12 St., and Ashland Av.—Michigan: Detroit, Sec., Sam Weinberg, 210 Elizabeth St.—Ohio: Cleveland, Chairman, O. J. Kohn, 2348 E. 28 St.—Pennsylvania: Pittsburg, Sec., J. Greenfeld, 1127 Centre Av.

HAI RESH FRATERNITY

Org., July, 1907. OFFICE: St. Joseph, Mo.
Fourth Annual Conclave, Dec. 24, 1911-Jan. 1, 1912. St. Louis, Mo.
Members, 54.
OFFICERS: Council Chief, B. M. Schulein, St. Louis, Mo.; Council Prophet, V. E. Friend, Lincoln, Neb.; Council Regent, J. K. Davidson, Kansas City, Mo.; Council Scribe, L. S. Schembeck, St. Joseph, Mo.; Asst. Council Scribe, H. C. Straus, 615 S. 9th, St. Joseph, Mo.; Council Governor, Hon. S. F. Westheimer, St. Joseph, Mo.
CHAPTERS: Ilm Chapter, St. Joseph, Mo.; Maj Chapter, Kansas City, Mo.; Sar Chapter, St. Louis, Mo.; Hav Chapter, Lincoln, Neb.; A. K. Chapter, Denver, Colo.; Gan Chapter, Milwaukee, Wis.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

(See pp. 239-40.)

INDEPENDENT ORDER AHAWAS ISRAEL

Org., 1893. OFFICE: Germania Bank Bldg., 190 Bowery, New York City
Eighteenth Annual Convention, August 28, 1910, New York City.
Members, 21,000.
Lodges, 161.
OFFICERS: Grand Master, Louis Morris, 214 South, Philadelphia, Pa.; First Deputy Grand Master, Leonard A. Snitkin, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, Joseph Edlowitch, Baltimore, Md.; Grand Treas., Moritz Gold, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grand Sec., L. Herman, 190 Bowery (Germania Bank Bldg.), N. Y. C.
LODGES: Connecticut: New Haven, Waterbury, Willimantic.—Delaware: Wilmington.—District of Columbia: Washington.—Maryland: Baltimore, 10.—Massachusetts: Springfield, 2.—New Jersey: Atlantic City, Bayonne, Elizabeth, 3, Jersey City, Newark, 6, Paterson, 2, Vineland.—New York: Albany, Brooklyn, 14, Liberty, New York City, 87, Sag Harbor, L. I., Syracuse, Utica, Yonkers.—Pennsylvania: Chester, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia, 14, Pittsburg, 2, Scranton, York.—Rhode Island: Providence.

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* INDEPENDENT ORDER BRIS ACHIM

Grand Master, Samuel Weis, New York City

INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

Org., Feb. 7, 1887. OFFICE: 37 7th, New York City
Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, May 21-23, 1911, New York City.
Members, 152,000.
Lodges, 612.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Hon. Leon Sanders, 292 E. Broadway, N. Y. C.; First Deputy Grand Master, Max Schwartz, 257 E. Houston, N. Y. C.; Second Deputy Grand Master, Julius Fridenberg, Boston, Mass.; Grand Sec., Jacob Schoen, 37 7th; Grand Treas., W. Zimmerman, both of N. Y. C.; Endowment Treas., Harris Lustgarten; Counsel to the Order, Alfred B. Jaworower.

LODGES: Alabama: Birmingham.—Colorado: Denver, 2.—Connecticut: Ansonia, Hartford, 3, Meriden, New Haven, 3, Norwich, Torrington, Waterbury.—Delaware: Wilmington.—District of Columbia: Washington, 2.—Georgia: Atlanta.—Illinois: Chicago, 18.—Indiana: Indiana Harbor, Indianapolis.—Iowa: Davenport.—Kentucky: Louisville.—Maine: Portland, 4.—Maryland: Baltimore, 6.—Massachusetts: Attleboro, Boston, 36, Brockton, 2, Cambridge, 2, Chelsea, 11, Collinsville, Fall River, 5, Gloucester, Haverhill, 2, Holyoke, Lawrence, 3, Lynn, 2, Malden, 2, Melrose, New Bedford, North Adams, Northampton, Quincy, Salem, 2, Somerville, Springfield, 2, Taunton, Worcester, 3.—Minnesota: Minneapolis, St. Paul, 2.—Missouri: Kansas City, 2, St. Joseph, St. Louis, 8.—New Hampshire: Concord, Manchester, 2.—New Jersey: Asbury Park, Bayonne, Carmel, Carteret, Elizabeth, Jersey City, 2, Long Branch, Morristown, Newark, 7, Newburyport, Passaic, 2, Paterson, 2, Perth Amboy, Roselle, Rosenhayn, Trenton, West Orange, Woodbine.—New York: Albany, 2, Auburn, Bath Beach, Binghamton, 2, Brooklyn, 29, Buffalo, Corona, L. I., Elmira, Glen Falls, Gloversville, Kingston, Long Island City, 2, New Brighton, S. I., Newburgh, New Rochelle, New York, 167, Portchester, 2, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, 2, Sag Harbor, L. I., Schenectady, Syracuse, 2, Troy, 2, Utica, 2, Yonkers.—Ohio: Cincinnati, 3, Cleveland, 4, Columbus.—Oregon: Portland.—Pennsylvania: Allentown, 2, Braddock, Conshohocken, Harrisburg, Homestead, Philadelphia, 34, Pittston, Pottstown, Reading, Scranton, 4, South Bethlehem, Wilkes-Barre, 2, York.—Rhode Island: Newport, Providence, 9, Woonsocket.—Tennessee: Nashville, Virginia: Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee, 3.

INDEPENDENT ORDER BRITH SHOLOM

Org., Feb. 25, 1905. OFFICE: 512 S. 5th, Phila., Pa.
Seventh Annual Convention, May 28-30, 1911, Philadelphia, Pa.
Members, 30,121.
Lodges, 226.

OFFICERS: Past Grand Master, Samuel Berkowitz; Grand Master, Benj. N. Berman; First Deputy Grand Master, S. B. Levinson; Second Deputy Grand Master, A. I. Sisholtz, all of Philadelphia, Pa.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Louis M. Grant, Providence, R. I.; Grand Secretary, Martin O. Levy; Assistant Secretary, Adolph Rosenblum; Grand Treasurer, Sol. C. Kraus; Endowment Treasurer, Dr. Louis S. Rubinsohn; Counsellor of the Order, Joseph L. Kun, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

LODGES: Colorado: Denver.—Connecticut: Derby, Hartford, 3, New Britain, New Haven.—Delaware: Wilmington.—District of Columbia: Washington, 2.—Illinois: Chicago, 6.—Kentucky: Louisville.—Maryland: Baltimore, 12.—Missouri: St. Joseph, St. Louis, 3.—New Jersey: Atlantic City, 2, Bayonne, Bridgeton, Burlington, Camden, Carteret, Elizabeth, Greenville, Jersey City, Newark, 11, Norma, Passaic, Perth Amboy, Trenton, Woodbine.—New York: Brooklyn, 4, Glen Falls, New York City, 6,

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Port Chester, Sag Harbor, Syracuse, Troy, Utica.—Ohio: Akron, Cleveland, Columbus, East Liverpool, Youngstown.—Pennsylvania: Allentown, Altoona, Chester, Coatesville, Connellsville, Easton, Greensburg, Harrisburg, Johnstown, Mahanoy City, Norristown, Philadelphia, 101, Phoenixville, Pittsburg, 2, Pottstown, Pottsville, Reading, Scranton, 5, Shamokin, Shenandoah, South Bethlehem, South Sharon, Weissport, West Chester, Wilkes-Barre, 2, York.—Rhode Island: Providence, 9, Woonsocket.—Virginia: Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL

Org., Jan. 18, 1849. OFFICE: 21 W. 124th, New York City
Eighth Quinquennial Convention, May 26, 1907, Atlantic City, N. J.
Members, Jan. 1, 1910, 10,125.
Lodges, 91.
Districts, 3.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, M. S. Stern, 2013 Fifth Av.; First Deputy Grand Master, S. Hoffheimer; Second Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Finkenberg, all of N. Y. C.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Pike, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Sec., Abraham Hafer, 21 W. 124th; Grand Treas., Louis Frankenthaler; Chairman Committee on Endowment, Henry Lichtig; Counsel to the Order, M. B. Blumenthal, all of N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Henry E. Stern, Albany, N. Y.; I. A. Loeb, I. S. Lurie, H. L. Weisbaum, Chicago, Ill.; M. S. Meyerhoff, Phila., Pa.; Julius Sinsheimer, Rochester, N. Y.; Benjamin Blumenthal, Isaac Hamburger, Julius Harburger, J. I. Hartenstein, J. A. Hirschman, Henry Jacobs, Raph. Levy, Raphael Rosenberger, Henry V. Rothschild, Herman Stiefel, Emil Taussig, B. H. Wasserman, all of N. Y. C.

DISTRICTS: I. Territory: Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. II. Territory: Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin. III. Territory: U. S. Grand Lodge.

LODGES: California: San Francisco.—Connecticut: Hartford, New Haven.—District of Columbia: Washington.—Georgia: Atlanta.—Illinois: Chicago, 10.—Kansas: Leavenworth.—Kentucky: Louisville.—Louisiana: New Orleans.—Massachusetts: Boston, 2.—Michigan: Detroit.—Mississippi: Greenville, Meridian, Vicksburg.—Missouri: St. Joseph, St. Louis, 2.—New Jersey, Newark, 2.—New York: Albany, Amsterdam, Brooklyn, 4, Buffalo, New York City, 37, Rochester, Rondout, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy.—Ohio: Cincinnati, 2, Cleveland, 2.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Pittsburg.—Rhode Island: Providence.—Tennessee: Memphis, Nashville.—Texas: Dallas.—Virginia: Norfolk.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee, 2.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF JUDAH

Org., Feb. 12, 1890. OFFICE: 78 Second Av., New York City
Twenty-first Annual Convention, April 2, 1911, New York City.
Members, 22,000.
Lodges, 200.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Sam Goldstein, 161 E. 72, N. Y. C.; First Deputy Grand Master, Adolph Wiener, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, Jacob Weissman, Stamford, Conn.; Grand Sec., Sigmund Fodor, 78 2d Av., N. Y. C.; Grand Treas., Wm. Wachtel, N. Y. C.; Endowment Treas., Louis Dintenfass, N. Y. C.

LODGES: Connecticut: Hartford, 2, New Haven, Stamford.—District of Columbia: Washington.—Maryland: Baltimore, 3.—New Jersey: Bayonne, Jersey City, Newark, 2.—New York: Brooklyn, 8, Buffalo, 2, Gloversville, Haverstraw, Newburgh, New York City, 75, Rochester, Schenectady, Tarrytown.—Pennsylvania: McKeesport, 2, Philadelphia, 6, Pittsburg, Scranton.

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INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH

Org., Nov. 1, 1843. OFFICE: 1248 Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Ninth Quinquennial Convention, April 3, 1910, Washington, D. C.
Members, 34,456.
Lodges, 404 (in North America, Europe, Asia, and Africa).
Districts, 11 (7 in the United States).
Institutions founded by the Order in the United States:

HEBREW ORPHAN'S HOME, Atlanta, Ga.; B'NAI B'RITH CEMETERY, Chicago, Ill.; FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Chicago, Ill.; JEWISH WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME, New Orleans, La.; TOURO INFIRMARY, New Orleans, La.; HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM, Yonkers, N. Y.; CLEVELAND JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, Cleveland, Ohio; B'NAI B'RITH FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Pittsburg, Pa.; RELIEF COMMITTEE, Hot Springs, Ark.; B'NAI B'RITH CLUB, San Francisco, Cal.; HOME FOR JEWISH ORPHANS, Los Angeles, Cal.; IMMIGRANT SCHOOLS, at Kalamazoo, Mich., and Memphis, Tenn.; SABBATH SCHOOLS, at Houghton, Mich., Trenton, N. J., Madison, Wis., and Sharon, Pa. Orphanage in Pennsylvania now being organized.

OFFICERS: Pres., Adolph Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; First Vice-Pres., Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Second Vice-Pres., Jacob Singer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treas., Jacob Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; Sec., Alex B. Seelenfreund, Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Charles Hartman, New York City; Rabbi E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Philip Stein, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Hirsh, Vicksburg, Miss.; Berthold Timendorfer, Berlin, Germany; Dr. Adolphe Stern, Bucharest, Roumania; Adalbert Skall, Prague, Austria.

DISTRICTS: I. Org., 1851. Lodges, 45. Territory: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Sec., S. Berliner, 1161 Madison Av., New York City.

II. Org., 1852. Lodges, 37. Territory: Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, and Ohio. Sec., Victor Abraham, 44 St. Paul Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

III. Org., ——. Lodges, 47. Territory: Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, Sec., M. K. Cohen, 227 Mint Arcade, Philadelphia, Pa.

IV. Org., 1863. Lodges, 24. Territory: Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Sec., I. J. Aschheim, 149 Eddy, San Francisco, Cal.

V. Org., 1867. Lodges, 15. Territory: Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and District of Columbia. Sec., Rabbi George Solomon, 1516 Drayton, Savannah, Ga.

VI. Org., 1868. Lodges, 46. Territory: Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Manitoba. Sec., A. B. Seelenfreund, 1248 Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

VII. Org., 1873. Lodges, 76. Territory: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Texas, and Indian Territory. Sec., Nat. Strauss, 2337 Magazine, New Orleans, La.

LODGES: Alabama: Bessemer, Birmingham, Demopolis, Eufaula, Huntsville, Mobile, Montgomery, 2, Selma, Tuscaloosa, Uniontown.—Arkansas: Camden, Fort Smith, Helena, Hot Springs, Little Rock, Pine Bluff.—California: Los Angeles, Marysville, Oakland, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, 10, San Jose, Stockton.—Colorado: Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Denver, Pueblo, Trinidad, Victor.—Connecticut: Bridgeport, Hartford, Meriden, New Haven, Stamford, Waterbury.—Delaware: Wilmington, 2.—District of Columbia: Washington.—Florida: Jacksonville, Pensacola.—Georgia: Atlanta, 2, Brunswick, Columbus, Macon, Savannah.—Idaho: Boisé.—Illinois: Bloomington, Cairo, Champaign, Chicago, 6, Danville, Lincoln, Peoria, Quincy, Springfield, Urbana.—Indiana: Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Ligonier, Madison, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Wabash.—Iowa: Burlington, Council

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Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Keokuk, Sioux City.—Kansas: Kansas City, Leavenworth.—Kentucky: Lexington, Louisville, Owensboro, Paducah.—Louisiana: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Clinton, Crowley, Donaldsonville, Lake Charles, Monroe, Natchitoches, New Orleans, 6, Opelousas, Shreveport.—Massachusetts: Boston, 3, Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester.—Michigan: Bay City, Calumet, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Saginaw.—Minnesota: Duluth, Minneapolis, St Paul, Virginia.—Mississippi: Canton, Clarksdale, Columbus, Greensville, Greenwood, Hattiesburg, Jackson, Laurel, Meridian, Natchez, Port Gibson, Summit, Vicksburg.—Missouri: Joplin, Kansas City, Louisiana, St. Joseph, St. Louis, 2, Sedalia.—Montana: Butte.—Nebraska: Lincoln, Omaha, 2.—New Jersey: Atlantic City, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, 2, New Brunswick, Paterson, Trenton.—New York: Albany, 2, Amsterdam, Brooklyn, 2, Buffalo, Elmira, New York City, 21, Plattsburg, Rochester, Syracuse, Yonkers.—New Mexico: Albuquerque, Las Vegas.—North Carolina: Durham, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Wilmington.—North Dakota: Fargo.—Ohio: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Youngstown, Zanesville.—Oklahoma: Ardmore, Oklahoma City.—Oregon: Portland, 2.—Pennsylvania: Allentown, Altoona, Braddock, Corry, Danville, Duquesne, Easton, Ellwood, Erie, Harrisburg, Hazleton, Homestead, Lancaster, McKeesport, Meadville, Monessen, New Castle, New Kensington, Oil City, Philadelphia, 6, Pittsburg, 6, Pottsville, Scranton, Sharon, Uniontown, Washington, Wilkes-Barre.—Rhode Island: Providence.—South Carolina: Charleston, Darlington.—Tennessee: Brownsville, Chattanooga, Jackson, Memphis, Nashville.—Texas: Austin, Brenham, Calvert, Corsicana, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Gainesville, Galveston, Houston, 3, Marshall, Palestine, San Antonio, 2, Texarkana, Tyler, Victoria, Waco.—Utah: Salt Lake City.—Virginia: Norfolk, Richmond.—Washington: Seattle, 2, Spokane.—Wisconsin: Appleton, Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Madison, Merrill, Milwaukee, 3, Wausau.—Canada: Vancouver, B. C.—Winnepeg: Manitoba.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF TRUE SISTERS

(UNABHÄNGIGER ORDEN TREUE SCHWESTERN)

Org., April 21, 1846. OFFICE: 238 W. 131st, New York City

One Hundred and Twentieth Semi-Annual, or 61st Annual, Session of the Grand Lodge, May 23, 1911, New York City.

Members, 3815.

Lodges, 17.

Publishes a monthly, "Ordens Echo." Editor Bianca B. Robitscher.

OFFICERS (for May, 1911-May 1912): Grand Monitress, Mrs. Frieda Bloch; Grand Pres., Mrs. Rose Baran; Grand Vice-Pres., Mrs. Hulda Lissner; Grand Sec., Mrs. Bianca B. Robitscher; Grand Treas., Mrs. Rosalie A. Eisner; Grand Mentor, Mrs. Flora Fischlowitz; Grand Warden, Marian Northschilde.

LODGES: Connecticut: New Haven.—Illinois: Chicago, 2.—Massachusetts: Boston.—Missouri: St. Louis.—New Jersey: Newark.—New York: Albany, Brooklyn, New York City, 7.—Ohio: Cincinnati.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF UNITED HEBREWS.

Org., Sept. 9, 1904. OFFICE: 17 W. Dedham, Boston, Mass.

Seventh Annual Convention, June 4-5, 1911, Boston, Mass.

Members, 4367.

Lodges, 47.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Louis Taylor; First Deputy Grand Master, H. J. Danzig; Second Deputy Grand Master, Harry Cohen, Grand Treasurer, Abraham J. Bennett; Grand Secretary, Louis Davis, 17 W. Dedham; Grand Guide, L. Bloom; Grand Inner Watch, N. Rosenberg; Grand Outer

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Watch, L. Gold; Chairman on Finance, Adolph Gottesman; Chairman on Laws, Morris Loitman; Chairman on Printing, Joseph Freedman; Chairman on State of the Order, David Spivack, Chairman on Appeals, John S. Albert; Chairman on Charity, Wolf Kline.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF BENJAMIN

Org., Dec. 23, 1877. OFFICE: 953 Third Av., New York City
Twentieth Annual Convention, March 13, 1911, New York City.
Members, 10,531.
Lodges, 123.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Hon. Ferdinand Levy, N. Y. C.; First Deputy Grand Master, Lazarus Shapiro, N. Y. C.; Second Deputy Grand Master, Jacob Hyman, Boston, Mass.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Bernard Alexander, N. Y. C.; Grand Secretary, Louis B. Franklin; Grand Treasurer, Louis Levinson; Chairman on Finance, Elijah Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chairman on Mortuary Fund, Robert Blum, N. Y. C.; Chairman on State of Order, Gustave Loeffler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chairman on Appeals, Isidor Posner, Astoria, L. I.; Chairman on Laws, Wm. Wolfskel, N. Y. C.; Chairman on Mutual Guaranty Fund, S. Lederman, Brooklyn, N. Y. C.

LODGES: California: San Francisco, 3.—Colorado: Denver.—Connecticut: Hartford, New Haven.—District of Columbia: Washington.—Illinois: Chicago, 5.—Indiana: Indianapolis.—Maine: Bangor.—Maryland: Baltimore, 2.—Massachusetts: Boston, 6, Fall River, Worcester.—Michigan: Detroit.—Minnesota: St. Paul.—Missouri: Kansas City, 3, St. Louis, 2.—New Jersey: Hoboken, Newark.—New York: Albany, Brooklyn, 7, New York City, 60, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy.—Ohio: Cleveland, 6, Toledo.—Pennsylvania: Bradford.—Rhode Island: Newport.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee.—Canada: Montreal, 3.

INDEPENDENT ORDER SONS OF JACOB

Org., April, 1905. OFFICE: 216 S. 4th, Philadelphia, Pa.
Seventh Annual Convention, April 30-May 1, 1911, Newark, N. J.
Members, 9500.
Lodges, 91.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Chas. Loebel, 222 Washington, Newark, N. J.; First Deputy, Jos. Okin, 222 Washington, Newark, N. J.; Second Deputy, Herman Durst; Grand Sec., A. Goldstin, 222 Washington, Newark, N. J.; Grand Treas., Abr. Graboyes; Endowment Treas., Samuel Julla; Reserve Treas., M. Wollner, 1026 Race, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

LODGES: Connecticut: Bridgeport, Derby, Hartford, New Haven, 2.—Kentucky: Louisville.—Maryland: Baltimore, 4.—New Jersey: Bayonne, Newark, 5, Norma, Passaic, Paterson, Plainfield.—New York: New York, 5.—Ohio: Akron, Cleveland, 4.—Pennsylvania: Allentown, Bradford, Carbondale, Lancaster, Old Forge, Philadelphia, 48, Scranton, 2.

INDEPENDENT WESTERN STAR ORDER

Org., Feb. 13, 1894. OFFICE: 1127 Blue Island Av., Chicago, Ill.
Sixteenth Annual Convention, Aug. 7-9, 1910, Cleveland, O.
Members, 15,802.
Lodges, 143.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, N. T. Brenner, 21st and Sangamon, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Grand Master, Eugene Weinberger, Cleveland, O.; First Deputy Grand Master, Sam Cohen, Toledo, O.; Second Deputy Grand Master, M. A. Rabinowitz, Indianapolis, Ind.; Grand Secretary, I. Shapiro, 1127 Blue Island Av.; Grand Endowment Treas., A. R. Fifer; Grand General Fund Treas., D. Arkin, all of Chicago.

LODGES: California: Los Angeles, 2.—Connecticut: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Stamford.—Illinois: Chicago, 31, Chicago Heights, Joliet, Peoria, 2, S. Chicago, 2, Waukegan.—Indiana, 2, Chicago, Evans-

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ville, Gary, Indianapolis, South Bend.—Kentucky: Louisville.—Michigan: Benton Harbor, Detroit, 2, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo.—Minnesota: St. Paul, 2.—Missouri: Kansas City, St. Louis, 6.—Nebraska: Lincoln.—New Jersey: Paterson.—New York: Brooklyn, New York, 7, Troy.—Ohio: Bellaire, Canton, Cincinnati, 2, Cleveland, 3, Columbus, Dayton, Steubenville, Toledo, 2, Youngstown.—Pennsylvania: Allentown, Altoona, Bradford, Hazleton, Johnstown, McKees Rocks, McKeesport, Philadelphia, 22, Pittsburg, 5, Punxsutauney, Scranton, 2, Sharon, Turtle Creek, Uniontown.—Rhode Island: Providence, 3.—Virginia: Portsmouth, Norfolk.—Wisconsin: Kenosha, Milwaukee, 3, Oshkosh, Sheboygan.—Canada: Calgary, Alta.

THE INDUSTRIAL REMOVAL OFFICE

Org., 1900. OFFICE: 174 Second Av., New York City

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Chairman, Reuben Arkush; Vice-Chairman, Alfred Jaretzki; Secretary, Nathan Bijur; Eugene S. Benjamin, N. Y. C.; Jacob Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; Max Senior, Cincinnati, O.; Cyrus L. Sulzberger, N. Y. C.

GENERAL MANAGER: David M. Bressler.

AGENCIES: Alabama: Bessemer, Birmingham, Demopolis, Mobile, Montgomery, Selma.—Arizona: Phoenix, Prescott, Tucson.—Arkansas: Forest City, Fort Smith, Hot Springs, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Texarkana.—California: Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Francisco.—Colorado: Boulder, Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Denver, Greeley, Pueblo, Rocky Ford, Salida, Trinidad.—Connecticut: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, New Haven.—Delaware: Wilmington.—District of Columbia: Washington.—Florida: Jacksonville, Key West, Pensacola, Tampa, Ybor City.—Georgia: Atlanta, Augusta, Brunswick, Columbus, Macon, Savannah.—Idaho: Boisé.—Illinois: Aurora, Belleville, Bloomington, Cairo, Chicago, Danville, Decatur, Elgin, Mount Vernon, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, Rock Island, Springfield, Streator, Waukegon.—Indiana: Anderson, Bluffton, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Logansport, South Bend, Terre Haute.—Iowa: Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Centerville, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Keokuk, Mason City, Muscatine, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Sioux City, Waterloo.—Kansas: Fort Scott, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Pittsburg, Topeka, Wichita.—Kentucky: Ashland, Louisville, Paducah.—Louisiana: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, Shreveport.—Maine: Portland.—Maryland: Baltimore.—Massachusetts: Boston, Fall River, Worcester.—Michigan: Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Iron Mountain, Jackson, Kalamazoo.—Minnesota: Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Winona.—Mississippi: Meridian, Natchez, Vicksburg.—Missouri: Carrolton, Hannibal, Joplin, Kansas City, Lexington, Springfield, St. Joseph, St. Louis.—Montana: Butte, Helena.—Nebraska: Grand Island, Hastings, Lincoln, Omaha.—New Jersey: Carmel.—New York: Albany, Buffalo, Elmira, Rochester Syracuse.—North Carolina: Charlotte.—North Dakota: Fargo, Grand Forks.—Ohio: Akron, Alliance, Ashland, Ashtabula, Bellaire, Bucyrus, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Conneaut, Dayton, East Liverpool, Elyria, Fremont, Galion, Hamilton, Lima, Lorain, Mansfield, Marietta, Marion, Newark, Portsmouth, Sandusky, Springfield, Toledo, Youngstown, Zanesville.—Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.—Oregon: Portland.—Pennsylvania: Allentown, Altoona, Braddock, Erie, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pottstown, Reading, Scranton, Warren, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport.—Rhode Island: Providence.—South Carolina: Charleston.—South Dakota: Sioux Falls.—Tennessee: Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville.—Texas: Austin, Beaumont, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston, San Antonio, Tyler, Waco.—Utah: Salt Lake City.—Virginia: Lynchburg, Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond.—Washington: Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma.—West Virginia: Charleston, Huntington, Wheeling.—Wisconsin: Janesville, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Superior.—Wyoming: Cheyenne.

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JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND COLONIAL ASSOCIATION

Org., Jan. 16, 1910. OFFICE: 1675 Lindenwood St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Members, 250.
Branches, 2.
Purpose: Settling on farms and mutual aid.
OFFICERS: Pres., B. Brown; Vice-Pres., D. A. Flax; Sec., J. Herbst, C. E., 1675 Lindenwood St., all of Philadelphia, Pa.
BRANCHES: Maryland: Baltimore, Branch "A," 1119 E. Pratt St.—New York: New York, Branch "B," 2539 Amsterdam Av.

THE JEWISH AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY

Org., Jan. 23, 1900. OFFICE: 174 Second Av., New York City
OFFICERS: Pres., Alfred Jaretzki; Vice-Pres., Percy S. Straus; Treas., Eugene Meyer, Jr.; Sec., Morris Loeb, all of New York City.
DIRECTORS: The Officers, and Eugene S. Benjamin, Solomon G. Rosenbaum, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, all of New York City.
GENERAL MANAGER: Leonard G. Robinson.
ASSISTANT MANAGER: Gabriel Davidson.

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Org., March 20, 1910. OFFICE: 356 Second Av., New York City
OFFICERS: Pres., Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Morris Loeb; Treas., Henry Goldman; Sec., Henrietta Szold, 528 W. 123d St., all of New York City.
DIRECTORS: Cyrus Adler, Samuel S. Fels, both of Philadelphia, Pa.; Morris Loeb, N. Y. C.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Marshall, N. Y. C.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Henrietta Szold, N. Y. C.; Paul M. Warburg, N. Y. C.
MANAGING DIRECTOR: Aaron Aaronsohn, Haifa, Palestine.

THE JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS' AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Org., Oct. 28, 1888; Inc., Jan. 24, 1900. OFFICE: 507 S. Marshfield Av., Chicago, Ill.
Ninth Annual Meeting, Feb. 2, 1909.
Summary of work during 1909: 7 families, comprising 33 persons, placed on farms.
Jewish farmers settled since the Society began operations, 433.
OFFICERS: Pres., Morris Weil; Vice-Pres., Maurice W. Kozminski; Treas., Edward Rose; Sec., Hugo Pam, The Rookery; Cor. Sec., A. R. Levy, 213 E. 48th St., all of Chicago, Ill.
DIRECTORS: Israel Cowen, Emil G. Hirsch, Jacob L. Kesner, Maurice W. Kozminski, A. R. Levy, Leo A. Loeb, Hugo Pam, David M. Pfaelzer, J. Rappaport, Edward Rose, Julius Rosenwald, Emanuel F. Selz, Leo Straus, Simeon Straus, Morris Weil, all of Chicago, Ill.
GENERAL MANAGER: Nathan D. Kaplan, 1105 Ashland Blk., Chicago, Ill.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY

Org., April 29, 1893. OFFICE: 643 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Fifteenth Annual Summer Assembly, July 7-13, 1911, Milwaukee, Wis.
Members, 3000.
OFFICERS: Chancellor, Henry Berkowitz, 1823 North 33d, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pres., Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Perry Frankel, Phila., Pa.; Treas., Frank Newburger, Phila., Pa.; Sec. and Director, Charles

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Edwin Fox, 988 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.; Field Sec., Jeannette Miriam Goldberg, Jefferson, Tex.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: William B. Hackenburg, George W. Ochs, Jacob Gimbel, Emil Selig, Isaac Hassler, Louis Gerstley, Perry Frankel, Alfred M. Klein, Samuel Grabfelder, Miss Corinne B. Arnold, Mrs. Joseph H. Rubin, Mrs. Fannie Muhr, Mrs. Charles Heidelberger, Mrs. H. Berkowitz, all of Phila., Pa.; Jacob H. Schiff and Alfred H. Newburger, of N. Y. C.; Rev. Tobias Schanfarber, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Jacob Klein, Bridgeport, Conn.; Emil Mayer, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick Lazarus, Columbus, O.; Frederick Ullman, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hon. Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL: Max Herzberg, D. W. Amram, Julius H. Greenstone, Lewis W. Steinbach, Miss Ella Jacobs, Joseph Krauskopf, all of Phila., Pa.; Charles S. Bernheimer, Maurice H. Harris, Richard Gottheil, Lee K. Frankel, Morris Loeb, Solomon Schechter, Miss Julia Richman, all of N. Y. C.; Gerson B. Levi, Emil G. Hirsch, Joseph Stolz, A. B. Yudelson, all of Chicago, Ill.; Harry Levi, Wheeling, W. Va.; Kaufmann Kohler, Cincinnati, O.; William S. Friedman, Denver, Colo.; Henry Fisher, Atlantic City, N. J.; Nathan Stern, Providence, R. I.; Barnett A. Elzas, Charleston, S. C.

CIRCLES: Alabama: Demopolis, Eufaula, Mobile, Selma, Tuscaloosa.—Connecticut: Bridgeport.—Florida: Jacksonville, Tampa.—Georgia: Albany, Atlanta, Brunswick, Savannah, West Point.—Illinois: Bloomington, Champaign, Danville.—Indiana: Columbia City, Fort Wayne, Goshen, Indianapolis, Ligonier, Marion, Mount Vernon, Terre Haute.—Kentucky: Henderson, Paducah.—Louisiana: Donaldsonville, Lafayette, Natchitoches, New Orleans, Northern City, Shreveport.—Maryland: Baltimore.—Massachusetts: Worcester, 2.—Michigan: Grand Rapids, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Petoskey, Saginaw.—Minnesota: Duluth, Minneapolis.—Mississippi: Canton, Columbus, Greenville, Greenwood, Lexington, Natchez, Vicksburg.—Missouri: Carthage, Columbia, Joplin, Louisiana, St. Louis.—New Jersey: Newark, 2, Passaic.—New York: Brooklyn, 2, Buffalo, New York, Niagara Falls, Schenectady, Troy.—North Carolina: Asheville, Charlotte, Goldsboro, Statesville, Wilmington.—Ohio; Bucyrus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, 3, Columbus, Dayton, Mansfield, Marion, Sandusky, Youngstown.—Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.—Pennsylvania: Coatesville, Erie, Germantown, Philadelphia, 4, Reading, 2, Scranton, Williamsport.—South Carolina: Charleston.—Tennessee: Chattanooga, Columbia, Nashville, 3.—Texas: El Paso, Mineola, Waco.—Washington: Seattle.—West Virginia: Wheeling.—Wisconsin: Appleton, Eau Claire, Green Bay, Madison, Milwaukee.—Canada: Hamilton, Ont., Toronto, 2.

JEWISH CONSUMPTIVES' RELIEF SOCIETY

Org., Jan. 2, 1904. Inc., June 25, 1904. OFFICE: 412-415 Wyoming Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Seventh Annual Meeting, April 16, 1911, Denver, Colo.
Members, 20,000. Income 1910, $74,924.50. Capacity, 120 beds.
Publishes bi-monthly, "The Sanatorium."

OFFICERS: Pres., Philip Hillkowitz, 1427 Stout; Vice-Pres., O. M. Shere; Treas., A. Judelovitz; Sec., C. D. Spivak, 412-415 Wyoming Bldg., all of Denver, Colo.

TRUSTEES: Sol. Bloomgarden, S. L. Bresler, S. F. Disraelly, Edw. S. Goalstone, Ed. Grimes, David Gross, Philip Hillkowitz, Isidore Hurwitz, A. Judelowitz, C. H. Kauvar, Goodman Levin, Mrs. Louis Levy, Louis Robinson, I. Rude, Louis Schapiro, D. B. Simon, O. M. Shere, C. D. Spivak, Louis M. Weiner, Adolph Zederbaum, all of Denver, Colo.; Mrs. L. Bloch, New York City, representing New York Ladies' Auxiliary; Mrs. Harry Crown, St. Louis, representing St. Louis Ladies' Auxiliary; Mrs. I. Kolinsky, Denver, representing Denver Ladies' Auxiliary; Samuel Dorf, New York City, representing Order B'rith Abraham; and Leon Sanders, New York City, representing Independent Order B'rith Abraham.

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AUXILIARY SOCIETIES: Colorado: Denver.—Connecticut: Hartford, Waterbury.—Georgia: Savannah.—Illinois: Chicago.—Massachusetts: Holyoke, Springfield.—Missouri: Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis.—New York: New York City.—Ohio: Cincinnati.

Has support of Federated Charities in: Alabama: Birmingham.—Illinois: Chicago.—Indiana: Indianapolis.—Iowa: Des Moines.—Kentucky: Louisville.—Michigan: Detroit.—Minnesota: Minneapolis.—Missouri: Kansas City.—New Jersey: Perth Amboy.—Ohio: Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo.—Tennessee: Memphis, Nashville.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee.

JEWISH NATIONAL LABOR ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

(YIDDISH NATIONAL ARBEITER VERBAND)

Org., June 16, 1910. OFFICE: 165 East Broadway, New York City

Members, 1800.

Branches, 50.

Purpose: Fraternal order.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Joseph Chyken, 41 Grafton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Treas., Dr. Joseph Feldman, 323 Sackman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sec., Meyer L. Brown, 940 E. 180 St., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: George Avrunin, Jacob Wexler, Louis Schulman, Aaron Grayzel, Dr. A. Rieger, all of N. Y. C.; S. Siegel, Pittsburg, Pa.; A. Kunin, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRANCHES: Illinois: Chicago.—Maryland: Baltimore.—Massachusetts: Boston, Brockton, Malden.—Michigan: Detroit.—Minnesota: Minneapolis, St. Paul.—Missouri: Kansas City, St. Louis.—Nebraska: Omaha.—New York: Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, New York, Rochester.—Ohio: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Pittsburg.—Rhode Island: Providence.—Virginia: Richmond.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee.—Canada: Hamilton, Lachmine, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.

THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Org., June 3, 1888. OFFICE: 608 Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa.

For the Report of the Twenty-third Year of The Jewish Publication Society of America, see p. 335 et seq.

JEWISH SOCIALIST-TERRITORIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA

Org., Feb. 3, 1906. OFFICE: 74-76 Sheriff, New York City

Third Convention, September, 1909, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members, 3000.

Branches (of 25 members or more), 36; Groups (of less than 25 members), 18.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE: R. Awerbach, A. Fifemacher, L. Fifemacher, J. Globus, A. Glanz, J. Lieberman, D. Levy, and J. Sacoder, all of New York City.

SECRETARY: J. Sacoder, 74-76 Sheriff St., N. Y. C.

BRANCHES AND GROUPS: California: Los Angeles, San Francisco.—Colorado: Denver.—Connecticut: Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury.—Georgia: Augusta.—Illinois: Chicago, 2, De Kalb.—Louisiana: New Orleans.—Maryland: Baltimore.—Massachusetts: Boston, Chelsea, Lynn, Malden, New Bedford, Springfield, Worcester.—Michigan: Detroit.—Minnesota: Minneapolis.—Missouri: Kansas City, St. Louis.—Nebraska: Lincoln, Omaha.—New Jersey: Newark, Perth Amboy, Trenton.—New York: Buffalo, Gloversville, New York City, 12, Rochester, Schenectady.—North Dakota: Grand Forks.—Ohio: Cincinnati, Cleveland.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Pittsburg.—Texas: Galveston.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee.—Canada: Alberta, Calgary, Hamilton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg.

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THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

Org., 1886. OFFICE: 531 W. 123d, New York City

Twelfth Biennial Meeting, March 27, 1910.
Eighteenth Commencement, June 4, 1911.
Graduates, Rabbinical Course, in 1911, 7.
Whole number of graduates, Rabbinical Course, 62.
Whole number of graduates, Teachers' Course, 15.

OFFICERS: Pres., Solomon Schechter; Chairman Board of Directors, Louis Marshall; Vice-Chairman, Newman Cowen; Hon. Sec., Irving Lehman; Treas., Daniel Guggenheim, all of New York City.

DIRECTORS (for life): Daniel Guggenheim, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Marshall, Jacob H. Schiff, Felix M. Warburg, all of New York City; Philip S. Henry, Asheville, N. C.; Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa.; Simon Guggenheim, Washington, D. C. (term expires in 1912), Newman Cowen, Samuel Greenbaum, Irving Lehman, Morris Loeb, Simon M. Roeder, all of New York City; William Gerstley, Philadelphia, Pa., and Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Chairman, Louis Marshall; Cyrus Adler, Daniel Guggenheim, Simon M. Roeder, Jacob H. Schiff, Mayer Sulzberger, Newman Cowen, *ex officio*.

FACULTY: Pres., and Professor of Jewish Theology, Solomon Schechter, M. A., Litt. D. (Cantab.); Sabato Morais Professor of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Israel Friedlaender, Ph. D. (Strasburg); Professor of Talmud, Louis Ginzberg, Ph. D. (Heidelberg); Professor of History, Alexander Marx, Ph. D. (Königsberg); Professor of Homiletics, Mordecai M. Kaplan, M. A. (Columbia); Instructor in the Talmud, Joshua A. Joffé; Instructor in Hebrew and Rabbinics, Israel Davidson, Ph. D. (Columbia); Professor of English Literature and Rhetoric, Joseph Jacobs. B. A. (Cantab.), Litt. D. (Pennsylvania); Hazan and Instructor in Hazanut, Rev. Simon Jacobson; Instructor in Public Speaking, Grenville Kleiser.

LIBRARY STAFF: Librarian, Alexander Marx; Assistant Librarian, Israel Davidson; Cataloguer, Israel Shapira.

REGISTRAR: Joseph Jacobs.

SECRETARY: Joseph B. Abrahams.

BRANCHES: Colorado: Denver.—Kentucky: Louisville.—Maryland: Baltimore.—Michigan: Detroit.—New Jersey: Newark.—New York: New York City.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.—Canada: Montreal.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 132 E. 111th. Principal, Mordecai M. Kaplan, 75 E. 81st. INSTRUCTORS: Israel Friedlaender, History; Elias L. Solomon, Hebrew; Hyman Goldin, Assistant Instructor. SPECIAL COMMITTEE, Samuel Greenbaum, Chairman; Henry Fishel, Mordecai M. Kaplan, Irving Lehman, J. L. Magnes, Solomon Schechter, and Felix M. Warburg.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

Eleventh Annual Meeting, July 7-10, 1911, Arverne, L. I.

OFFICERS: Pres., Charles I. Hoffman, 158a Quitman, Newark, N. J.; Vice-Pres., M. M. Kaplan, New York City; Rec. Sec., Elias L. Solomon, New York City; Cor. Sec., Nathan Wolf, 279 Maple St., Perth Amboy, N. J.; Treas., S. Z. Prokesch, Hawthorne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Alexander Basil, New York City; Julius H. Greenstone, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chas. H. Kauvar, Denver, Colo.; Jacob Kohn, New York City; Morris Levine, Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Tintner, New York City.

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JUDAIC UNION

Org., May 31, 1880. OFFICE: 5341 Knox, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thirty-first Annual Convention, Feb. 12, 1911, Philadelphia, Pa.
Members, 937.
Lodges, 6.
OFFICERS: Grand Master, Louis Sulka, 2325 N. 13th, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Grand Master, Alex. Van Stritten; Grand Sec., S. J. Marx, 5241 Knox, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grand Treas., Sam'l Stern.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Arthur Cohen, Emanuel Cohen, Aaron Levy, Frank Stein, Albert Sohns, Abr. Titleman.
LODGES: Maryland: Baltimore.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, 5.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH CHARITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Org., 1899. OFFICE: 411 W. Fayette, Baltimore, Md.
Sixth Biennial Convention, May 17-19, 1910, St. Louis, Mo.
Members, 117 societies.
OFFICERS: (1910-12): Pres., Lee K. Frankel, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Sidney Pritz, Cincinnati, O.; Sec., Louis H. Levin, 411 W. Fayette, Baltimore, Md.; Treas., Bernard Greensfelder, St. Louis, Mo.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Max Senior, Cincinnati, O.; Max Herzberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, Ill.; Nathan Bijur, New York City; Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Alfred Benjamin, Kansas City, Mo.; Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo.; Minnie F. Low, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel S. Fleisher, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jonas Weil, Minneapolis, Minn.
CONSTITUENT SOCIETIES: Alabama: Birmingham, United Hebrew Charities; Mobile: United Hebrew Charities: Montgomery, United Hebrew Charities.—Arkansas: Hot Springs, Hot Springs Relief Society; Pine Bluff, Hebrew Relief Association.—California: Los Angeles, Hebrew Benevolent Society; Oakland, Daughters of Israel Relief Society; San Francisco, Emanuel Sisterhood, Hebrew Board of Relief; Stockton, Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society.—Colorado: Colorado Springs, Hebrew Benevolent Society; Denver, Hebrew Sheltering Home for Jewish Children, Jewish Consumptives Relief Society, Jewish Relief Society.—Connecticut: New Haven, Hebrew Benevolent Society.—Delaware: Wilmington, Hebrew Charity Association.—District of Columbia: Washington, United Hebrew Charities.—Florida: Pensacola, Congregation Beth El.—Georgia: Atlanta, Federation of Jewish Charities, Hebrew Orphans' Home, Montefiore Relief Association; Savannah, Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society.—Illinois: Chicago, Associated Jewish Charities, Bureau of Personal Service, Chicago Women's Aid, Jewish Aid Society; Peoria, Hebrew Relief Association.—Indiana: Evansville, Hebrew Benevolent Society; Indianapolis, The Jewish Federation.—Iowa: Des Moines, Federated Jewish Charities; Sioux City, Jewish Ladies' Aid Society, United Hebrew Charity Association.—Kentucky: Louisville, Congregation Adath Israel, Federation of Jewish Charities; Paducah, Congregation Temple Israel.—Louisiana: New Orleans, Association Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans, Touro Infirmary and Hebrew Benevolent Association.—Maryland: Baltimore, Federated Jewish Charities, Hebrew Benevolent Society, United Jewish Charities.—Massachusetts: Boston, Hebrew Women's Sewing Society, Section Council Jewish Women, United Hebrew Benevolent Society, Mattapan; Leopold Morse Home and Orphanage.—Michigan: Detroit, Ladies Society for Support of Widows and Orphans, United Jewish Charities; Kalamazoo, Congregation B'nai Israel.—Minnesota: Duluth, Temple Aid Society; Minneapolis, Associated Jewish Charities, Hebrew Ladies Benevolent Society; St. Paul, Jewish Relief Society.—Mississippi: Meridian, Meridian Jewish Orphans' Home and Benevolent Association; Vicksburg, Associated Jewish Charities, Ladies'

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Hebrew Benevolent Society.—Missouri: Kansas City, Hachnosas Orchim, Hebrew Ladies Relief Association, United Jewish Charities; St. Joseph, Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society; St. Louis, Jewish Charitable and Educational Union.—Nebraska: Lincoln, Jewish Ladies' Aid Society.—New Jersey: Newark, Hebrew Orphan Asylum and Benevolent Society.—New York: Albany, Hebrew Benevolent Society, Jewish Home Society; Buffalo, Federated Jewish Charities, Hebrew Benevolent Loan Association; New York City, Baron De Hirsch Fund, Council Jewish Women, Free Synagogue, Hebrew Free Loan Association, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, Jewish Protectory, Ladies Fuel and Aid Society, Montefiore Home, United Hebrew Charities, Young Men's Hebrew Association; Niagara Falls, Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society; Rochester, Jewish Orphan Asylum Association of Western New York, United Jewish Charities; Syracuse, United Jewish Charities.—Ohio: Cincinnati, United Jewish Charities; Cleveland, Federation of Jewish Charities, Jewish Orphan Asylum; Columbus, Jewish Charities; Dayton, Hebrew Ladies Relief Society; Portsmouth, Ladies' Aid Society; Toledo, Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society; Youngstown, Federated Jewish Charities.—Oregon: Portland, First Hebrew Benevolent Association, Jewish Women's Benevolent Society.—Pennsylvania: Braddock, Braddock Lodge, No. 516, I. O. B. B.; Lancaster, United Hebrew Charities Association; Philadelphia, Federation of Jewish Charities, Jewish Foster Home and Orphan Asylum, Jewish Hospital, Orphan's Guardians, United Hebrew Charities, Young Women's Union; Pittsburg, Council Jewish Women, United Hebrew Relief Association; Scranton, Jewish Ladies' Relief Society; Wilkes-Barre, Ladies Auxiliary, Young Men's Hebrew Association.—South Carolina: Charleston, Hebrew Benevolent Society.—Tennessee: Memphis, United Hebrew Relief Association; Nashville, Hebrew Relief Society.—Texas: Dallas, Congregation Emanuel; El Paso, Mt. Sinai Congregation; Gainesville, United Hebrew Congregation; Galveston, Hebrew Benevolent Society; Houston, Beth Israel Benevolent Society, Jewish Women's Benevolent Association; San Antonio, Montefiore Benevolent Society; Waco, Hebrew Benevolent Society.—Utah: Salt Lake City, Jewish Relief Society.—Virginia: Alexandria, Hebrew Benevolent Society; Norfolk, Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society; Richmond, Congregation Beth Ahaba of Richmond, Hebrew Home for Aged and Infirm, Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.—Washington: Seattle, Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.—West Virginia: Wheeling, United Hebrew Charities.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee: Hebrew Relief Association, Independent Jewish Charities, Ladies' Relief Sewing Society, Ladies' Sanitary and Benevolent Society, Mt. Sinai Hospital.

THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL

Inc., April 10, 1896. SCHOOL AND FARMS: Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.
BUSINESS OFFICE: 334 Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Thirteenth Annual Meeting, Oct. 23, 1910, Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.
Tenth Annual Commencement, June 3, 1911.
Number of graduates, 1911, 15.
Whole number of graduates, 101.
Members 1515.

OFFICERS: Pres., Joseph Krauskopf, 4715 Pulaski Av., Germantown, Pa.; Vice-Pres., Harry B. Hirsh; Treas., Isaac H. Silverman; Sec., Alfred M. Gross, 334 Mutual Life Bldg., all of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIRECTOR: J. H. Washburn.

EXECUTIVE BOARD: A. Bamberger, B. Binswanger, Hart Blumenthal, W. Atlee Burpee, Adolph Eichholz, H. Felix, B. Finburg, Simon Friedberger, Daniel Gimbel, S. Grabfelder, Isaac Landman, M. A. Kaufmann, Alfred M. Klein, Arnold Kohn, Howard A. Loeb, Leon Merz, Barney Selig, J. N. Snellenburg, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

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NATIONAL AUXILIARY BOARD: Louis I. Aaron, Pittsburg, Pa.; Julius Adler, Portland, Ore.; Henry Beer, New Orleans, La.; I. W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; Henry Frank, Natchez, Miss.; M. J. Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Bernard Ginsburg, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Jacob H. Hecht, Boston, Mass.; A. Hirshheimer, La Crosse, Wis.; M. Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va.; Adolph Lewisohn, N. Y. C.; Leon Mandel, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Newberger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Edw. E. Richards, Mobile, Ala.; E. Raab, Richmond, Va.; Alex. Sanger, Dallas, Tex.; David Sternberg, Memphis, Tenn.; Sigmund Sonneborn, Baltimore, Md.; Harris Weinstock, Sacramento, Cal; Ferdinand Westheimer, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Younker, Des Moines, Ia.

THE NORTH CAROLINA BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL

Organized March 28, 1910, at Asheville, N. C.

OBJECT: To promote the settling of graduates of The National Farm School, on Heilman Farms and in other parts of North Carolina.

OFFICERS: Judge J. C. Pritchard, Chairman; F. W. Cone, Secretary.

COMMITTEE: G. Alexander, J. A. Campbell, H. L. Finkelstein, W. A. Hildebrand, R. S. Jones, S. Lipinsky, M. D. Long, J. Lowenbein, S. H. Michaelev, G. S. Powell, E. L. Ray, J. S. Silverstein, and S. Sternberg, all of Asheville, N. C.; Caesar Cone, Greensboro, N. C.; S. Friedman, Rock Hill, S. C.; Sol. Gellert, Rutherfordton, N. C.; A. J. Lemort, Tryon, N. C.: Wm. Wallace, Statesville, N. C.; Sol. Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.; T. C. Westall, East Flat Rock, N. C.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES

Org., 1899. OFFICE: 829 Foster Bldg., Denver, Colo.

Tenth Annual Meeting, November, 1910, Richmond, Va.

Members, 17,000.

Patients treated, 1825.

OFFICERS: Pres., Samuel Grabfelder, Merchant and Mariner Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Pres., Louis Gerstley, Phila., Pa.; Treas., Ben. Altheimer, St. Louis, Mo.; Sec., Alfred Muller, 829 Foster Bldg, Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Officers, and Abe Bloch, Cincinnati, O.; William S. Friedman, Denver, Colo.; L. D. Shoenberg, N. Y. C.

NATIONAL JEWISH IMMIGRATION COUNCIL

Org., March 5, 1911. OFFICE: 43 Exchange Pl., New York City

Delegates and members at large, 17.

Constituent societies, 10.

Purpose: General supervision of all work for Jewish immigrants at the seaports of the United States.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Abr. I. Elkus, 170 B'way, N. Y. C.; Vice-Chairman, Max Mitchell, 43 Hawkins St., Boston, Mass.; Sec. and Treas., H. L. Sabsovich, 43 Exchange Pl., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Chairman Leon Sanders, N. Y. C.; Sec., D. M. Bressler, N. Y. C.; Abr. I. Elkus, N. Y. C.; Max J. Kohler, N. Y. C.; Louis H. Levin, Baltimore, Md.; Louis E. Levy, Philadelphia, Pa.

MEMBERS AT LARGE: Nathan Bijur, N. Y. C.; Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.

CONSTITUENT SOCIETIES: Maryland; Baltimore, Federated Charities, Hebrew Immigrants Protective Association.—Massachusetts: Boston, Federated Charities.—New York: New York, American Jewish Committee, Board of Delegates of Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Committee on Immigrant Aid of National Council of Jewish Women, Executive Committee of Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, Jewish Immigration Committee.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Association for the Protection of Jewish Immigrants.—Texas: Galveston, Jewish Immigrants Information Bureau.

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ORDER BRITH ABRAHAM

Org., June 12, 1859. OFFICE: 266 Grand, New York City
Twenty-sixth Biennial Convention, May 7, 1911, Indianapolis, Ind.
Members, 70,208.
Lodges, 367.
OFFICERS: Grand Master, Samuel Dorf, New York City; First Deputy Grand Master, M. Schoenfeld, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, E. Mantel, Indianapolis, Ind.; Third Deputy Grand Master, D. Grody, Syracuse, N. Y.; Grand Treas., Barnet Friedman, New York City; Grand Sec., L. Leisersohn, 266 Grand, New York City; Counsel to the Order, Hon. H. M. Goldfogle, New York City.
LODGES: Alabama: Birmingham.—California: Los Angeles, San Francisco, 3.—Colorado: Denver, 3, Pueblo.—Connecticut; Hartford, 3, New Britain, New Haven, 2, New London, Norwich, South Norwalk, Waterbury, 2.—District of Columbia: Washington.—Georgia: Atlanta, Macon, Savannah.—Illinois: Chicago, 28, La Salle, Peoria.—Indiana: Indianapolis, 3, Lafayette.—Iowa: Centerville, Des Moines.—Kentucky: Louisville, 2.—Louisiana: Shreveport.—Maine: Biddeford, Lewiston, Portland.—Maryland: Baltimore, 5.—Massachusetts: Boston, 25, Chelsea, 2, East Boston, Fall River, 3, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lawrence, 2, New Bedford, Salem, 2, South Framingham, Springfield, Worcester, 2.—Michigan: Detroit, 2.—Minnesota: Duluth, 3, Eveleth, Hibbing, Minneapolis, 6, St. Paul.—Missouri: Kansas City, 2, St. Joseph, St. Louis, 10.—Nebraska: Omaha.—New Hampshire: Manchester.—New Jersey: Newark, 9, Paterson, 2.—New York: Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, 2, Elmira, Hudson, New York City, 139, Peekskill, Rochester, 2, Syracuse, 3, Troy, Utica, 2.—Ohio: Cleveland, 6, Toledo, 2, Youngstown.—Pennsylvania: Chester, Hazleton, Johnstown, New Castle, Philadelphia, 9, Pittsburg, 4, Reading, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, 2.—Rhode Island: Providence, 7, Woonsocket.—Texas: Dallas, 2, Houston, San Antonio, Waco.—Vermont: Burlington.—Virginia: Newport News, Norfolk, Richmond.—Washington: Seattle.—Wisconsin: La Crosse, Milwaukee, 2, West Superior.

ORDER KESHER SHEL BARZEL

Org., 1860. OFFICE: 342 E. 50th, New York City
Biennial Convention of District Grand Lodge, No. 1, Feb. 20, 1910, New York City.
Members, 440.
Lodges, 30.
OFFICERS: Pres., A. N. Rotholz, 123 Liberty, New York City; Sec., Moses Greenbaum, 342 E. 50th, New York City.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: H. Beck; Wm. Bernard; S. Elias; H. Heilbrun; M. Kreisler.
LODGES: Connecticut: Hartford, New Haven.—Massachusetts: Boston.—New Jersey: Jersey City, Newark, 2.—New York: Albany, Brooklyn, 2, Buffalo, Elmira, Kingston, New York City, 18, Ogdensburg, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy.

ORDER KNIGHTS OF JOSEPH

Org., Feb. 14, 1896. OFFICE: 34 Blackstone Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Ninth Biennial Convention, Sept. 28-31, 1910, Rock Island, Ill.
Members, 12,000.
Lodges, 80.
OFFICERS: Supreme Commander, J. C. Bloch, 615 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O.; First Supreme Vice-Commander, S. Willner, St. Louis, Mo.; Second Supreme Vice-Commander, John M. Kantor, Chicago, Ill.; Supreme Sec., D. J. Zinner, Cleveland, O.; Supreme Treas., N. L. Holstein, Cleveland, O.; Endowment Treas., A. Jacobs, Cleveland O.; Supreme Auditor, M. S. Freiberger, Cleveland, O.

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LODGES: Connecticut: New Haven.—Illinois: Chicago, 15, Rock Island, 2, Springfield.—Indiana: Indianapolis.—Kentucky: Louisville.—Missouri: St. Louis, 6.—New Jersey: Camden, Newark, Passaic, Paterson, 2.—New York: Buffalo, 5, Rochester, 3.—Ohio: Cincinnati, 5, Cleveland, 8, Columbus, 2, Toledo.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, 17, Pittsburg, 5.—Tennessee: Nashville.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee.

* ORDER KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES

LODGES: Bangor, Me., Queen City Tent; Denver, Colo., Dr. Herzl Lodge, Secretary, Louis Lipschitz; Montefiore Tent No. 20, Organized, June 1, 1896, Secretary M. Gridenberg; Colorado Tent No. 51, Organized March 7, 1904, Secretary, A. Schapiro.

ORDER KNIGHTS OF ZION

(WESTERN FEDERATION OF ZIONISTS)

Org., Oct. 25, 1898. OFFICE: Chicago, Ill.

Fourteenth Annual Convention. Jan. 2-5, 1911, Milwaukee, Wis.
Members, 3500: Male, 3000; female, 500.
Gates, 38.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Max Shulman, 1108 Ashland Block; Grand Vice-Master, B. Horwich; Grand Treas., Sam Ginsburg; Grand Sec., Geo. K. Rosenzweig, 919 W. 12th; all of Chicago, Ill.

GATES: Illinois: Chicago.—Indiana: Indiana Harbor, Indianapolis, Michigan City.—Kansas: Wichita.—Michigan: Detroit.—Minnesota: Minneapolis.—Missouri: St. Louis.—Nebraska: Lincoln, Omaha.—Wisconsin: Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Milwaukee.

ORDER SONS OF ZION

Org., April 19, 1908. OFFICE: 254 East Broadway, New York City
Third Annual Convention, June 10-11, 1911, New York City.
Members, 2000.
Lodges, 55.
Purpose. Fraternal and Zionistic.

OFFICERS: Nasi, Leon Zolotkoff; Segan Rishon, Joshua Sprayregen; Segan Sheni, Leopold Kehlman; Gisbor, A. B. Isaacson; Maskir, Jacob Ish-Kishor.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: I. Adler, Hyman Barnet, Nathan Chazan, Zwee Cohen, Abe Goldberg, Henry Herman, M. Isserman, Louis Leiman, Jacob Massel, J. Rabinowitch, and Leo Wolfsohn. Counsellor, Leo Goldberger.

ORDERS: Colorado: Denver.—Connecticut: Bridgeport, Hartford, Meriden, New Britain, Stamford, Waterbury.—Massachusetts: Boston, Brockton, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Pittsfield.—Missouri: St. Louis.—Nebraska: Omaha.—New Jersey: Newark, 5, Paterson, Perth Amboy, 2, Plainfield, South River, Trenton.—New York: Brooklyn, 6, Buffalo, New York, 13, Portchester, Rochester, Syracuse.—Ohio: Cleveland.—Pennsylvania: Scranton.—Rhode Island: Pawtucket, Providence.—Wisconsin: Superior.

ORDER UNITED HEBREWS OF AMERICA

HEADQUARTERS: Boston, Mass.

Seventh Annual Convention, May 22-23, 1911.

OFFICERS: Pres., John S. Albert; Vice-Pres., Edw. Selansky, Morris Rose; Grand Treas., A. J. Bennett; Grand Sec., L. Davis; Grand Inner Guard, H. Greenberg; Grand Outer Guard, S. Kaufman; Counsel of the Order, Alexander E. Rose; Medical Examiner, N. Friedman.

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: M. Appell, J. Boraks, H. Bornstein, A. Cohen, H. J. Danzig, H. Feldman, L. Ginsberg, L. Gold, S. Goldman, A. Gottesman, H. Hamberg, H. Lipie, M. Krakowsky, M. Krantzman, C. Levy, I. Massell, L. Taylor.

PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST

Org., Feb. 13, 1896. OFFICE: 11th and Franklin Av., St. Louis, Mo.
Fourteenth Annual Convention, July 25-27, 1909, St. Louis, Mo.
Members, 6782.
Lodges, 51.
OFFICERS: Grand Master, B. Frank, 3103 Thomas, St. Louis, Mo.; First Deputy Grand Master, B. Stone, Chicago, Ill.; Second Deputy Grand Master, Abe Levy, St. Louis, Mo.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Mike Berlaw, Kansas City, Mo.; Grand Sec., Sam. Schwartzberg, 1334 Walton Av., St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Treas., Sol. Levitt, St. Louis, Mo.; Beneficiary Treas., Sam Kranzberg, St. Louis, Mo.; Counsellor of the Order, Max Levy, Cincinnati, O.
LODGES: Illinois: Chicago, 21.—Indiana: Indianapolis, 2.—Kansas: Kansas City.—Kentucky: Louisville.—Minnesota: St. Paul.—Missouri: Kansas City, 3, St. Louis, 16.—Ohio: Cincinnati, Cleveland, 2.—Texas: Beaumont, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston.—West Virginia: Charleston.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee, 3.

SOCIETY OF JEWISH ART

Org., Feb. 4, 1908. OFFICE: Care of A. E. Peck, 138 5th Av., New York City
Members, 200.
OFFICERS: Pres., Samuel Strauss; Vice Pres., Henrietta Szold, Jacob Teschner; Treas., Alfred E. Peck, 138 5th Av., all of New York City.
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: The Officers, and B. Cassel, Herbert Friedenwald, Louis Halle, Lewis M. Isaacs, Joseph Jacobs, Sol. C. Lowenstein, J. L. Magnes, Leo Mielziner, Leon Moisseiff, David de Sola Pool, Bernard G. Richards, Mrs. S. Schechter, and Max Spicker.

THE UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

Org., 1873. OFFICE: Cincinnati, O.
Twenty-third Council will meet Jan. 21, 1913, Cincinnati, O.
Members, 186 Congregations.
Four Departments: I. Executive and Financial. II. Hebrew Union College, Pres., Board of Governors, Edward L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, O. III. Board of Delegates on Civil Rights, Chairman, Simon Wolf, 700 14th, N. W., Washington, D. C. IV. Board of Synagogue and School Extension, Chairman, Sol. Fox; Director, Rabbi George Zepin; both of Cincinnati, O.
OFFICERS: Pres., J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Pres., Chas. Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Treas., Solomon Fox, Cincinnati, O.; Sec., Lipman Levy, Fourth Natl. Bk. Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR 1911: Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.; Bernhard Bettmann, Cincinnati, O.; Judge Josiah Cohen, Pittsburg, Pa.; Bernard Ginsburg, Detroit, Mich.; Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, O.; Edw. L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel Katz, Omaha, Neb.; Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; David Leventritt, New York City; Moritz Loth, Cincinnati, O.; Baruch Mahler, Cleveland, O.; Martin A. Marks, Cleveland, O.; Max B. May, Cincinnati, O.; Adolph S. Ochs, New York City; Abram Oppenheimer, Buffalo, N. Y.; Marcus Rauh, Pittsburg, Pa.; Sigmund Rheinstrom, Cincinnati, O.; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob H. Schiff, New York City; Jacob Schnadig, Chicago, Ill.; Emil Selig, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lucius L. Solomons, San

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Francisco, Cal.; Maurice Stern, New Orleans, La.; Samuel Straus, Cincinnati, O.; Isaac Strouse, Baltimore, Md.; Solomon Sulzberger, New York City.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE FOR 1911-1913; Rev. Dr. Israel Aaron, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bernhard Bettmann, Cincinnati, O.; Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Nathan Drucker, Cincinnati, O.; Maurice J. Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Edward L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Chicago, Ill.; Judge Harry M. Hoffheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Alfred M. Klein, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Irwin M. Krohn, Cincinnati, O.; Jacob Kronacher, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. Max Landsberg, Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. Charles S. Levi, Peoria, Ill.; Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburg, Pa.; Myer Oettinger, Cincinnati, O.; Jacob Ottenheimer, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Emil Pollak, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. M. Samfield, Memphis, Tenn.; Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, New York City; Rev. Dr. Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Wangenheim, San Francisco, Cal.

BOARD OF DELEGATES ON CIVIL RIGHTS FOR 1911-1912: Chairman, Simon Wolf, Washington, D. C.; Milton L. Anfenger, Denver, Colo.; Ralph Bamberger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Bernard Bettmann, Cincinnati, O.; Leon Block, Kansas City, Mo.; Rev. Dr. E. N. Calisch, Richmond, Va.; Judge Josiah Cohen, Pittsburg, Pa.; Myer Cohen, Washington, D. C.; Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark.; Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn.; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.; Levi H. David, Washington, D. C.; Felix J. Dreyfous, New Orleans, La.; Abram I. Elkus, New York City; Harry Franc, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Leo M. Franklin, Detroit, Mich.; Nathan Frank, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Jacob Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Henry M. Goldfogle, New York City; Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, O.; Joseph B. Greenhut, Peoria, Ill.; Rev. Moses J. Gries, Cleveland, O; Wm. B. Hackenburg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Henry Hanaw, Mobile, Ala.; Joseph Hirsh, Vicksburg, Miss.; Morris Horkheimer, Wheeling, W. Va.; Marcus Jacobi, Wilmington, N. C.; Hon. Julius Kahn, San Francisco, Cal.; Max J. Kohler, New York City; Adolf Kraus, Chicago, Ill.; Emil Lesser, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, Pittsburg, Pa.; Judge Julian W. Mack, Washington, D. C.; Judge Lewis W. Marcus, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. David Marx, Atlanta, Ga.; T. M. Mordecai, Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Jacob Nieto, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius Peyser, Washington, D. C.; Judge M. Warley Platzek, New York City; Rev. Dr. Wm. Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; David Rothschild, Davenport, Ia.; Rev. Charles A. Rubenstein, Baltimore, Md.; Lewis Seasongood, Cincinnati, O.; Alfred Selligman, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Rev. Dr. Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Lucius L. Solomons, San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. Louis Stern, Washington, D. C.; Samuel Ullman, Birmingham, Ala.; Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn.; Henry Wallenstein, Wichita, Kan.; Jonas Weil, Minneapolis, Minn.; Sol. Weil, Goldsboro, N. C.; Eugene F. Westheimer, St. Joseph, Mo.; Leo Wise, Cincinnati, O.; Edwin Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Adolphe Wolfe, Portland, Ore.

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF SYNAGOGUE AND SCHOOL EXTENSION: Sec., George Zepin, 90 Carew Bldg., Cincinnati, O.; Israel Cowen, Chicago, Ill.; Solomon Fox, Cincinnati, O.; J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Louis J. Goldman, Cincinnati, O.; Moritz Loth, Cincinnati, O.; Martin A. Marks, Cleveland, O.; Max B. May, Cincinnati, O.; Sigmund Rheinstrom, Cincinnati, O.; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Selligman, Louisville, Ky.; Chas. Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel Strauss, Cincinnati, O.; Abr. J. Sunstein, Pittsburg, Pa.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE: *Faculty*: Pres. Kaufmann Kohler, Ph. D. (Erlangen), Professor of Homiletics, Theology, and Hellenistic Literature; Gotthard Deutsch, Ph. D. (Vienna), Professor of Jewish History and Literature; Louis Grossmann, D. D. (H. U. C.), Professor of Ethics and Peda-

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gogy; David Neumark, Ph. D. (Berlin), Professor of Jewish Philosophy; Moses Buttenwieser, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Associate Professor of Biblical Exegesis; Henry Englander, Ph. D. (Brown), Associate Professor of Exegesis and Biblical History; Julian Morgenstern, Ph. D. (Heidelberg), Associate Professor of Bible and Semitic Languages.

Special Instructors: Boris D. Bogen, Ph. D. (New York University), Sociology with reference to Jewish Philanthropy; David Philipson, D. D. (H. U. C.), Lecturer on History of the Reform Movement and the Activities of the Rabbi; Benj. Carlton Van Wye, A. M., Elocution.

Corresponding Members of the Faculty: Aaron Hahn (1887); David Davidson (1892); Emil G. Hirsch (1901).

CONGREGATIONS: Alabama: Anniston, Beth El; Birmingham, Emanuel; Demopolis, Bene Jeshurun; Mobile, Shaare Shamayim; Montgomery, Kehal Montgomery; Selma, Mishkan Israel.—Arkansas: Camden, Beth El Emeth; Fort Smith, United Hebrew; Helena, Beth El; Hot Springs, House of Israel; Jonesboro, Temple Israel; Little Rock, Bene Israel; Pine Bluff, Anshe Emeth.—California: Los Angeles, Bene Berith; Sacramento, Bene Israel; San Francisco, Emanuel, She'erith Israel; Stockton, Ryhim Ahoovim.—Colorado: Denver, Emanuel; Leadville, Israel; Trinidad, Aaron.—Connecticut: Hartford, Beth Israel; New Haven, Mishkan Israel; Waterbury, Temple Israel.—District of Columbia: Washington, Washington Hebrew.—Florida: Jacksonville, Ahavath Chesed; Pensacola, Beth El; Tampa, Shaare Zedek.—Georgia: Albany, Bene Israel; Atlanta, Hebrew Benevolent; Columbus, Bene Israel; Macon, Beth Israel; Savannah, Mickve Israel.—Illinois: Bloomington, Moses Montefiore; Chicago, Anshe Maarab, Bene Sholom, Chicago Sinai, Isaiah Temple, North Chicago Hebrew; Danville, Reform; Lincoln, Beth El; Peoria, Anshe Emeth.—Indiana: Evansville, Bene Israel; Fort Wayne, Achduth Veshalom; Indianapolis, Indianapolis Hebrew; Kokomo, Shaare Shamayim; Lafayette, Ahabath Achim; Ligonier, Ahabath Shalom; Madison, Adath Israel; Mount Vernon, Anshe Israel; Muncie, Beth El; Peru, Or Zion; South Bend, Beth El; Terre Haute, Temple Israel; Wabash, Rodef Shalom.—Iowa: Davenport, Bene Israel; Des Moines, Bene Jeshurun; Sioux City, Mt. Sinai.—Kansas: Wichita, Emanuel.—Kentucky: Henderson, Adath Israel, Lexington, Adath Israel; Louisville, Adath Israel; Owensboro, Adath Israel; Paducah Temple Israel.—Louisiana: Alexandria, Gemillas Hassodim; Baton Rouge, Bene Israel; Lafayette, Lafayette Hebrew; Monroe, Bene Israel; Natchitoches, Bene Israel; New Iberia, Gates of Prayer; New Orleans, Gates of Mercy, Dispersed of Judah, Temple Sinai, Gates of Prayer; Plaquemine, Ohabe Shalom; Shreveport, Hebrew Zion.—Maryland: Baltimore, Baltimore Hebrew, Har Sinai, Oheb Shalom; Cumberland, Bair Chayim.—Michigan: Bay City, Anshe Chesed; Detroit, Beth El; Grand Rapids, Emanuel; Kalamazoo, Bene Israel; Saginaw, Beth El.—Minnesota: St. Paul, Mount Zion Hebrew.—Mississippi: Greenville, Hebrew Union; Greenwood, Beth Israel; Meridian, Beth Israel; Natchez, Bene Israel; Port Gibson, Gemiluth Chasodim; Vicksburg, Anshe Chesed.—Missouri: Kansas City, Bene Jehudah; Springfield, Temple Israel; St. Joseph, Adath Joseph; St. Louis, Shaare Emeth, Temple Israel.—Montana: Helena, Emanuel.—Nebraska: Lincoln, Bene Jeshurun; Omaha, Israel.—New Jersey: Atlantic City, Beth Israel; Newark, Bene Jeshurun.—New Mexico: Las Vegas, Montefiore.—New York: Albany, Beth Emeth, Amsterdam, Temple of Israel; Binghamton, Hebrew Reform Society; Brooklyn, Beth Elohim, Temple Israel; Buffalo, Temple Beth Zion; New York City, Ahabath Chesed Shaare Hashomayim, Beth El, Rodef Shalom, Temple Emanuel, Temple Israel of Harlem; Niagara Falls, Temple Beth El; Rochester, Berith Kodesh; Syracuse, Society of Concord.—North Carolina: Asheville, Beth ha Tephila; Goldsboro, Oheb Shalom; Statesville, Emanuel.—Ohio: Akron, Akron Hebrew; Cincinnati, Ahabath Achim, Bene Israel, Bene Jeshurun, She'erith Israel; Cleveland, Anshe Chesed, Tiferith Israel; Columbus, Bene Israel; Dayton, Bene Jeshurun; East Liverpool, Bene Israel; Hamilton, Bene Israel; Lima, Ahabath Achim; Piqua, Anshe Emeth; Portsmouth, Bene Abraham; Sandusky, Beth Israel; Springfield, Oheb Zedakah;

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Toledo, Shomer Emunim; Youngstown, Rodef Shalom; Zanesville, Keneseth Israel.—Oklahoma; Enid, Emanuel; Oklahoma City, Temple B'nai Israel.—Oregon: Portland, Temple Beth Israel.—Pennsylvania: Allentown, Keneseth Israel; Altoona, Hebrew Reformed; Easton, B'rith Sholem; Erie, Anshe Chesed; Harrisburg, Oheb Shalom; Hazleton, Beth Israel; Honesdale, Beth Israel; Lancaster, Shaare Shamayim; Meadville, Meadville Hebrew Society; Philadelphia, Keneseth Israel, Rodef Shalom; Pittsburg, Rodef Shalom; Reading, Oheb Sholom; Scranton, Anshe Chesed; Titusville, Bene Zion; Wilkes-Barre, Bene Berith; Williamsport, Beth Hashalom; York, Beth Israel.—Rhode Island: Providence, Sons of Israel and David.— Tennessee: Chattanooga, Mizpah; Knoxville, Beth El; Memphis, Children of Israel; Nashville, Ohabe Shalom.—Texas: Dallas, Emanuel; El Paso, Mt. Sinai; Fort Worth, Beth El; Galnesville, United Hebrew; Galveston, Bene Israel; Houston, Beth Israel; Marshall, Moses Montefiore; San Antonio, Beth El. Texarkana, Mt. Sinai; Tyler, Beth El; Waco, Rodef Shalom.—Utah: Salt Lake City, Bene Israel.—Virginia: Alexandria, Beth El; Charlottesville, Beth Israel; Norfolk, Oheb Shalom; Petersburg, Rodef Sholom; Richmond, Beth Ahaba.—Washington: Seattle, Temple de Hirsch.—West Virginia: Charleston, Hebrew Educational Society; Huntington, Oheb Shalom; Wheeling, Leshem Shamayim.—Wisconsin: La Crosse, Anshe Chesed; Milwaukee, Emanuel.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Org., June 8, 1898. OFFICE: 99 Central Park, W., New York City

Fourth Biennial Convention, June 9, 1907, New York City.

OFFICERS: Pres. H. Pereira Mendes, 99 Central Park, W., New York City; Vice-Pres., Meldola de Sola, Montreal, Can.; H. Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Simon M. Roeder, New York City; Treas., Jacob Hecht, New York City; Sec., Isidore Hershfield, New York City; J. Buchhalter, New York City; Albert Lucas, 56 W. 105th, New York City.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: H. Abramovitz, Montreal, Can.; A. M. Ashinsky, Pittsburg, Pa.; Joseph Baum, N. Y. C.; Gustav Cohn, Phila., Pa.; Gabriel Davidson, N. Y. C.; Jacob de Haas, Boston, Mass.; B. Drachman, N. Y. C.; Julius J. Dukas, N. Y. C.; Harry Fischel, N. Y. C.; Meyer Goldberg, N. Y. C.; Henry P. Goldstein, N. Y. C.; J. H. Greenstone, Phila., Pa.; Jacob M. Guedalia, N. Y. C.; Hyman Heisman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry Illoway, N. Y. C.; Phillip Jaches, N. Y. C. Mordecai M. Kaplan, N. Y. C.; Edwin Kaufman, N. Y. C.; C. H. Kauvar, Denver, Colo.; Philip Klein, N. Y. C.; Louis E. Levy, Phila., Pa.; E. Lewin-Epstein, N. Y. C.; M. S. Margolies, N. Y. C.; Henry S. Morais, N. Y. C.; M. Neustaedter, N. Y. C.; M. H. Phillips, N. Y. C.; Simon Roeder, N. Y. C.; Henry V. Rothschild, N. Y. C.; Abraham E. Rothstein, N. Y. C.; S. Schaffer, Baltimore, Md.; H. W. Schneeberger, Baltimore, Md.; Hyman S. Shoher, Boston, Mass.

UNITED CLOTH HAT AND CAP MAKERS OF NORTH AMERICA

Org., Mar. 20, 1901. OFFICE: 62 E. 4th, New York City

Seventh Annual Convention, May 1, 1909, N. Y. C. Meets biennially thereafter.

Members, 3000: Male, 2600; Female, 400.

Locals, 25.

SECRETARY: M. Zuckerman, 62 E. 4th, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: S. Balsam, H. Kleinberg, M. Mannes, L. Rosenbloom, L. Sachs, I. Shapiro, M. Shapiro, A. Shoore, S. Walitsky, M. Zuckerman.

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LOCALS: California: San Francisco.—Connecticut: Hartford, New Haven.—Illinois: Chicago.—Indiana: Indianapolis.—Maryland: Baltimore.—Massachusetts: Boston, 2.—Michigan: Detroit.—Missouri: St. Louis.—New York: Albany, Brooklyn, New York City, 8, Utica.—Ohio: Cleveland.—Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.—Rhode Island: Providence.—Wisconsin: Milwaukee.

UNITED ORTHODOX RABBIS OF AMERICA

Org., Tammuz 24, 5662 (1902)

Seventh Annual Convention, November 7, 1909, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members, 120.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Bernard L. Levinthal, 716 Pine, Philadelphia, Pa.; Pres., S. E. Jaffe, 211 Henry, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., E. Rosenberg, Paterson, N. J.: I. Seltzer, Paterson, N. J.; Secs., P. Tuchman, Chicago, Ill., and B. Revel, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treas., B. Abramovitz, St. Louis, Mo.; Chairman of Committee to organize Jewish Congregations in the U. S., Bernard L. Levinthal.

Z B T FRATERNITY

Also now known as the Zeta Beta Tau, ranking as an Intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity, open to Jewish men.

Org., 1898. Inc., 1907. OFFICE: New York City

Twelfth Annual Convention, Dec. 27, 1910, Hotel Astor, New York City.

Members, 600.

OFFICERS: Supreme Nasi (Pres.), Samuel Stark, 299 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Vice-Nasi (Vice-Pres.), Irving D. Rossheim, Phila., Pa.; Supreme Sophar (Sec.), Sydney L. Goodman, 218 St. Johns Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Supreme Gisbar (Treas.), Sidney Kaplan, N. Y. C.; Historian, Jay B. Goodman, Cleveland, O.

CHAPTERS (in the order of their installation) at: College of the City of New York (N. Y. C.); Long Island Medical College (Brooklyn, N. Y.); Bellevue Medical College, (N. Y. C.); Columbia University (N. Y. C.); New York University (N. Y. C.); University of Pennsylvania (Phila., Pa.); Cornell University (Ithaca, N. Y.); Boston University (Boston, Mass.); Western Reserve University (Cleveland, O.); Case School of Applied Science (Cleveland, O.); Tulane University (New Orleans, La.); Union University (Schenectady, N. Y.); Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn (Brooklyn, N. Y.); Ohio State University (Columbus, O.); Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Boston, Mass.); Syracuse University (Syracuse, N. Y.).

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NEW JEWISH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following list supplements the DIRECTORY OF JEWISH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES published in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5668 and the additions in those of 5669, 5670 and 5671. It enumerates the organizations which have come into existence between July 1, 1910, and June 30, 1911, and it includes also a few organizations inadvertently omitted from the other lists. Juvenile organizations, because of their ephemeral character, have been omitted.

The following abbreviations have been employed: CEM.=Cemetery; CG.=Congregation; CHR.=Charity; CL.=Club; COM.=Community; EDUC.=Educational; M. B.=Mutual Benefit. An Asterisk (*) indicates that complete information was not procurable.

ALABAMA

ANNISTON

CHR. **Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society.** Org., Jan., 1892. Sec., Mrs. Columbus Smith, 1720 Wilmer.

DECATUR

CG. **Decatur Hebrew Congregation.** Sec., Chas. Weinberg, 412 Bank. *Auxiliary,* Sunday School.

ARIZONA

BISBEE

CG. **Jewish Aid Society.** Org., July, 1907. Sec., Louis Horwitz, Box 1881.

TALLADEGA

CG. ***Emanu El.**

TUCSON

CG. ***Emanu El.** Sec., J. M. Jacobs. Rabbi, E. C. Chapin.

CHR. **Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society. Temple Emanuel.** Org., March, 1903. Sec., Mrs. E. Drachman, 321 S. Main.

ARKANSAS

HELENA

CG. ***Congregation.**

EUDORA

CG. **B'nai Israel,** Masonic Hall. Sec., Sol. Meyer. *Auxiliary,* Ladies' Aid Society.

LITTLE ROCK

CHR. **Ezra Ladies' Aid Society.** Org., February 2, 1908. Sec., Mrs. Chas. Scher, 310 W. 9th.

TEXARKANA

CEM. **Ladies' Cemetery Society.** Org., 1899. Sec., Mrs. L. L. Raphael, 421 Slater.

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CALIFORNIA

FRESNO

CHR. **Fresno Hebrew Benevolent Society.** Sec., Morris Benas.

LOS ANGELES

CL. **Los Angeles Hebrew Club,** Burbank Hall, So. Main. Sec., J. I. Moss, 1702 Central Av.

OAKLAND

CG. ***B'nai Jacob.**
EDUC. **Calipha.** Sec., Hugo Waldeck, Hotel Carlton, Berkeley, Cal.

PASADENA

CG. ***United Hebrew Brothers,** 175 E. Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO

CL. **Menorah Club,** 1881 Bush. Org., January 5, 1910. Sec., Bertha Cohen, 943 Steiner.
M. B. ***Hachnosas Orchim, Chevra** (The Shelter). Sec., Wm. G. Weiss.

SANTA ROSA

CG. **Hebrew Congregation of Santa Rosa.** Sec., Fred Rosenberg.

COLORADO

DENVER

CG. **Ahavas Zedek,** 28th and Downing Av. Sec., A. B. Hirschfield.
CL. **Andiron Club,** 1360 Welton. Sec., Harry E. Isaacson, 1656 Lawrence.
EDUC. **Social Educational Society,** 2757 W. Colfax Av. Sec., Reuben Schachet.
Yeshibath Etz Chaim of West Denver, 2791 W. Colfax Av. Sec., Sam Schechter, 2791 West Colfax Av.
Young Men's Hebrew Association, 37 King Block. Sec., Jacob Tromp, 37 King Block.

PUEBLO

CL. **Jewish Alliance.** Sec., Mabel Franklin, 804 S. Union Av.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

EDUC. **Ladies' Machsike Talmud Torah Society,** E. Washington Av. Cor. Kossuth. Org., December 11, 1908. Sec., Harry Silverstone, 1010 E. Main.

HARTFORD

CHR. **Hebrew Ladies' Old Peoples' Home Association,** 33 Wooster. Re-Org., January 24, 1911. Sec., N. H. Finesilver, 333 Capen.
Jewish Peoples' Home Association, 33 Wooster. Sec., Mrs. Mary Newman.
CL. ***Aaron Club.**
EDUC. ***Hebrew Ladies' Talmud Torah Society.** Sec., Mrs. Mary Newman.
M. B. ***Hartford Workingmen's Sick Benefit Association.**
***Jewish Carpenters' Benefit Society.**
***Walkowski Young Men's Association.**

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MERIDEN

CHR. **Ladies' Aid Society.** Org., 1906. Sec., Mrs. Cohen.
Ladies' Auxiliary Society, Temple Hall, Cedar. Org., April 1, 1909. Sec., Mrs. Rose Glassman, 31 Columbia.

NEW BRITAIN

CG. ***Tiferes Israel.**

NEW HAVEN

CHR. ***Gemilath Chesed Society (Free Loan).**

NORWALK

M. B. **Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society.** Beth Israel Congregation. Sec., Mrs. Anna Jaseloff, 72 N. Main.

NORWICH

CG. **United Brothers,** High. Sec., Benj. Pressman, 170 W. Main. Rabbi, Max Stamm, 21 N. High.
CHR. ***Ladies' Hebrew Charitable Society.** Sec., Mrs. J. Cohen.

WATERBURY

CHR. ***Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society.** Sec., Mrs. S. Meyer.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

COM. **Federated Jewish Societies of Wilmington.** Org., May 7, 1910. Sec., J. Harry Gordon, 213 Market. *Affiliated Societies:* Congregations Adas Kodesh, Ahavath Israel, and Temple of Truth, Chesed Shel Emeth Society, Delaware Lodge, No. 140, I. O. B. S., Hebrew Charity Association, Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society, Maimonides Lodge, No. 682, I. O. B. B., Montefiore Mutual Benefit Society, Temple of Truth Culture Association, Wilmington Lodge, No. 116, Wilmington Lodge No. 470, I. O. B. B., Young Men's Hebrew Association.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

EDUC. ***Capitol City Hebrew Free School.**
Collegiate Club, 8th. Org., January, 1909. Sec., Morris D. Herman, 1312 Belmont, N. W.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

CG. ***Anshe Antipole.**
***Anshe Motele.**
***Anshe Wilna (Chevra).**
***B'nai Yitzchok.**
***Oestreicher Galitzien.**
CL. **Josephine Club** (Jewish Immigrant Girls), 219 South Wood. Org., May 1, 1910. Sec., Mrs. J. Stone, 4429 Berkeley Av.
EDUC. ***Jewish Educational Alliance,** Blucher and Wood. Sec., Nathan Sakheim.
***Young Men's Hebrew Association** (North West Side). Sec., Dr. Sahud.

ELGIN

CG. ***Keneseth Israel,** Ann

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JOLIET

CG. *B'nai Jacob, Clinton. Sec., Moe Robinson.

WAUKEGAN

CG. Anshe Emeth, 102 Hazel. Sec., Harry Hadelman, 417 Ash. Rabbi, M. Sher, 107 Belvidere.

INDIANA

GARY

CG. Temple Israel. Sec., H. I. Lauman, 606 Broadway. *Auxiliary,* Ladies' Auxiliary.

INDIANAPOLIS

CHR. Linath Hazedek Society, 821 S. Meridian. Sec., Maurice L. Markowitz, 820 S. Meridian.

EDUC. *United Hebrew School of Indianapolis.

LAFAYETTE

CG. *Anshe Russia, 7th and Union Av.

MUNCIE

CHR. *Jewish Ladies' Aid Association.

TERRE HAUTE

CL. Hebrew Benevolent Loan Association. Sec., Louis Brown, 422 S. 5th.

IOWA

COUNCIL BLUFFS

M. B. *Jewish Women's Benevolent Society.

MASON CITY

CG. Adath Israel. Sec., Abr. Bernblot, Mason City, Ia. Rabbi, I. Schultz, 322 W. Huntley.

KANSAS

TOPEKA

M. B. Jewish Progressive Club, 812 Kane Av. Sec., M. Liberman, 400 Kane Av.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS

EDUC. *Hebrew School. Sec., A. P. Schoenkraut; Supt., Dr. D. B. Lichtenhartz.

MAINE

BANGOR

CG. Tifereth Israel, 145 York. Org., April, 1905. Sec., L. Kantor, 145 York.

LEWISTON

EDUC. Young Men's Hebrew Association, 57 Main. Org., September, 1909. Sec., M. Canter, care of Goodkowsky Bros., Auburn, Me.

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PORTLAND

EDUC. **Jewish Ladies' Aid Association,** Cor. Middle and Exchange. Org., 1909. Sec., Mrs. George Wolf, 76 Beckett.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

CHR. **Betsy Wiesenfeld Volunteer Workers,** 1720 Eutaw Pl. Org., May, 1910. Sec., L. M. Politz, 762 W. Lexington.
Jewish Big Brothers of Baltimore. Org., June 21, 1910. Sec., Bertram Benedict, 2409 Madison Av.
CL. **Tuxedo Club,** 1738 E. Baltimore. Org., July 10, 1905. Sec., Max Joseph, 1431 Orleans.
***Union of Jewish Academicians of Baltimore.** Sec., Aaron Schaffer.
EDUC. **Jewish Public Library Association,** 1017 E. Baltimore. Org., January, 1909. Sec., I. A. Abrams, 1017 E Baltimore.
University Menorah Society of Baltimore, Cor. Lanvale and Eutaw Pl. Sec., Louis M. Brodie, 2337 Druid Hill Av.
M. B. ***Posvohler Friendly Society.**

HAGERSTOWN

CG. ***B'nai Jacob.**

MASSACHUSETTS

ATHOL

CG. **Athol Hebrew Association,** Pine. Sec., Jacob Lenem, 57 Pine.
COM. ***Jewish Alliance of Massachusetts.** Sec., S. I. Bailen.

ATTLEBORO

M. B. ***Attleboro Labor League.**

BEVERLY

EDUC. **Young Men's Hebrew Association.** Sec., M. Rosenthal, 90½ Park.

BOSTON

CG. **Anshe Sfard,** 16 Davis. Org., 1901. Sec., A. B. Offen, 1 Calvert Pl. Rabbi, A. M. Shershefsky.
***Austrian Hebrew First** (Roxbury). Rabbi, E. B. M. Browne.
***B'nai Israel,** Atlantic Av. Sec., J. Anthony.
Brookline Kehillas Israel. Sec., A. Selya, 10 Bowker. Talmud Torah.
***Dorchester Ahavath Achim, Anshe,** Fowler. Pres., J. Shapiro.
***Dorchester Beth El.** *Ladies' Auxiliary.* Sec., M. Berlin.
***Kehillas Israel.** Sec., A. E. Lewis.
***Nusuch Sfard** (Roxbury).
CHR. **Boston United Moath Chitim Association,** 34 School. Org., January, 1910. Sec., M. L. Morrison, 34 School.
Chelsea Golden Crown Aid Association. Sec., J. Pearlman.
***Meretz Relief Association.** Sec., H. Simon.
***United Aid Association.** Sec., Jos. Greenberg.
***West End Ladies' Aid Society.** Sec., C. H. Cohen.
CL. ***Dorchester Young Men's Hebrew Association.** Sec., H. Chanow.
ר צ א Medical Students of Tuft's College. Sec., H. Bass, Plymouth.
COM. **Jewish Community of Greater Boston,** Brunswick Hall. Sec., Henry H. Levenson.
EDUC. **Agudath Hamorim Hoebrian,** 62 Chambers. Sec., B. Hirsh, 62 Chambers.
Chelsea Literary and Social Club, 198 Broadway. Org., July 7, 1906. Sec., Abr. Ross, 90 Walnut.

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BOSTON (*continued*)

EDUC. ***Hebrew Normal School Teachers' Association. Sec., Eva Olim.**
***Ivria School. Sec., M. Margolies.**
***Roxbury Young Men's Hebrew Association.**
***Society for Higher Education. Sec., Miss Marks.**
M. B. ***Peddlers' Civic Association.**
***Slavuta Aid Association.**

BROCKTON

EDUC. ***Young Men's Hebrew Association. Sec., Mr. Cohen.**

EAST LEXINGTON

CG. **Beth Jacob, 68 Sylvia, East Lexington, Mass. Sec., Joseph Polivinick, 10 Massachusetts Av. Rabbi, Samuel Kazden, 77 Sylvia, Arlington Heights, Mass.**

HAVERHILL

CHR. ***Hebrew Benevolent Society.**
CL. **Young Men's Hebrew Association, 107 Washington. Org., December 28, 1909. Sec., Abr. Aptacer, Washington.**

HYDE PARK

EDUC. **Young Hebrew Associates. Sec., Annie E. Rosenberg, 250 E. River.**

LAWRENCE

EDUC. **Tifereth Bochurim Hebrew Literary Circle. Sec., G. Cantor.**

MALDEN

CG. ***Edgeworth Ward Two Hebrew Association. Sec., A. Sandler.**
CHR. ***Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.**
EDUC. ***House of Solomon (Talmud Torah). Sec., L. Green.**
Young Men's Educational Club, 56 Faulkner. Org., March 29, 1910. Sec., Samuel Wilcon, 37 Newton.

MAPLEWOOD

CHR. **Maplewood Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, Pythian Block. Sec., Mrs. Celia Krohn, 103 Waite.**

MILFORD

CG. **Milford Hebrew Association, 74 Central. Org., June 1, 1909. Sec., Isador Kaplan, 72 Main. Rabbi, N. Fletcher.**

NEW BEDFORD

EDUC. ***Hebrew Free School.**
Young Men's Hebrew Association, Theatre Bldg., Union. Sec., Maurice Levy.

NEWBURYPORT

CG. ***Adath Jeshurun.**

NORTH ADAMS

CG. ***Congregation, 160 Ashland. Rabbi, Israel Susman.**

SALISBURY

CEM. ***Cemetery.**

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SOMERVILLE

CHR. ***Hebrew Free Loan Association.**

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM

EDUC. **Framingham Hebrew Free School, 6 Coolidge.** Sec., Mrs. Bessie Bean, Waverly.

STROUGHTON

CL. **Ahavath Achim of Stroughton, Washington, Murphy Block.** Sec., Benj. Goldberg, 273 School.

WOBURN

M. B. ***Woburn Hebrew Progressive Association.** Clerk, I. Miller.

WORCESTER

M. B. **Hebrew Co-operative Butchers' Association, 115 Water.** Pres., Morris Levinsky.

MICHIGAN

BAY CITY

CG. ***Keneseth Israel Hebrew Free School.**

BENTON HARBOR

CG. **Ohave Sholem, 120 Oden.** Sec., B. Freiman, Fair and Vineyard Av. Rabbi, S. Hyman, 120 Oden.

DETROIT

CG. Beth Tefilah, Napoleon bet. Hastings and Rivard. Org., 1907. Sec., L. Rabinowitz, care of Beth Sefer, Columbia bet. Antoine and Hastings.
*Congregation. Sec., H. Shore.
Nusach Ari, 268 Alfred. Org., April, 1908. Sec., L. Levin, 302 Alfred. Rabbi, E. Aishishkin, 294 Alfred.
CHR. Jewish Maternity Aid Society, Duffield and Woodward. Sec., Mrs. Beck, 151 Garfield.
COM. Kehillah, 47-49 Division. Sec., Wm. Friedman, 75 Home Bank Bldg.
EDUC. Young Men's Hebrew Association, 239 E. High. Org., December, 1909. Sec., B. E. Anspach, 276 Frederick.
M. B. *Home of Shelter.
Peddlers' and Traders' Protective Association, Catherine and Hastings. Org., 1899. Sec., Philip Stark, 886 St. Antoine.

FLINT

CG. **Ohav Emeth.** Sec., Wm. Hauser, 413 Church.

MINNESOTA

EVELETH

CHR. ***Hebrew Ladies' Society.**

ST. PAUL

CG. ***Congregation.** Sec., L. B. Schwartz.
Temple of Aaron. Sec., S. Rubenstein, 1142 Portland Av. *Auxiliary,* Ladies' Auxiliary.
CHR. ***United Jewish Charities.** Inc., December 23, 1910.
EDUC. **Capitol City Hebrew Free School, 10th and Minnesota.** Sec., J. Herman, 157 E. 3d.

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MISSOURI

EAST ST. LOUIS

CL. *East St. Louis Hebrew Club. Sec., I. Singer.

ST. LOUIS

CG. *B'nai Jeshurun. Rabbi, Lax. Sec., M. Parnes.
CHR. *Daughters of Israel.
*Day Nursery. Sec., Joseph Marx.
*Orthodox Jewish Orphan Home. Sec., Adolph Abbey.
COM. Central Jewish Council (Kehillah). Temporary Sec., A. Rosenthal, 210 Olive. (In process of formation.)

MONTANA

BUTTE

EDUC. *Talmud Torah.

NEBRASKA

FREMONT

CHR. *Fremont Jewish Society.

OMAHA

CHR. *Hebrew Free Loan Society. Sec., Sol. Brodkey.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

EDUC. *Independent Order United Hebrews of America Hebrew School.

PORTSMOUTH

CG. *Temple of Israel. Sec., Sam'l Jiffe.

NEW JERSEY

M. B. Independent Order Free Sons of Joseph. Org., 1907. OFFICE: Passaic, N. J. Fifth Annual Convention, May 14, 1911. Members, 1585. Lodges, 17. Purposes, Americanism; Benevolence. OFFICERS: Grand Master, Henry Gross, 8 Sidney Place, Newark, N. J.; First Deputy Grand Master, I. M. Breitman, Passaic, N. J.; Second Deputy Grand Master, I. Palevsky, Newark, N. J.; Grand Secretary, L. Lipchitz, Passaic, N. J.; Grand Treasurer. P. H. Richmond, Passaic, N. J. LODGES: New Jersey: Elizabeth, Newark, 5, Passaic, 7, Paterson, 3.

ATLANTIC CITY

CG. Chesed Ve Emeth, 22 S. Mississippi Av. Sec., Hermann H. Goldstein. Rabbi, David Schein.

BAYONNE

EDUC. Alpha Theta Fraternity. Org., August 1, 1909. Sec., Isaac Seiler, 179 E. 22d.
Young Men's Hebrew Association, 472 Av. C. Sec., I. Lipman, 505 Av. C.

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CHROME

EDUC. ***Ladies' Hebrew School Society.**

ELIZABETHPORT

CG. **Chevra Ein Yakov.** Org., May, 1910. Sec., Joseph Shay, 410 S. Park. Rabbi, Green.

FREEHOLD

CG. ***Congregation.** Sec., J. Frankel.

HOBOKEN

CHR. **Linas Hasedek Society,** 322 Franklin. Org., February, 1893. Sec., Samuel Anest, 322 Franklin.

JERSEY CITY

CHR. ***Jersey City Hebrew Institute.** *Ladies' Auxiliary,* Sec., Nettie Powers.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS

CG. ***Mt. Sinai.**

LINDEN

CG. ***Agudath Achim.**

NEWARK

CL. ***Mendelssohn Singing Society.**

EDUC. **Rabbinical Association of Newark,** 158a Quitman. Org., October, 1906. Sec., Rev. Julius Silberfeld.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, 210 Market. Org., January, 1903. Sec., Emanuel Warshausky, 210 Market.

M. B. **Hebrew Musicians' Benefit Society,** Broome and Morton. Sec., S. D. Kirschner, 97 Morton.

Order of King Solomon, Independent, 207 Springfield Av. Sec., Isidor Rosenbluth, 207 Springfield Av.

PASSAIC

CG. **Chevra Poale Zedek Anshe Ungarn,** 71 Dayton Av. Org., September 29, 1906. Sec., Sam Stark, 68 Hamilton Av. Rabbi, K. Liebiskind, 161 Second. *Auxiliary,* First Austrian Hungarian Ladies' Aid Society.

CHR. ***Hebrew Benevolent Association.**

PATERSON

CHR. ***Jewish Home for the Poor and Friendless.**

PERRINVILLE

CEM. ***Cemetery.**

PLAINFIELD

CL. **Hebrew Social Club,** 721 W. 3d. Org., 1910. Sec., Marian Sachar, 721 W. 3d.

TRENTON

CHR. ***Hebrew Charity Society.** Sec., Max Rubin.

WEEHAWKEN

M. B. ***Ladies' Talmud Torah, U. V.**

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NEW YORK

BROOKLYN

CG. **Agudas Achim**, 41 Malta. Org., October 15, 1907. Sec., Morris Hessil, 424 Hegeman Av. Rabbi, Louis Sherman, 49 Malta. *Auxiliary*, New Lots Ladies' Aid Society.

Agudath B'nai Jacob, 230 Wyoming. Sec., Wolf Hausman, 492 Glenmore Av.

*Anshe Beth Jacob.

Bath Beach Peoples' Temple, Bay Parkway and 85th. Sec., Moe Sturz, 85th and 21st Av. Rabbi, S. E. Goldstein, 2127 83d. *Auxiliary*, Ladies' League. Sec., Mrs. N. Flanter. Young Folks' League and Children's League.

Ohabe Zedek, 298 Howard Av. Sec., Max Held, 1540 St. Marks Av.

CHR. **Bath Beach Hebrew Free Loan Association.** Org., April 20, 1910. Sec., William Rosin, 160 Bay 28th, Bath Beach.

Brownsville Hebrew Ladies' Day Nursery, 453 Hopkinson Av. Org., November 9, 1909. Sec., L. H. Rose, 1595 Pitkin Av. *Auxiliary*, Young Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hebrew Ladies' Day Nursery.

Consumptive Jewish Aid Society, Garfield Pl. and 8th Av. Sec., Mrs. Leo H. Schwabacher, 390 4th.

*Hand-in-Hand. Sec., Mrs. E. Gradewitz.

*Hebrew Aid Society. Sec., A. Bezozi.

Hebrew Free Burial Society, 101 Varet. Org., January 17, 1898. Sec., Leiser Meyer, 78 Throop Av.

Jewish Aid Society, 554 Bedford Av. Org., March 9, 1909. Sec., Augusta Kramer, 112 Penn.

Ladies' Aid Society for Relief of the Needy of Brownsville. Sec., Mrs. Goldie Glassberg, 1556 St. Marks Av.

*South Side Dispensary of East New York.

*United Hebrew Charities of East New York. Sec., Ida Liebermann.

Williamsburg Hebrew Ladies' Dispensary, 84 Cook. Sec., Sarah Queen, 180 Moore.

Zion Hospital and Dispensary, 54 Graham Av. Org., December 15, 1909. Sec., Bernard Modell, 52 Graham Av.

EDUC. **Arts and Science Institute of Brownsville**, Pitkin cor. Watkin. Sec., Miss R. Drucker, 24 Doschea.

*Brooklyn Hebrew Institute. Sec., Edw. Kahn.

Brownsville Young Men's Hebrew Association, 1779 Pitkin Av. Sec., Dr. Leo Greenbaum, Saratoga Av. and St. Johns Place, Bkyn.

Hebrew National Schools of Brooklyn, 59 Tompkins Av. Org., December 15, 1908. Branch Four. Sec., Abr. J. Oshinsky, 72 McKibben.

Hebrew School of South Brooklyn, 337 11th. Sec., Walter Effross, 446 15th.

*Ner Tamid Society.

*New Hebrew Free School of Brooklyn.

Pride of Israel Hebrew Free School. Sec., Abr. Goldstein, 175 Middleton, N. Y. C.

Talmudical School of Brooklyn, 76 Throop Av. Org., 1907. Pres., Jacob H. Werbelowsky, 93 Meserole.

M. B. **Bayside Hungarian Social Benevolent Society**, Imperial Hotel, Bay 24th and Cropsy Av. Org., January 9, 1909. Sec., Jacob Schoenbrun, 8796 Bay 33d.

*Brooklyner Bruderlicher Kranken U. V., Erster.

*Choranicker Benevolent Association. Pres., A. Korashafsky, 6 Belmont Av.

Circle of Loving Sisters of Brooklyn. Sec., Henrietta Strasburger, 541 Monroe.

Friends' Aid Society. Sec., Max Friedman, 121 Ellery.

*Gemilath Chesed of Greater New York.

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BROOKLYN (*continued*)

M. B. ***Hebrew Free Loan Society.** Sec., Rev. Israel Goldfarb.
***Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society.** Org., November, 1908. Sec., Mrs. Ida Benjamin.
Leeds Social and Benevolent Association. Sec., Samuel Levine, M. D., 303 Pennsylvania Av.
New Utrecht Aid Society, 1275 37th. Sec., Jennie Arnheimer, 1435 50th.
Prager Young Men's Benevolent Association. Sec., Jacob Piser, 388 Osborn.
***Sons of Jacob Benevolent Society.**
United Brooklyn Hebrew Aid Circle, 91 Seigel. Sec., A. Spitzer, 152 Seigel.
***Warshauer Benevolent Association of Brownsville, Independent.** Sec., Sam Ebersman.
Williamsburg Hebrew Grocers' Association, 23 Bartlat. Sec., A. Goldberg, 52 Graham Av.
Young Men's Benevolent Society, 14 Belvedere. Org., 1901. Sec., M. H. Liebman, 44 Boerum.

BUFFALO

CL. **Standard Social Club.** Sec., S. Rubner.

CORONA, L. I.

EDUC. ***Hebrew Free School.**

JAMAICA, L. I.

M. B. **Daughters of Abraham Benevolent Association, First.** Sec., Ida Friedman, 406 Fulton.

LONG ISLAND CITY

CG. **Mishkan Israel,** 826 Crescent. Org., June 24, 1902. Sec., Martin Berger, 71 Borden Av. *Auxiliary,* Ladies' Aid Society. Pres., Mrs. G. Steiner.

MASPETH, L. I.

CHR. **Hebrew Ladies' Aid Association.** Sec., Lena Grossman, Fisk Av.

MONTICELLO

CHR. ***Jewish Aid Society.**

MT. KISCO

CG. ***Congregation.**

MT. VERNON

EDUC. ***Board for Jewish Education in Mount Vernon.** Sec., Mrs. H. Scaisson.

NASSAU, L. I.

CL. ***Nassau Hebrew Association.**

NEWBURGH

CG. **Adath Israel.** Pres., Henry Karmel. Rabbi, Henry Becker, Smith.

NEW ROCHELLE

EDUC. **Hebrew Educational League of New Rochelle,** 59 Anderson. Org., Dec., 1910. Sec., Celia Bolnik, 305 Main. Supt., S. Feinman, 7-9 Lawton. *Auxiliary,* Hebrew Class of the Educational League, Junior Branch of the Educational League, Junior Branch of the Hebrew Institute.

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NEW YORK CITY

CG. **Agudath Achim Anshe Derlichen**, 156 Henry. Sec., S. Hachman, 28 Gouverneur.
Agudath Achim (Chevra), 100 W. 116th. Sec., S. Kaufman, 55 E. 118th.
Agudath Achim Misday Lovon, 159 Ludlow.
Agudath B'nai Eretz Israel, 79 Forsyth. Sec., Mr. Benjamin, 40 Suffolk.
Ahavath Achim Boshuslav Korushir, 48 Orchard. Pres., Mr. Krashinsky, 110 Delancey.
Ahavas Sholom Anshe Sokolow, 98 Forsyth. Sec., N. Rosenwach, 77 Pike.
Ahavas Sholom Monaster, 195 Chrystie. Org., April 1, 1910. Sec., Baruch R. Confino, care of S. Emanuel, 140 Nassau. Rabbi, Jacob Nahama.
Anshe Sholom Ostrov (Chevra), 61 Hester. Sec., N. Abramson.
Beth Hachneses Anshe Mielets, Delancey and Sheriff. Sec., Oshia Plantcher.
B'nai Istriker Chevra. Sec., Nathan Felder, 67 Pitt.
Borisor and Minsk, 89 Henry. Sec., E. Elkin, 1553 40th, Brooklyn, N. Y.
***Kremenitz Beth David.** Sec., J. Cimberg.
***Leches Josher.** Sec., Wolf Diamond.
Mesibisher Benevolent Association, Independent, 48-50 Orchard. Org., 1891. Sec., S. Rubin, 27 Ridge.
Mt. Neboh Congregation, Halidon Court, S. W. cor. 153d and Broadway. Sec., Walter H. Stiner. Rabbi, S. Greenfield.
Nair Talmud Anshe Lubashow (Chevra), 9 Rutger. Sec., R. M. Wilson, 288 S. 3d, Bkyn.
Ostrer Ohev Sholom, First, 73 Allen. Org., January, 1891. Sec., Abr. Saposnik, 186 Delancey.
Robinu Nachem Anshe Grodon, 227 E. Broadway. Pres., H. Shochat, 50 Hester.

CHR. **Bronx Ladies' Free Loan Association**, 758 E. 173d. Sec., L. Brumberger.
Daughters and Sons of Jacob. Sec., Jacob Litwin, 1450 51st Bkyn.
Home of the Daughters of Israel, 32 E. 119th. Org., November, 1906. Sec., M. Markowitz, 1627 Madison Av.
Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 E. 10th. Org., October 25, 1909. Sec., Jacob Pompan, 232 E. 10th.
***Ladies' Aid Society of West Harlem.** Sec., Mrs. Rebecca Simons.
Ladies' Charity Association of the East Side of New York. Sec., Eva Goldberg, 227 E. 119th.
Leah Benevolent Society, 10-12 W. 114th. Sec., Edw. Willner, 554 E. 82d.
New York Foundation. Treas., Paul M. Warburg, 52 William.
Philanthropin Hospital, 2076 5th Av. Org., 1904. Sec., Jos. Feinberg. 826 E. 163d. *Auxiliary*, Ladies' Auxiliary; Young Folks' League, Downtown League.
***Waagthal Ladies' Aid Society.** Sec., Mrs. C. Kolbert.

CL. **Bronx Benevolent Club**, 484 E. 173d. Sec., A. N. Edelman, 1740 Washington Av.
***Hebrew League of Harlem.** Sec., Jesse Brenenfeld.

COM. ***United Poultry Slaughterers of New York**, 34 W. 114th. Sec., Morris P. Goldberg.
***Yorkville Kashruth Society.**

EDUC. **East Side Hebrew School**, 302 Madison. Org., June 1, 1910. Sec., Oscar Heckelman, 34 Scammel.
Educational and Aid Society of Plungian, First. Pres., J. Abrahamson, 419 Saratoga Av., Bklyn.
Ohel Torah Society, 802 E. 6th. Sec., W. Weinberger.

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NEW YORK CITY (*continued*)

M. B. **Adolph Ullman Aid Society**, 216 2d. Sec., M. Greenwald, 119-21 Cannon.
Akiba Eger Relief Association, 10-14 W. 114th. Org., 1910. Sec., Simon Jacobson, 731 Cauldwell Av.
Association Sons of Israel Natives of Yanove and Noblie, 11 Suffolk. Org., September 1, 1895. Sec., Wolf Halped, 82 Essex.
Axis Benevolent Society. Sec., Hyman Swaap, 408 Wendover Av.
Bepler U. V., Independent. Sec., W. Seldin.
Bessarabia Young Friends' Aid Association. Sec., Marcus Finkelstein, 57 St. Marks Pl.
Blalkaminer Sick and Benevolent Society, Independent. Sec., Morris Berger, 529 Van Sicklen Av., Bkyn.
Bialystoker Brotherly Love Association, Independent, 79 Forsyth. Pres., S. Hurn, 631 Broadway.
Bialystoker Somach Nofiim U. V., 227 E. Broadway. Pres., Joseph Lipnik, 110 E. Broadway.
Bialystoker Young Men's Association, 209 E. Broadway. Sec., Jacob Halpern, 178 Av. B.
***Bodker Ladies' Benevolent Society.** Sec., Gussie Hecht, 329 Glenmore Av., Bkyn.
Braila Young Ladies' Auxiliary Benevolent Association of New York, 79-81 Forsyth. Org., August 16, 1907. Sec., Wm. Baxter, 60 Stanton.
Bronx Kiev Aid Association, 1742 Bathgate Av. Org., September, 1909. Sec., Herman Strizver, 1742 Bathgate Av.
Bukarester Sick Aid Association, Independent. Sec., Abr. Schulman, 49 Forsyth.
***Burdujener K. U. V., Independent.** Sec., Sam Kupper.
Buseur Roumanian K. U. V., First. Sec., Max Mendelsohn, 216 E. 2d. Ladies' Circle. Sec., Miss Gussie Wecsler, 214-16 2d.
Chernigower Brotherly U. V., 83 Forsyth. Sec., A. Karsechaner, 115 Av. B.
***Drener and Druaker Benevolent Association.**
Eastern Alliance Benevolent Society. Sec., Sol. B. Rosenbloom, 1047 Kelly.
Ekaterinoslov Relief Association, 195 Chrystie. Sec., S. Cardaner, 158 E. 103d.
***Elisavetgrader Young Men's Benevolent Association, Independent.**
Emergency Relief Society. Pres., Mrs. Liebeskin, Hotel Hargrave, 72d and Columbus Av.
Epstein Sick and Benevolent Society. Sec., Hyman D. Fight, 101 Cannon.
Etz Chaim Anshe Volozian Association, 209 Madison. Sec., J. Weisman, 249 Monroe.
Free Aid Association, People of Resitza. Sec., S. Horowitz, 81 Chrystie.
Galatzer Young Men's Benevolent Association, 195 Chrystie. Sec., Jacob Albert, 1664 Park Av.
Glynianer Young Men's Benevolent Association, 86 Attorney. Sec., M. Kramer, 86 Attorney.
Goniondzer Young Folks' Benevolent Association, 79 Forsyth. Pres., Ph. Monkousky, 173 Essex.
Greater New York Metal Dealers' Benevolent Association, 96 Clinton. Sec., Rogolin, 434 11th.
***Greater New York Sick and Benevolent Association, Independent.** Sec., M. Metchik.
***Hargover Benevolent Association, First.**
***Hebrew Egg Candlers' Benevolent Association.**

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NEW YORK CITY (*continued*)

M. B. **Hebrew Free Lending Association of the United Hebrew Community of New York.** Sec., Alter Shapiro, 31 E. 8th.
***Hebrew Laundry Workers' Union.**
Iluminer Independent Benevolent Association, 206 E. Broadway. Sec., A. Kolotkin, 286 Brook Av.
International K. U. V., 257 E. Houston. Sec., M. Steibler, 275 E. Houston.
Israel K. U. V., Independent. Sec., W. Lifschitz.
***Jablonower Young Men's and Young Ladies' Benevolent Association, First.**
Jacob Schuster Sick Benevolent Association, Independent, 73 Allen. Sec., Joseph Pikes, 1070 De Kalb Av., Bkyn.
***Jewish Achim Loez.** Sec., Chas. Goldberg.
***Jewish Writers' Union of Greater New York.** Sec., J. J. Freedman.
***Jezierzaner K. U. V.** Sec., Max Wachstein.
***Junk Peddlers' Association.** Sec., Louis Elitzik.
Jusover Young Men's Aid Society. Sec., S. Halper.
***Kalisher Progressive and Benevolent Association, First.**
***Kalusher Young Men's Benevolent Association.** Sec., Davis Fox.
Kalushiner Benevolent Association, Independent, 90-96 Clinton. Org., December 10, 1905. Sec., Israel Cohen, 120 Orchard.
***Kamenetz Society K. U. V., Independent.** Sec., Jacob Goldstein.
Kaminetz Podolier U. V., 214 2d. Pres., E. Schreiber, 361 Grand. Sec., Samuel Fidelman.
Kastroyler Friendship and Truth, Sick and Brotherly Association of New York. Sec., Joseph Cohen, 101 Allen.
***Keshinover Young Men's U. V.** Sec., W. Brantman.
Kishineff Ladies' Aid Society, Independent, 216 2d. Sec., F. Zalis, 725 E. 5th.
Kishineff Mutual Immigrant Association. Sec., M. Millstein, 350 E. 4th.
***Kleczawer Young Men's Benevolent Association.** Sec., Abr. Moss.
Kletzker U. V., Independent, 132 Hester. Treas., Israel Mandel, 83 Reade.
Kletzker Young Men's Benevolent Association, 83-85 Forsyth. Sec., Israel Bernstein, 205 E. Broadway.
Kodoner Association, 206 E. Broadway. Sec., M. Lichtman, 414 Chester, Brooklyn.
Koidanover Benevolent Association. Sec., Rev. S. Fine, 317 E. 72d.
***Konstantiner Young Men's Benevolent Association, Independent.** Sec., Harry Einstos.
***Kopatkewitzer Aid Society.** Sec., Henry Geller, 113 Liberty.
Koropiecen K. U., First, 169 E. Houston. Sec., David Witzling, 231 E. 13th.
***Kosiver Benevolent Association,** 206 E. Broadway. Sec., Ike Suchon, 141 Ludlow.
***Kovner U. V.** Sec., A. Berg, 99 Stanton.
***Kovner Young Men's Association, Independent Order No. 1,** 73 Allen. Org., 1887. Sec., S. Jacobs, 774 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.
***Krakauer Young Men's Association, Independent.** Sec., Dr. Benjamin Kleinberg.
***Krasnopoler Young Men's Aid Society.** Sec., R. Purvin.
***Kriver U. V., Independent.** Sec., Jacob Goldstein.
***Kroker Progressive Association.** Sec., M. H. Krieger.
Krynicker Young Men's Benevolent Society, 216 2d. Sec., Weingarten, 121 Clinton.
***Kurlander Young Men's Mutual Benevolent Association.** Sec., M. Youngman.
***Ladies' Aid Society, Independent.**

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NEW YORK CITY (*continued*)

M. B. Ladies' Montefiore Relief Association, 126 Lenox Av. Sec., I. Brook, 959 Prospect Av.
*Lady Nonpariel Benevolent Society. Sec., Miss Romaine.
*Lebland Sick and Benevolent Society. Sec., Bernath Schwartz.
Leeder Braeder U. V., 151 Clinton. Sec., Litowitz, 40-42 Eldridge.
Leefier U. V., Independent, 151 Clinton. Sec., Sam Kaminsky, 705 E. 9th.
*Leopold Trier Benevolent Society. Sec., Henry Kosiner, 71 E. 109th.
Lomzitzer B'nai Israel Benevolent Association. Sec., Abr. Precker, 66 Rutger.
*Loyever Progressive Society. Sec., B. Elkin.
Maichiter und Stolowitzer Benevolent Association. Sec. Max Alperstein, 325 S. 5th, Brooklyn.
Makower Young Men's Aid Society, 151-3 Clinton. Org., June 1, 1907. Sec., Isidor Hendler, 127 Broome.
Meseritzer Young Men's Association, Independent, 79 Forsyth. Sec., Louis Goldfarb, 136 W. 116th.
Mihova Berhometh Buekowiner K. U. V. Org., 1910. Sec., Rev. Jacob Fuchs, 100 Stanton.
*Minsker Brotherhood of Kings County, Independent. Sec., Ike Siegel.
*Minsker Young Men's Association, Independent. Sec., Michael Levine, 17 W. 117th.
Misnitzer Young Men's Benevolent Association, Independent, 79 Forsyth. Sec., Louis Goldfarb, 136 W. 116th.
Mogelnitzer Benevolent Association, Independent. Sec., Hyman Bernstein, 436 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.
Mobiliber Radolier Krauter Sholom, New Clinton Hall. Sec., Joseph Fleichman, 344 Madison.
Musher Abramovitzer U. V., 79 Forsyth. Sec., F. Folick, 30 Chrystie.
Nachol Ischok, 123 Forsyth. Sec., L. Schebeicher, 123 Forsyth.
Narevker Aid Society, 49 Henry. Org., 1901. Sec., Morris Levitzky, 37 Henry.
Neustadter Progressive Young Men's Association. Sec., Isaac Watkin, 82 Allen.
*New York K. U. V., Independent. Sec., Sam Siegel.
*North American Benevolent Association, Independent. Sec., Dr. Sam'l Schwartz, 75 St. Marks Place.
*Nowardoker Association, Independent. Sec., Jacob Hurwitz.
Odesser Society, First Independent, 98 Forsyth. Pres., Mr. Kisclove, 54-6 3d Av.
Oleszycer Young Men's Benevolent Association. Sec., Sam Keil, 73 Av. C.
Oshmaner Bros. Mutual Aid Association, 151 Clinton. Treas., A. Sternberg, 1407 Prospect Av.
*Ostroker U. V., Independent. Sec., Max Benjamin.
Ostrover Ohev Sholem, 96 Clinton. Sec., B. Selzberg, 1662 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ozoskurow Zion Congregation and Sick Benevolent Association. Sec., Hyman L. Queen, 1311 44th, Brooklyn.
*Paltusker K. U. V., Independent. Sec., H. Prager.
Peddlers' Benevolent Society, First Independent. Sec., Daniel Bunder, 230 7th.
Piontnitzer Young Men's Aid Society. Sec., Louis Levine, 138 Forsyth.
Poltusker Young Men's Benevolent Association. Sec., Morris Nordwind, 16 Pitt.

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NEW YORK CITY (*continued*)

M. B. ***Progressive Bobeker Young Men's Benevolent Society.**
***Progressive Brothers of Neswez,** 51 Pike.
Progressive Krakauer Benevolent Association. Sec., Elias Pitzele, 945 E. 163d.
***Progressive Women of the Bronx.**
Prusener Benevolent Association, 214 2d. Pres., Satistain, 120 Lewis.
***Przesmysler Young Men's Benevolent Association, Independent.** Sec., A. Schorr, 15 Maiden Lane.
***Radorn Aid Association, Independent.** Sec., H. Rubin.
Raigroder Young Men's Benevolent Association. Sec., Joseph Goldfarb, 80 Essex.
Riga Young Men's Benevolent Association, Indepenedent. Sec., Abr. Kirschner, 184 Ludlow.
***Rochitiner Young Men's Benevolent, Independent.** Sec., M. Hamer.
Roumanian Gemilath Chesed Verein, 98 Forsyth. Sec., Jacob Taki, 88 Rivington.
***Russian Brother and Sister U. V.**
***Sachagerer Sulzer Society, Independent.** Sec., S. Fracker.
Samuel Goldstein Sick and Benevolent Society, 130 W. 17th. Sec., B. Alter, 532 E. 6th.
***Sanner Young Men's Mutual Aid Association, First Independent.**
Schochre Tov Anshe Pinsk, Independent. Sec., Julius I. Kugel, 414 Grand.
Selig Bernstein Society for Honorable Aid. Sec., Jacob Hammer, 86 Columbia.
Sherpoer Young Men's Benevolent Association, Independent. Sec., Dr. A. Brown, 278 E. 10th.
Sinai Sick and Benevolent Society. Sec., Simon Zinner, 391 E. 8th.
***Skoler Young Sisters' and Brothers' Benevolent and Educ. Soc., Independent.** Sec., Morris Eidensenn.
Slonimer Benevolent Association, 206 E. Broadway. Pres., L. Chomenshine, 27 Canal.
Slumaszer Benevolent Association, First, 218 2d. Org., August, 1902. Sec. S. M. Haber, 230 E. 3d.
***Slutsk Association, Independent.** Sec., Jacob Epstein.
***Snover Young Men's Benevolent Society.** Sec., Isidor Yellin, 73 Christie.
Sochochiner Benevolent Society, Independent, 232 Broome. Sec., Max Davidson, 27 Montgomery.
***Sochotzover Young Men's Sick Support Society, Independent.**
Society Sons of Solomon. Sec., Philip Binder, 8 E. 113th.
Sons of Judah, 257 E. Houston. Sec., I. Reiss, 89 Av. C.
***Soroker Young Friends' Benevolent and Educational League.** Sec., Joseph Levine, 559 Schenck Av., Brooklyn.
Stanislauer K. U. V., Independent. Sec., Ch. Blumenfeld, 96 Clinton. Sec., Ruthman, 90 Av. A.
***Stryjer Benevolent Society, Independent.** Sec., M. Fink, 1188 1st Av.
Stuczyner U. V., Independent, 162 Madison. Sec., E. Pellor, 112 E. 2d.
Stuczyner Young Men's Benevolent Association, 206 E. Broadway. Pres., Chas. Leavitt, Hoffman Island, N. Y.
Suczawaer Frauen K. U. V., Erste, 216 2d. Sec., M. Rudich, 517 E. 156th.
Sukoraner U. V., Independent. Sec., O. Rosenthal, 137 5th Av.
Suvolker Benevolent Association, Independent, 162 Madison. Sec., M. Donizer, 492 E. Houston.
Union and Peace Society, 29 W. 115th. Org., 1899. Sec., L. Almuly, 536 E. 142d.

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NEW YORK CITY (*continued*)

M. B. **United American Benevolent League.** Sec., Dr. Israel I. Bernstein, 205 E. Broadway.
United Brisker Aid Society of New York. Sec., Isador Reis, 4 E. 108th.
United Friends of the World, 126 Essex. Sec., Abe Reiter.
United Wilner Ladies' Benevolent Association. Sec., Dora Gollub, 2133 Second Av.
***Vishnitzer K. U. V.,** 96 Clinton.
Visotky Litoraker Brotherly Love U. V., 79 Forsyth. Sec., H. Levin, 236 S. 1st, Brooklyn, N. Y.
***Weksner Aid Association, Independent.** Sec., H. S. Kirschner.
***Wloslawker Young Men's Benevolent Association, Independent.** Sec., Isak Posner.
Wojnilower Sick and Benevolent Association, Independent. Sec., Max Press, 186 E. 3d.
***Wolkoviaker Young Men's Benevolent Association.**
***Yaryerower Young Men's Benevolent Association, Independent.** Sec., Pincus Sirop.
Young American Sick and Benevolent Society, 114 Cannon. Sec., David Schwartz, 301 E. 7th.
Young Friends' Educational and Benevolent Association, 71-89 Forsyth. Sec., Celia Bigel, 64 E. 110th.
Yusefover Ordinasky Benevolent Society, 237 Rivington. Sec., Nathan Kupferberg, 88 Willett.
Zalndker Progressive Young Men's Benevolent Association. Sec., Isidore Baff, 54 1st.
***Zemach Zedek Musach Ari.**
Zesmerer Benevolent Association, Independent, 83 Forsyth. Sec., Alex. Goldman, 1242 39th, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Zitomirer Society of Harlem. Sec., Louis Levine, 1294 Park Av.
Zosler Young Friends' Progressive Benevolent Association. Sec., Abr. Schapiro, 54 Canal.

ROCHESTER

CG. ***Beth Hagodel.**
CHR. ***Federation of Jewish Societies.** Sec., Sam'l Hoffman.
COM. ***Kehillah.**
M. B. ***Roumanian Hebrew Brotherhood Association.**

SARATOGA SPRINGS

CG. **Sharei Tfille,** Broadway. Sec., Samuel Bellin, 18 Lafayette. Rabbi, Mr. Wolpin.

SPRING VALLEY

CHR. ***Spring Valley Ladies' Aid Society.** Sec., Sarah Sandler.

SYRACUSE

EDUC. ***Marshall Memorial Society.** Chairman, Dr. Nathan Jacobs.

UTICA

CHR. ***Charity Daughters of Israel.**
EDUC. ***Hebrew Free School,** Washington. Sec., L. Greenbaum.

YONKERS

CG. ***Hudson Street Synagogue.** Pres., Jacob Golden.
CHR. ***Yonkers Hebrew Orphans' Protective Association.**
EDUC. **Young Men's Hebrew Association,** 7-9 Prospect. Org., June 24, 1891. Sec., Simon Miller, 100 Jefferson.

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NORTH DAKOTA

MINOT

CG. **B'nai Israel, Eastwood Park. Org., June, 1910. Sec., Harry Mirbach, care of Gordon Gross. Rabbi, S. Rapaport, 123 2d Av.**

OHIO

CINCINNATI

CHR. **Jewish Convalescent Society, Glenway Av. and Rapid Run Pike, Price Hill. Sec., Fanny Stern, 731 W. 6th. Affiliated with United Jewish Charities.**

M. B. ***Hebrew Benevolent Association.**
***Isaac M. Wise Mutual Benevolent Association.**
***Ladies' Benevolent Society.**

CLEVELAND

CG. ***B'nai Israel, West Side, 2544 W. 38th. Sec., Wm. Israel.**

CL. ***Colonial Social Club. Sec., H. C. Frisch.**
***Disraeli Literary Society. Sec., S. H. Volk.**

COM. ***Jewish Orthodox Congregations of Cleveland. Chief Rabbi, B. Gittelson.** *Affiliated Congregations:* **Agudath Achim, Anshe Grodno, Ohr Chodesh Sfard, Shaba Tohia, Tibriver Ahavas Achim.**

M. B. **Hebrew Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union, Scovill Av. Org., February, 1905. Sec., J. Fishman, 2547 E. 35th.**
Palestine Industrial Alliance, 2553 E. 37th. Sec., Max Rosenberg, 2540 E. 38th.

COLUMBUS

CG. ***Ohel Sholom.**

DAYTON

CL. ***Young Men's Club. Sec., H. Weisman.**

LIMA

CG. ***Beth Israel.**

TOLEDO

EDUC. **People's Institute, Central Labor Union Hall. Chairman, Barnet G. Braverman, 309 Shelby Block.**

YOUNGSTOWN

CHR. **Free Loan Association, 117 E. Rayen Av. Sec., D. Lando.**

ZANESVILLE

CG. **Keneseth Israel. Org., January 15, 1877. Sec., Dan. Block, 321 N. 5th. Rabbi, Louis Schreiber, 765 Elberon Av.** *Auxiliary,* **Temple Aid Society.**

OKLAHOMA

MUSKOGEE

CG. ***Beth Ahaba. Sec., J. J. Ochs.**

OREGON

PORTLAND

CHR. ***Hebrew Workingmen's Free Loan Society Association.**

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PENNSYLVANIA

EDUC. **United Young Men's Hebrew Association of Pennsylvania.** Org., August 15, 1910. OFFICE: 226 Wyoming Av., Scranton, Pa. Members, 14. Branches, 14. Purpose: Affiliation, Education, Judaism and Charity. OFFICERS: Grand Pres., Max J. Finkelstein, 334 Penn Av., Scranton, Pa.; Grand Vice-Pres., Morris Oppenheim, Shenandoah, Pa.; Grand Treas., Abe Franklin, Mahanoy City, Pa.; Grand Secretary, J. Sidney Miller, 929 Capouse Av., Scranton Pa. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Ben Levin, Shenandoah, Pa.; Philip Rubins, Mahanoy City, Pa.; J. Sidney Miller, Scranton, Pa.; Nathan Cohen, Reading, Pa.; Robert Rosenberg, Harrisburg, Pa. BRANCHES: Pennsylvania: Coatesville, Easton, Harrisburg, Lancaster, McKeesport, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Pittston, Pottsville, Reading, Scranton, Shamokin, Shenandoah, South Bethlehem.

BRISTOL

EDUC. ***Hebrew Free School.**

HARRISBURG

EDUC. **Young Men's Hebrew Association,** 4th and State. Sec., Jacob B. Friedburg, 420 Walnut.

MINERSVILLE

CG. ***Congregation.**

PHILADELPHIA

CEM. **Mt. Lebanon Cemetery Company,** 765 S. 5th. Org., March 14, 1900. Sec., Philip Grossman, 765 S. 5th.

CG. **Atheres Israel Anshe Brahin wa Cholmteh,** 1638 S. 6th. Org., 1907. Sec., N. Kaplan, 1624 S. Orkney.

Beth Jacob, 704 S. 19th. Org., October 12, 1908. Sec., B. Selebosky, 2212 South. Sunday School.

***B'nai Jacob,** Spruce and Lawrence. Rabbi M. Rivkind.

Hebrew Congregation of Frankford, Wrights' Inst. Org., October 13, 1901. Sec., M. B. Weise, 4248 Franklin. *Auxiliary,* Ladies' Hebrew Sunday School Society; Frankford Literary Society.

Kerem Israel, Columbia Av. and Natrona. Sec., Morris Krasne, 1936 N. 32d. Hebrew School.

***Love of Righteousness,** 7th near Oxford. Sec., M. Quellwasser.

Ohel Jacob, 7th and Columbia Av. Org., 1910. Rabbi, Raphael Melamed, 1712 N. Marshall. *Auxiliary,* Sec., Rose Spiegelman, 1336 N. 6th.

CHR. ***Excelsior Aid Society,** 8th and Columbia Av.

Federation of Roumanian Jews of Philadelphia, 834 N. 8th. Org., March 29, 1910. Sec., Solomon B. Forestein, 834 N. 8th.

***Jewish Sheltering Home,** 315 S. 3d. Sec., Mrs. Levinthal.

CL. **Halcyon Club.** Org., November 13, 1908. Sec., F. Indig, 1737 N. 8th.

***Social Betterment League,** Young Women's Union Bldg., Sec., Benj. Fyne.

COM. **Jewish Community of Philadelphia, The (Kehillah),** 303-4 Betz Bldg. Org., April 2, 1911. Sec., Joseph L. Kern, 303-4 Betz Bldg.

***Galician Jews Verband.**

EDUC. **Agudas Achim Talmud Torah,** 2265 William. Principal, Rev. Dr. A. Kahn.

Dorshei Sephatever, 310 Catherine. Sec., Benj. Levitsky.

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PHILADELPHIA (*continued*)

EDUC. **Island Road Talmud Torah**, 80th and Harley Av. Org., November 25, 1909. Sec., Jos. R. Friedberg, 79th and Botanic Av.
Menorah Society (University of Pennsylvania), Houston Hall, University Grounds. Sec., Isidore Rees, 619 Orange, Wilmington, Del.
Parkside Literary Society, S. W. cor. 40th and Poplar. Org., March 12, 1909. Sec., Mollie D. Rosen, 1733 N. 31st.
Talmud Torah Shearith Israel (Hebrew Free School), 2001 S. 8th. Sec., S. Rubin. Principal, Max Levin.
M. B. ***Bialostoker Young Men's Benevolent Association.**
***Down Town Loan and Savings Association.**
***Lomzer Mutual Benefit Association.**

PHOENIXVILLE

CEM. ***B'nai Israel Cemetery.**

PITTSBURG

CG. **B'nai Israel of the East End**, 6202 Penn Av. Org., 1903. Sec., Louis Lipman, Meadow, E. E.
***Ohab Zedeck (East Pittsburg).** Sec., J. J. Schmidt.
CHR. ***Hebrew Ladies' Sick and Relief Society.**
CL. **Jewish Vigilance Committee.** Sec., A. Arnheim, 1508 Farmers' Bank Bldg.
EDUC. **Meyerbeer Choral Club**, 218 Craft Av. Sec., Celia Levin, 910 Vickroy.
Young Men's Hebrew Association, 219 Craft Av. Sec., J. Louis Palley, 1274 Spring Garden Av., Northside, Pittsburg.
M. B. **Palestine Industrial Alliance**, 229 Dinwiddie. Sec., Pres., Simon D. Rosenfield, 229 Dinwiddie.

PITTSTON

CHR. ***Ladies' Aid Society.** Sec., Mrs. H. Oppenheimer.
EDUC. ***Young Men's Hebrew Association.** Sec., Abe Coplon.

READING

CG. **B'nai Zion (Orthodox)**, 311 Penn. Org., June 6, 1910. Sec., Morris Blumberg, 311 Penn. *Auxiliary*, Ladies' Auxiliary. Sec., Mrs. M. Blumberg, 311 Penn.
CHR. ***Ladies' Hebrew Charitable League.**

SCRANTON

EDUC. **Young Men's Hebrew Association**, 226 Wyoming Av. Org., September 14, 1909. Sec., Leon Joseph, care of Club Rooms 226 Wyoming Av. *Auxiliary*, Ladies' Auxiliary.

SHENANDOAH

CG. **Keheleth Israel**, W. Pak. Org., 1891. Sec., M. Rubinsky, E. Centre. Rabbi, H. G. Blatt, S. Chestnut.
CHR. **Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society**, W. Coal. Org., August, 1908. Sec., Mrs. L. Freiband, W. Coal.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM

CHR. ***Hebrew Charity Club.** Sec., Mrs. J. Savitz.

TURTLE CREEK

CHR. ***Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society.**

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RHODE ISLAND

BRISTOL

CG. **Agudas Achem (Chevra)**, Richmond. Org., January 16, 1900. Sec., Julius Eisenberg, 25 Richmond.

PROVIDENCE

CG. **Temple Beth El of Congregation Sons of Israel and David.** Org., 1855, as Congregation Sons of Israel. Re-org., 1874, as Congregation Sons of David. Sec., Benj. Jacobs, 46 Haskins. Rabbi, Nathan Stern, 509 Potter Av. *Auxiliary*, Ladies' Auxiliary Society; Temple Alumni Young Peoples' Organization.

CL. ***Hebrew Criterion Association.** Sec., A. Schor.

EDUC. **South Providence Hebrew School**, 254 Willard Av. Sec., H. Pepper, 37 Weybosset.

WESTERLY

CG. **Sharei Zedeck**, 131 Canal. Org., October 14, 1908. Sec., Jacob Narva, 23 W. Broad.

SOUTH CAROLINA

ANDERSON

CG. ***B'nai Israel.** Rabbi, H. Craft.

CAMDEN

CHR. **Hebrew Benevolent Society.** Org., November 1, 1878. Sec., Wm. Geisenheimer.

FLORENCE

CG. **Beth Elohim.** Sec.-Treas., Beatrice De Johngh. Rabbi, David Klein.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS

EDUC. **Educational Alliance.** Org., 1908. Sec., M. J. Hexter, Exchange Bldg.

NASHVILLE

CHR. **Gemiluth Chassodim Association**, Vestry Room, K. K. A. I. Sec., Rev. H. Benmosche, 612 Gay.

TEXAS

AUSTIN

EDUC. ***Talmud Torah Society.** Sec., Nathalie Dalkowitz, San Antonio.

BEAUMONT

EDUC. **Temple Literary Society**, 1493 Magnolia Av. Sec., Mrs. Wolf Hecht, 489 Calder Av.

BRENHAM

CHR. ***Ladies' Volunteer Relief Society.** Sec., Mrs. W. Willner.

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DALLAS

CHR. *Hebrew Sheltering and Aid Society.

HOUSTON

CHR. Hebrew Free Loan Society, Adath Yeshurun Hall. Sec., J. H. Jacobson, 1020 Willow.
Ladies' Voluntary Relief Society, 1109 Hamilton. Sec., Mrs. W. Willner, 1109 Hamilton.

TYLER

CG. Ahavath Achim (Orthodox). Org., March 23, 1907. Sec., I. H. Ginsberg. Hebrew School.

WACO

EDUC. Independent Hebrew School of Waco, 7th and Columbus. Principal, Noah Marcovitch, P. O. Box 169.

VERMONT

BURLINGTON

CG. Hebrew Holy Society, Winoski Av. Sec., Rev. H. W. Sacks, 42 1st.

VIRGINIA

GATE CITY

CG. *Sharey Zedeck.
*Tifereth Zion.

LYNCHBURG

CG. Beth Joseph. Org., February 7, 1908. Sec., D. M. Somers, 1114 Clay. Rabbi, D. M. Somers.

NORFOLK

CL. *Hebrew Musical Association.

WASHINGTON

BELLINGHAM

CG. Beth Israel, F and Astor. Org., 1905. Sec., L. Schwartz, Surprise Store. Rabbi, Max Levinson, 1707 F.

SPOKANE

CHR. *Daughters of Israel.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

CG. B'nai Jacob, State and Court. Org., September, 1889. Rabbi, Nachman Heller, 208 Whittaker. Cantor, Samuel Friedman. Pres., Jacob Gluck. Sec., Harry Silverman, 213 Clendenin. Members, 75. *School:* classes, 5; teachers, 5; pupils, 100; session, daily.
CL. Ozrei Zion. Sec., Esther Cohen, 417 State.

WHEELING

CG. *Congregation.

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WISCONSIN

FOND DU LAC

CG. ***Congregation.**

MARINETTE

CG. ***Congregation,** Lewis.

MILWAUKEE

EDUC. **Jewish Women's National Literary Society,** 730 Central Av. Sec., Mrs. L. Feiman, 1024 7th.

RACINE

CHR. ***Hebrew Shelter and Aid Society.**

SUPERIOR

CG. ***Hebrew Brethren.**

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JEWISH STATISTICS

The statistics of Jews in the world rest largely upon estimates. In Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and a few other countries, official figures are obtainable. In the main, however, the numbers given are based upon estimates repeated and added to by one statistical authority after another.

For the statistics given below various authorities have been consulted, among them the "Statesman's Year Book" for 1911, the English "Jewish Year Book" for 5671-72, "The Jewish Encyclopedia," *Jüdische Statistik*, and the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* reports.

THE UNITED STATES

Estimates

As the census of the United States has, in accordance with the spirit of American institutions, taken no heed of the religious convictions of American citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, all statements concerning the number of Jews living in this country are based upon estimates.

The Jewish population was estimated—

In 1818 by Mordecai M. Noah at	3,000
In 1824 by Solomon Etting at	6,000
In 1826 by Isaac C. Harby at	6,000
In 1840 by the American Almanac at	15,000
In 1848 by M. A. Berk at	50,000
In 1880 by Wm. B. Hackenburg at	230,257
In 1888 by Isaac Markens at	400,000
In 1897 by David Sulzberger at	937,800
In 1905 by "The Jewish Encyclopedia" at	1,508,435
In 1907 by "The American Jewish Year Book" at	1,777,185
In 1910 by "The American Jewish Year Book" at	2,044,762

Distribution

The following table by States presents two sets of estimates. In the left-hand column is given the estimated Jewish population of each State for 1905 as it appears in the "Jewish Encyclopedia," Vol. XII, pp. 371-374, in the article "United States." In the right-hand column are the estimates made up from figures furnished by correspondents who interested themselves in the Directory of Jewish Organizations in the United States compiled for the American Jewish Year Book, 5668 (p. 432).

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States	Est. Jew. Pop. 1905 "The Jewish Encyclopedia" Vol. XII, pp. 871-874 Article "United States"	Est. Jew. Pop. 1907 Compiled from statements of individual correspondents of the American Jewish Year Book
Alabama	7,000	7,000
Alaska		
Arizona		500
Arkansas	3,085	3,085
California	28,000	42,000
Colorado	5,800	6,500
Connecticut	8,500	22,000
Delaware	1,500	1,600
District of Columbia	3,500	5,100
Florida	3,000	3,000
Georgia	7,000	9,300
Hawaiian Islands	100	100
Idaho	300	300
Illinois	100,000	110,000
Indiana	25,000	12,000
Iowa	5,000	6,000
Kansas	3,000	1,500
Kentucky	12,000	10,000
Louisiana	12,000	12,000
Maine	5,000	5,000
Maryland	26,500	41,000
Massachusetts	60,000	90,000
Michigan	16,000	16,000
Minnesota	13,000	13,000
Mississippi	3,000	3,300
Missouri	50,000	52,000
Montana	2,500	1,500
Nebraska	3,800	6,500
Nevada	300	300
New Hampshire	1,000	1,000
New Jersey	40,000	70,000
New Mexico	800	800
New York	820,000	905,000
North Carolina	6,000	1,500
North Dakota		1,000
Ohio	50,000	85,000
Oklahoma		1,000
Oregon	6,000	6,000
Pennsylvania	115,000	150,000
Philippine Islands		100
Porto Rico		100
Rhode Island	1,500	12,000
South Carolina	2,500	2,500
South Dakota	250	300
Tennessee	7,000	10,000
Texas	17,500	16,000
Utah	1,000	1,000
Vermont	700	1,000
Virginia	15,000	10,000
Washington	2,800	5,500
West Virginia	1,500	1,500
Wisconsin	15,000	15,000
Wyoming		300
	1,508,435	1,777,185

The Industrial Removal Office made an estimate in 1910 of the Jewish population in fifty cities as follows: Akron, O., 1,400;

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Atlanta, Ga., 4,200; Augusta, Ga., 600; Buffalo, N. Y., 14,000; Canton, O., 1,000; Charleston, S. C., 1,500; Chattanooga, Tenn., 600; Chester, Pa., 500; Cincinnati, O., 28,000; Cleveland, O., 45,000; Colorado Springs, Colo., 400; Columbus, O., 4,200; Davenport, Ia., 350; Dayton, O., 3,500; Denver, Colo., 8,000; Des Moines, Ia., 3,500; Detroit, Mich., 14,000; Erie, Pa., 600; Evansville, Ind., 900; Fort Wayne, Ind., 500; Grand Rapids, Mich., 400; Harrisburg, Pa., 1,700; Indianapolis, Ind., 7,000; Jacksonville, Fla., 1,000; Joplin, Mo., 175; Kalamazoo, Mich., 400; Kansas City, Mo., 8,000; La Crosse, Wis., 200; Leavenworth, Kan., 400; Lincoln, Neb., 1,000; Lynchburg, Va., 250; Madison, Wis., 200; Minneapolis, Minn., 6,500; Montgomery, Ala., 1,500; Norfolk, Va., 3,200; Omaha, Neb., 6,500; Portland, Ore., 5,500; Quincy, Ill., 150; Rochester, N. Y., 12,000; St. Joseph, Mo., 2,500; St. Louis, Mo., 45,000; Salt Lake City, Utah, 900; San Francisco, Cal., 30,000; Seattle, Wash., 4,500; Sioux City, Ia., 1,200; Spokane, Wash., 1,400; Syracuse, N. Y., 9,000; Toledo, O., 3,500; Topeka, Kan., 225; Zanesville, O., 250; total, 287,100.[1]

This shows an increase of 37,220 over the figures for the same cities given in the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK for 5668, or not quite 15 per cent. On this basis the Jewish population of the whole of the United States should have increased, since the last estimate, made in 1907, from 1,777,185 to 2,044,762.

IMMIGRATION

The total Jewish immigration to the United States, through the three principal ports of entry, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, from 1881 to June 30, 1911, is stated to have been 1,559,445.

The immigration at the same ports from July 1, 1910, to June 30, 1911, was as follows:

	Port of New York					Port of Philadelphia Totals	Port of Baltimore Totals	Port of Boston Totals	Totals for four Ports	Total General Immigration
	Austrians	Roumanians	Russians	Others	Totals at New York					
July.....	1,206	168	5,768	1,027	8,169	949	537	247	9,902	78,153
Aug.....	1,129	272	6,157	1,113	8,671	836	471	239	10,217	78,574
Sept.....	6,572	470	1,174	68	8,284	684	1,017	393	10,378	83,981
Oct.....	414	160	3,927	814	5,315	756	396	208	6,675	83,805
Nov.....	979	247	2,857	843	4,926	774	356	124	6,180	74,368
Dec.....	988	181	5,594	624	7,387	2,814	627	62	10,890	59,481
Jan.....	475	104	3,232	455	4,266	709	360	96	5,431	38,861
Feb.. ...	593	110	2,634	490	3,827	609	371	124	4,931	42,826
Mar.....					4,406	684	556	100	5,696	81,687
Apr.....	465	70	2,341	90	2,966	582	1,910	229	5,687	98,086
May.....					4,390	716	228	208	5,532	95,361
June....	997	128	3,688	836	5,649	785	401	294	7,079	71,019

[1] We are indebted to Mr. David M. Bressler, General Manager of the Industrial Removal Office, for the figures of the population of the cities given above.

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To the totals given above should be added 1400, the number who arrived at Galveston, and 3545, the number who arrived at other ports, making a total Jewish immigration of 91,223, out of a total general immigration of 878,587.

For the year 1909-10, the Jewish immigration was: New York, 66,153; Philadelphia, 5,896; Baltimore, 3,695; Boston, 1,403; other ports, 7,113; total, 84,260. From this should be deducted 5,689 emigrating aliens recorded, and a considerable number not recorded. Thus the total increase of the Jewish population by immigration for the year 1909-10 was less than 78,571.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

British Isles	242,525	South Africa	39,128
Australasia	17,106	Gibraltar	1,300
Canada and British Columbia	70,000	Aden	3,500
Trinidad and Barbados	50	Cyprus and Malta	121
Jamaica	2,000	Hong Kong and Straits Settlements	680
India	18,226		
		Total	394,636

GENERAL JEWISH STATISTICS

United States	2,044,762	Luxembourg	1,200
British Empire	394,636	Mexico	8,972
Abyssinia (Falashas)	6,500	Morocco	109,712
Argentine Republic	45,000	Norway	642
Austria-Hungary[1]	2,076,378	Persia	29,500
Belgium	15,000	Peru	498
Brazil	3,000	Roumania	250,000
Bulgaria	37,653	Russia[4]	6,243,712
China and Japan	2,143	Servia	5,729
Costa Rica	43	Spain	2,500
Cuba	4,000	Sweden	3,912
Denmark	3,476	Switzerland	19,007
France	100,000	Turkey[5]	463,686
Algeria	65,000	Egypt	50,000
Tunis	62,500	Tripoli	18,660
Germany[2]	607,862	Crete	1,150
Greece	8,350	Turkestan and Afghanistan	18,135
Holland	103,988	Venezuela	411
Curaçoa	1,000		
Surinam	1,158		
Italy[3]	44,037	Total	12,853,912

[1] 851,378 in Hungary, 8,213 in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
[2] 409,501 in Prussia.
[3] *Jewish Chronicle*, London, November 25, 1910, puts the Jewish population of Italy at 160,000.
[4] Census of 1909.
[5] 78,000 in Palestine.

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A LIST OF JEWISH PERIODICALS

APPEARING IN THE UNITED STATES
JULY 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1911

[An asterisk (*) placed before the name of a periodical in the following list indicates that the Editor of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK has not been able to secure a copy of the publication issued during 5671, or authentic information about it. Its appearance in this list is justified by references to it in other periodicals.]

THE AMERICAN HEBREW AND JEWISH MESSENGER. Weekly. New York. Est. 1879.

THE AMERICAN ISRAELITE. Weekly. Cincinnati, O. Est. 1854.
See also THE CHICAGO ISRAELITE.

DER AMERIKANER. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1904.

DER ARBEITER. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1904.
English title, "The Workman." Organ of the Socialist Labor Party and of the Industrial Workers of the World.

ARGUS. Monthly. Scranton, Pa. First issue, November, 1910.
Organ Young Men's Hebrew Association.

ATHENEUM. Semi-monthly. New Orleans, La. First issue, May 1, 1903.
Organ of Young Men's Hebrew Association, New Orleans, La.

*BETH EL TIDINGS.
Published by West Philadelphia Jewish Lyceum.

B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER. Semi-monthly. Los Angeles, Cal. Est. 1897.

B'NAI B'RITH NEWS. Monthly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1908.

BOSTON JEWISH AMERICAN. Yiddish. Weekly. Boston, Mass. Est. 1908.

CHICAGO HEBREW INSTITUTE MESSENGER. Monthly. Chicago, Ill. First issue November, 1909.
Organ of Chicago Hebrew Institute, Chicago Ill.

THE CHICAGO ISRAELITE. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1854.
Chicago edition of THE AMERICAN ISRAELITE.

*THE CRUCIBLE. Monthly. St. Louis, Mo.
Organ of Jewish Educational Alliance.

EMANU-EL. Weekly. San Francisco, Cal. Est. 1895.

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ENTERTAINER. St. Louis, Mo. Est. 1907.
Official organ of the United Hebrew Entertaining Circle.

FALCON. Monthly. Montgomery, Ala.
Published by Falcon Club.

FOLKS BLATT. Weekly. Yiddish. New York City. First issue, February 18, 1910.

FREIE ARBEITER STIMME. Yiddish. Weekly. New York and Philadelphia. Est. 1899.

FREIE GESELLSCHAFT. Yiddish. Monthly. New York. First issue, January 1, 1910.
Published by FREIE ARBEITER STIMME.

THE GLEANER. Monthly. Farm School, Pa. Est. 1901.
Published by the students of the National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa.

GROSSER KUNDES. Yiddish. Bi-monthly. New York. Est. 1908.

*HADEROR. Hebrew. Weekly. New York. Est. 1911.

THE HEBREW. English and German. Weekly. San Francisco, Cal. Est. 1863.

THE HEBREW STANDARD. Weekly. New York. Est. 1883.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1903.
Organ of the Order.

JEWISH ADVOCATE. Weekly. Boston, Mass. Est. 1905.
Est. 1905 as Boston Advocate; name changed May, 1909.

JEWISH AMERICAN. Weekly. Detroit, Michigan. Re-organized, August 26, 1910.

JEWISH CHARITIES. Monthly. Baltimore, Md. Re-organized, 1910.
Organ of National Conference of Jewish Charities.

THE JEWISH CHAUTAUQUAN. Monthly. Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1908.
Organ of the Jewish Chautauqua Society.

JEWISH COMMENT. Weekly. Baltimore, Md. Est. 1895.

*JEWISH COURIER. Yiddish. Chicago, Ill.

THE JEWISH CRITERION. Weekly. Pittsburg, Pa. Est. 1895.

JEWISH DAILY PRESS. Yiddish. Daily. Cleveland, Ohio. Est. 1908.

JEWISH ECHO. Yiddish. Weekly. Rochester, N. Y.
Published by Jewish Publishing Co.

THE JEWISH EXPONENT. Weekly. Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1886.

THE JEWISH FARMER. Yiddish. Monthly. New York City. Est. 1908.
Organ of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society.

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*JEWISH FORUM. Monthly. New York. First issue, September, 1907.

JEWISH HERALD. Monthly. Houston, Texas. Est. 1908.

JEWISH IMMIGRANT. Occasional. English and Yiddish. New York City. Est. 1908.
Published by Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

THE JEWISH INDEPENDENT. Weekly. Cleveland, O. Est. 1906.

THE JEWISH LEDGER. Weekly. New Orleans, La. Est. 1895.
Official organ of the joint lodges of New Orleans, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith.

JEWISH LIFE. Yiddish and English. Weekly. Baltimore, Md. First issue, April 11, 1910.
Issued by United Hebrew Charities. *See* DAS YIDDISHE LEBEN.

JEWISH LIFE. Weekly. Indianapolis, Ind. First issue, December 31, 1909.

THE JEWISH ORPHAN ASYLUM MAGAZINE. Monthly. Cleveland, O. Est. 1903.

THE JEWISH OUTLOOK. Weekly. Denver, Colo., and Kansas City, Mo. Est. 1903. First issue Kansas City edition, March 19, 1910.

JEWISH PRESS. Yiddish. Daily. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1888.
See also JEWISH PROGRESS.

JEWISH PROGRESS. Yiddish. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1888.
Weekly edition of JEWISH PRESS.

JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW. Philadelphia, Pa. New series beginning January, 1910.
Published by the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning.

THE JEWISH REVIEW AND OBSERVER. Weekly. Cleveland, O. Est. 1889.

*JEWISH SENTINEL. Weekly. Chicago, Ill.

THE JEWISH SPECTATOR. Weekly. Memphis and Nashville, Tenn.; and New Orleans, La. Est. 1885.

THE JEWISH TIMES. Weekly. San Francisco, Cal. Est. 1855.

THE JEWISH TRIBUNE. Weekly. Portland, Ore.; Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.; and Sacramento, Cal. Est. 1902.

THE JEWISH VOICE. Weekly. St. Louis, Mo. Est. 1884. (Becomes Daily.)

JEWISH VOICE. Yiddish. Weekly. Cincinnati, O. First issue, April 11, 1911.
Formerly published in Louisville, Ky. First issue, September 30, 1910.

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JEWISH WEEKLY. Yiddish. Providence, R. I. Est. 1909.

JEWISH WORLD. Yiddish. Weekly. St. Louis, Mo. First issue, December 10, 1909.

JÜDISCHE GAZETTEN. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1874.
English title, "The Jewish Gazette." Weekly edition of JÜDISCHES TAGEBLATT.

DIE JÜDISCHE POST. Yiddish. Weekly. Pittsburg, Pa. Est. 1903.
English title, "The Jewish Post."

JÜDISCHES TAGEBLATT. Yiddish. Daily. New York. Est. 1885.
English title, "Jewish Daily News." *See also* JÜDISCHE GAZETTEN.

*JUNIOR MACCABEAN. Monthly. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

DER KIBETZER. Yiddish. Monthly. New York City. Est. 1908.

*KOL BOINIK. Yiddish. Weekly. St. Louis, Mo. First issue, March, 1910.

*THE LITTLE WORLD. Hebrew. Monthly. Cleveland, Ohio. Est. 1906.
Hebrew title, "Olam Katon." Published by the Ivriah.

THE MACCABÆAN. Monthly. New York. Est. 1901.
Published under the supervision of the Federation of American Zionists.

MENORAH. Monthly. Indianapolis, Ind. First issue, April 5, 1910.
Organ of Indianapolis Lodge, No. 58, I. O. B. B.

THE MODERN VIEW. Weekly. St. Louis, Mo. Est. 1901.

MONTHLY BULLETIN. New York. Est. 1900.
Organ of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

DER MORGEN JOURNAL. Yiddish. Daily. New York. Est. 1902.
English title, "The Jewish Morning Journal."

NEW GENERATION. Monthly. Omaha, Nebr. First issue, May, 1909.
Organ of Junior Zion, Gates of Order Knights of Zion.

DIE NEUE WELT. Quarterly Magazine. Yiddish. New York. First issue, October, 1909.

NEWS-LETTER. Monthly. Kansas City, Mo. Est. 1907.
Organ of Kansas City, Mo., Section C. J. W.

DOS NAYE LEBEN. Monthly. Yiddish. First issue, December, 1908.

ORDENS ECHO. German. Monthly. New York. Est. 1884.
Official organ of the Independent Order of True Sisters.

OUR REVIEW. Weekly. Bedford Station, N. Y. Est. 1906.
Published by the inmates of the Montefiore Country Sanitarium.

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PHILADELPHIA JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL. Yiddish. Daily. Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1899 as PHILADELPHIA ABEND-POST.
Name changed June 1, 1907.

THE REFORM ADVOCATE. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1891.

THE REVIEW. Eight numbers annually. Philadelphia, Pa. Est. 1905.
Organ of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

THE ROUMANIAN-AMERICAN. Monthly. San Francisco, Cal. Est. 1908.
Organ of the Roumanian Hebrew Protective League.

THE SANATORIUM. Bi-monthly. Denver, Colo. Est. 1907.
Organ of the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society.

DER SONNTAG COURIER. Yiddish. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1887.
English title, "The Sunday Jewish Courier." Sunday edition of DER TÄGLICHER JÜDISCHER COURIER.

DER SONNTAG KOL. Yiddish. Weekly. Chicago, Ill Est. 1900.
English title, "The Sunday Jewish Call." Sunday edition of DER TÄGLICHER YIDDISHER KOL.

DER TÄGLICHER JÜDISCHER COURIER. Yiddish. Daily. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1887.
English title, "The Daily Jewish Courier." *See also* DER SONNTAG COURIER.

DER TÄGLICHER YIDDISHER KOL. Daily. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1900.
English title, "The Daily Jewish Call." *See also* DER SONNTAG KOL.

TEXAS ISRAELITE. Monthly. Fort Worth, Texas. Est. 1908.

UNSER GESUND. Yiddish. Monthly. New York City. Est. 1909.

DER VOLKSADVOKAT. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1891.
Weekly edition of DIE WARHEIT.

DER VOLKSFREUND. Yiddish and Hebrew. Weekly. Pittsburg, Pa. Est. 1889.

VORWÄRTS. Yiddish. Daily. New York and Philadelphia. Est. 1896.
English title, "Forward."

DIE WARHEIT. Yiddish. Daily. New York. Est. 1894.
English title, "The Truth and Daily Herald." *See also* DER VOLKSADVOKAT.

YIDDISHE ARBEITER WELT. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. Est. 1908.
Organ of the Jewish Socialist Publishing Association.

YIDDISHE BAKER. Yiddish. Weekly. New York City. First issue, January 13, 1911.

DAS YIDDISCHE FOLK. Yiddish. Weekly. New York. Est. 1909.
Published by Zion Press Association.

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DAS YIDDISHE LEBEN. English and Yiddish. Monthly. Baltimore. First issue, January 1, 1910.
Organ of United Hebrew Charities. *See* JEWISH LIFE.

DER YIDDISHER RECORD. Yiddish. Weekly. Chicago, Ill. First issue, March 4, 1910.

YOUNG ISRAEL. Weekly Sabbath School Journal for Jewish Children. Detroit, Mich. Est. 1907.
Issued under the auspices of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

YOUNG JUDÆA. Zion Council Bulletin. New York. Zionist Publication. Est. 1909.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE. Semi-monthly. New Orleans, La. Est. 1903. *See* Atheneum.

DIE ZUKUNFT. Yiddish. Monthly. New York. Est. 1892.
English title, "The Future."

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APPOINTMENTS, HONORS, AND ELECTIONS

JULY 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1911

[* No information as to faith.]

ABRAMS, A. H., Arkansas City, Kas., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

ABRAMS, CARL, Salem, Ore., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

ABRAHAM, ALBERT, Roseburg, Ore., re-elected State Senator, November 8, 1910.

*ADAMETZ, JOSEPH, JR., Killingworth, Conn., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

ADLER, SIMON, L., Rochester, N. Y., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

ALCHULER, GEORGE W., Aurora, Ill., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

ASHER, J. A., Sparks, Nev., elected State Senator, November 8, 1910.

AUERBACH, RUBIN, New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny, member of District School Board, January, 1911.

*BACHMANN, ROBERT A., appointed Surgeon in United States Navy. Confirmed April 17, 1911.

BACHRACH, I., Atlantic County, N. J., elected to New Jersey Assembly, November 8, 1910.

*BALLIN, MAX, Michigan, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, April 10, 1911.

BAMBERGER, MRS. IRA LEO, appointed by Mayor Gaynor, member of Board of Education of Greater New York, December, 1910.

BARUCH, BERNARD M., New York City, elected member Board of Trustees of City College, February, 1911.

*BAUM, WM. LOUIS, Illinois, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, April 10, 1911.

*BECKER, LOUIS, St. Louis, Mo., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

*BENJAMIN, JULIAN A., appointed Captain Cavalry, U. S. Army. Confirmed May 15, 1911.

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BERNHEIM, JULIEN REX, appointed First Lieutenant, Dental Surgeons, U. S. Army, June 6, 1911.

BERNSTEIN, LOUIS, Rabbi, St. Joseph, Mo., appointed by Governor member of State Board of Charities and Corrections from January 1, 1911-1915, April, 1911.

BILLIKOPF, JACOB, Kansas City, Mo., appointed member of Mayor's Recreation Committee, to plan play-ground and summer recreation work, March, 1911.

BINNARD, JOSEPH, Butte, Mont., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1910.

BLOCH, PHILIP, New York City, appointed by Chief Magistrate McAdoo chief clerk to new Board of City Magistrates, July, 1910.

*BLOCK, HENRY, Syracuse, Kas., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

BLOCK, MAURICE, New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny, member of District School Board, January, 1911.

BLOOM, I. N. Louisville, Ky., elected President of First Board of Education, December, 1910.

BOERNER, MORRIS HIRSHFELD, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, June 6, 1911.

BRALOWER, HENRY G., New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny, member of District School Board, January, 1911.

BURROUGHS, ADOLPHUS M., Boston, Mass., elected to Massachusetts Legislature, November 8, 1910; appointed Bail Commissioner for Suffolk County by Justices of Superior Court, February, 1911.

BUTTENWEISER, JOSEPH L., New York City, appointed by Governor Manager of State Insane Asylum, Central Islip, L. I., December, 1910.

CANTROWITZ, MRS. S. M., Milwaukee, Wis., elected member of School Board, April, 1911.

CAPLAN, LOUIS, Portland, Me., elected Assistant City Assessor, December 19, 1910.

COHEN, EDWARD, Cambridge, Mass., appointed by Mayor, member of Building Commission to represent citizens-at-large, June, 1911.

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COHN, ABE, Memphis, Tenn., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

COHN, ISIDORE F., appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy. Confirmed December 13, 1910.

CONN, JACOB, Concord, N. H., Sergeant, appointed First Lieutenant, State Militia, May 2, 1911.

CUTLER, HARRY, Providence, R. I., re-elected to General Assembly, November, 8, 1910.

CUTLER, MRS. IDA B., Providence, R. I., appointed by Governor, member of Board of Trustees of Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf, March, 1911.

DORFMAN, BENJAMIN, Portland, Me., elected Assistant City Assessor, December 19, 1910.

EDELSON, JOSEPH D., New York City, appointed Second Deputy to Attorney-General of State, January, 1911.

EINHORN, MAX, New York City, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, from February 11, 1911.

ELGART, HENRY, Colchester, Conn., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1910.

ELKUS, ABRAHAM I., New York City, elected by Legislature, member of New York State Board of Regents, from April 1, 1911.

ELSBERG, CHAS. A., New York City, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, from February 11, 1911.

*EMANUEL, CHAS. M., Sulphur, Okla., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

ETTELSON, SAMUEL A., Chicago, Ill., elected State Senator, November 8, 1910.

FEIST, SIM LEOPOLD, appointed Second Lieutenant, United States Army. Confirmed December 16, 1910.

FINESHRIBER, W. H., Rabbi, Davenport, Ia., appointed lecturer in "Bible" and "Prophets," University of Tennessee, Knoxville, summer course, March, 1911.

FIRESTONE, CHARLES, New York City, appointed Chief Counsel of New York City office of Excise Department, April, 1911.

FISHER, JAKE, West Virginia, elected State Senator, November 8, 1910.

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FISHER, LEON H., New York, appointed by New York State Board of Regents, member of State Board of Examiners of Certified Public Accountants, June, 1911.

FOREMAN, MILTON J., Chicago, Ill., elected Commander of Illinois Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of Spanish-American War Veterans, May, 1911.

FRANK, ELI, Baltimore, Md., appointed by Mayor, member of School Board, January, 1911.

FREUND, ERNEST, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor, delegate to International Prison Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1910.

FREUND, HUGO ABRAHAM, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, June 6, 1911.

FRIEDENWALD, EDGAR BAR, Maryland, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, April 10, 1911.

FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, Baltimore, Md., appointed by Mayor, member Municipal Tuberculosis Commission, July, 1910.

FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, Maryland, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, April 10, 1911.

FRIEDMAN, HAROLD J., New York City, elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

FRIEDMAN, HERBERT J., Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor, delegate to International Prison Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1910.

FRIEDMAN, WM. S., Denver, Colo., appointed by President Taft, member of American Red Cross Endowment Fund, December, 1910; re-appointed for term of eight years member of Denver Public Library and elected Vice-President of Public Libraries of Denver, October, 1910.

*FRIEND, SAMUEL, Harley, Idaho, elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

FRY, SIDNEY W., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

FULD, JONAS A., Trenton, N. J., appointed by Governor, member of Board of Managers of the State Village for Epileptics, March, 1911.

GANS, SIGMUND J., Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

*GELEERT, MYER, Toledo, O., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

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GERSTER, ARPAD GEYZA CHAS., New York City, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, from February 11, 1911.

GINSBURG, LOUIS A., Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, Special Representative to National Charities Convention, June, 1911.

GOLDBERG, MARK, New York, re-elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

GOLDBERG, MAX, San Francisco, Cal., appointed by Mayor, Police Commissioner, May, 1911.

GOLDFOGLE, HENRY, New York City, re-elected to U. S. House of Representatives. November 8, 1910.

GOLDMAN, JEFFERSON B., ensign, appointed Lieutenant (junior grade) in United States Navy. Confirmed April 17, 1911.

GOLDSTEIN, HARRY, Fernandina, Fla., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

GOLDSTEIN, LOUIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

*GOODFRIEND, CHAS. E., Lake, Colo., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

GOODMAN, ABRAM, New York City, elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

GOODMAN, JOSEPH, Portland, Ore., appointed by Governor, on Port of Portland Commission, March, 1911.

*GOTSHALL, SAMUEL R., Mt. Vernon, O., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

GRAUBARD, MORITZ, New York City, re-elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

GREENHUT, J. B., New York City, appointed by Governor of Illinois, delegate to represent Illinois upon National Commission to arrange for semi-centennial anniversary of Battle of Gettysburg, 1912. October, 1910.

GREENSFELDER, LOUIS ALEXANDER, appointed first lieutenant in Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army. Confirmed June 27, 1911.

*GRIDENBURG, BERNARD, Denver, Colo., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

HACKENBURG, WILLIAM B., Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected Grand Treasurer, Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, December, 1910.

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*Hahn, Jacob, Milwaukee, Wis., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

HAHN, SIMON, Newark, N. J., appointed Justice of Second Criminal Court, January, 1911.

HARBURGER, JULIUS New York City, appointed Deputy State Comptroller, January, 1911.

HARRIS, JOSEPH H., Kansas City, Mo., re-appointed Postmaster. Confirmed April 17, 1911.

HARRIS, MOSES, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed by Mayor Gaynor, Magistrate in Brooklyn, April, 1911.

HARRISON, LEON, St. Louis, Mo., appointed by Governor to represent Missouri at Third National Peace Conference, Baltimore, Md., May 5, 1911.

HARTMANN, BERNARD, New York City, appointed by Borough President of the Bronx, member of District School Board, January, 1911.

HARTOGENSIS, B. H., Baltimore, Md., appointed by Governor, member of Commission to draft laws on Employers' Liability, April, 1911.

HATMAKER, DAVID, Salisbury, Conn., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

HECHT, HERMAN L., Philadelphia, Pa., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

HEYMAN, HARRY, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

HIRSCH, EMIL G., Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor, delegate to International Prison Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1910.

HIRSCH, MRS. WM., New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny, member of District School Board, January, 1911.

HIRSCHBERG, JOSEPH, Milwaukee, Wis., appointed Assistant District Attorney, February, 1911.

HOCHSTETTER, EUGENE ROBERT, JR., appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, June 6, 1911.

HOLLANDER, JACOB, Baltimore, Md., appointed by Mayor, delegate to convention of National Tariff Commission Association, Washington, D. C.

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*HORWITZ, LOUIS, Pomeroy, O., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

HORWITZ, S., physician, Peoria, Ill., re-appointed by Mayor, City physician, for two years, June, 1911.

HUSIK, ISAAC, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed Lecturer in Department of Philosophy of University of Pennsylvania, June, 1911.

HUTZLER, LEWIS, Chicago, Ill., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

JACOBOWSKY, MARCUS, appointed Assistant Treasurer of Cook County, Ill., February, 1911.

JACOBS, MAX, appointed Postmaster, East Helena, Mont. Confirmed December 14, 1910.

JACOBSON, CHAS., Little Rock, Ark., re-elected State Senator, November 8, 1910.

JACOBY, ARNOLD L., appointed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy. Confirmed December 13, 1910.

JACOBY, JOSEPH R., appointed United States Marshall for the western district of Washington, by President Taft, February, 1911.

JAFFA, SOL. H., Trinidad, Colo., re-elected City Treasurer, April, 1911.

JAMES, PETER H., Jersey City, N. J., re-elected to New Jersey Assembly, November 8, 1910.

JOSEPHI, SIMEON EDWARD, Oregon, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army. Confirmed June 14, 1911.

*JUDAH, NOBLE J., JR., Chicago, Ill., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

KAHAN, SAMUEL, New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny, member of District School Board, March, 1911.

KAHN, ARTHUR, Milwaukee, Wis., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

KAHN, JULIUS, California, re-elected to U. S. House of Representatives, November 8, 1910.

KAHN, JULIUS, Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor, delegate to International Prison Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1910.

KAHN, M. J., Trinidad, Colo., re-elected Alderman of the First Ward, April, 1911.

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KALISCH, SAMUEL, Newark, N. J., appointed by Governor, Justice of Supreme Court of New Jersey, April, 1911.

KATZ, HERMAN, Hattiesburg, Miss., elected Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Mississippi, May, 1911.

*KAUFMAN, J. E., Galveston, Tex., elected State Senator, November 8, 1910.

KING, LOUIS M., Schenectady, N. Y., appointed assistant attorney in the State Excise Department, June, 1911.

KLEISON, SAMUEL, Rosedale, Kas., elected Mayor, April, 1911.

KLENERT, ABRAHAM, Paterson, N. J., appointed Judge of District Court, April, 1911.

KOENIG, SAMUEL S., former Secretary of State, elected Chairman of New York County Republican Committee, May, 1911.

KOHLER, MRS. MAX J., New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny, member of District School Board, January, 1911.

KOHN, NICHOLAS J., Fort Snelling, Minn., appointed Postmaster. Confirmed April 27, 1911.

KOPP, HARRY, New York City, re-elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

KOWALSKI, BENJAMIN, elected Mayor of Brownsville, Tex., March, 1911.

KRAMER, ARTHUR, Dallas, Tex., chosen member of Board of Education, March, 1911.

KRIEGSHABER, MRS. V. H., Atlanta, Ga., appointed member of local Board of Education, February, 1911.

*KUHN, HAROLD PHILIPP, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, June 6, 1911.

LANDSBERG, MAX, Rochester, N. Y., elected President of the State Charity Organization, November, 1910.

LASCOFF, J. LEON, New York, re-appointed by New York State Board of Regents, member of State Board of Pharmacy, June, 1911.

LAUTERBACH, JACOB Z., Rabbi Congregation B'nai Sholem, Huntsville, Ala., elected Professor of Talmud at Hebrew Union College, April, 1911.

LAZANSKY, EDWARD, Brooklyn, N. Y., elected Secretary of State, New York, November 8, 1910.

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LAZARUS, DAVID, New York City, appointed by Governor, Warden of Port of New York, June, 1911.

LEIPZIGER, EMIL W., Terre Haute, Ind., appointed by Governor, delegate to International Prison Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1910.

LEVEEN, MICHAEL, Essex County, N. J., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

LEVY, AARON J., New York City, re-elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910; appointed Chairman of Codes Committee, January, 1911.

LEVY, HYMAN, New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny, member of District School Board, January, 1911.

LEVY, JACOB, New York City, re-elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

LEVY, J. LEONARD, Pittsburg, Pa., elected delegate to National Red Cross Convention, Washington, D. C.

LEVY, JEFFERSON M., New York City, elected to U. S. House of Representatives, November 8, 1910.

LEWINTHAL, ISIDOR, Nashville, Tenn., re-appointed for three years, member of Tennessee State Board of Charities, December, 1910.

LILIENTHAL, HOWARD, New York City, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, from February 11, 1911.

LISSNER, JAMES, Helena, Montana, elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1910.

LIT, SAMUEL D., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed by Governor member of his Military Staff, January, 1911.

LOEB, A. U., Philadelphia, Pa., promoted Captain, U. S. Army, June, 1911.

LOEB, MORRIS, New York City, receives honorary degree of Doctor of Science, Union College, June, 1911.

LOEB, VIRGIL, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, June 6, 1911.

LOEWENTHAL, SAMSON, elected Justice of the Peace at West New York, N. J., November 8, 1910.

LOWENGRUND, ERNEST, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed First Assistant City Solicitor, December, 1910.

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LUDVIGH, ELEK J., New York, appointed by Governor, member of New York State Civil Service Commission, February, 1911.

MACK, JULIAN W., Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor, delegate to International Prison Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1910; appointed Judge of new Federal Court of Commerce, December, 1910. Confirmed January 31, 1911; elected President of 38th National Conference of Charities and Corrections, June, 1911.

MANNE, BERTRAM N., Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed Deputy Attorney to State Comptroller, New York, February, 1911.

MARKS, LOUIS H., New Orleans, La., made member of German Royal Institute for Experimental Therapeutics, October, 1910.

MASCHKE, MAURICE, Cleveland O., appointed by President Taft Collector of Customs for Cleveland, O., April, 1911.

MAYER, H. H., Rabbi, Kansas City, Mo., appointed by Governor to represent State of Missouri at the Third Annual Peace Congress, Baltimore, Md., May 5, 1911.

MEISEL, FRANK, Springfield, N. J., appointed Postmaster. Confirmed June, 1911.

MEISEL, P. E., Union County, N. J., elected to New Jersey Assemsembly, November 8, 1910.

MELTZER, JOSHUA, Bridgeport, Conn., elected to State Legislature, November, 8, 1910.

MELTZER, SAMUEL JAMES, New York City, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, February 11, 1911.

*MENDEL, D. J., Freeman, S. D., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

MENDELSON, MARY E., New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny, member of District School Board, March, 1911.

METZ, A. L., New Orleans, La., appointed member of Organization Committee of Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, January, 1911.

*METZGER, ALFRED E., St. Louis, Mo., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

MEYER, WILLY, New York City, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, February 11, 1911.

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MICHAELSON, L. B., Trenton, N. J., appointed by Governor, delegate to International Prison Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1910.

MICHELSON, ALBERT A., physicist University of Chicago, receives honorary degree of doctor of philosophy from University of Goettingen, June, 1911.

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, New York City, elected President of Committee on Safety of City of New York, June, 1911.

MORK, SEYMOUR, New York City, elected to State Assembly, November, 8, 1910.

MORRISON, HENRY L., Malden, Mass., elected member of Common Council, November 8, 1910.

MOSES, ALFRED G., Rabbi, Mobile, Ala., received from University of Alabama degree of LL. D., June, 1911.

MOSES, JUDGE JACOB M., Baltimore, Md., appointed by Governor, delegate to International Prison Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1910.

NAUMBERG, BERNARD, New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny, member of District School Board, January, 1911.

*NEWMAN, HARRY E., Lakewood, N. J., elected to State Assembly, November, 1910.

NEWMAN, LOUIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-appointed to Board of Education, December, 1910.

NEWMAN, MRS. S. L., New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny, member of District School Board, March, 1911.

PELS, ISAAC ROSENBAUM, Maryland, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, April 10, 1911.

POFCHER, ELIAS H., Worcester, Mass., elected Councilman, November 8, 1910.

POLLITZER, SIGMUND, New York City, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, February 11, 1911.

POLLOCK, HENRY W., New York City, elected to State Senate, November 8, 1910.

RAISIN, MAX, Rabbi, Meridian, Miss., appointed by Governor, delegate to Third Annual Meeting of Conference on Woman and Child Labor, Atlanta, Ga., April 25, 1911.

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RAUH, ENOCH, Pittsburgh, Pa., appointed by Governor, member of new City Council, June, 1911.

RAYNER, ISIDOR, Baltimore, Md., re-elected to United States Senate, January, 1911.

ROHRHEIMER, MAURICE, Cleveland, O., appointed member of Sinking Fund Commission, May, 1911.

ROSENBERG, SAMUEL, Portland, Me., elected member of Board of Overseers of Poor, December 19, 1910.

*ROSENDALE, CHAS. B., Salinas, Cal., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

ROSENDALE, SIMON W., Albany, N. Y., re-appointed by Governor, member of State Board of Charities, April, 1911.

ROSENHAUPT, HARRY, Spokane, Wash., elected State Senator, November 8, 1910.

ROSENSON, IRA L., appointed Excise Counsel for Borough of Brooklyn, June, 1911.

ROTHSCHILD, MAX, Grand Forks, N. D., elected member of Local Park Board, April, 1911.

*RUBEL, MAURICE, Illinois, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, April 10, 1911.

SABATH, A. J., Chicago, Ill., re-elected to U. S. House of Representatives, November 8, 1910.

SABATH, JOSEPH, Chicago, Ill., elected Judge of Municipal Court, November 8, 1910.

SADLER, NORMAN J., St. Louis, Mo., appointed Assistant City Attorney, June, 1911.

*SALMONS, R. A., West Virginia, elected State Senator, November 8, 1910.

SALUS, SAMUEL W., Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected State Senator, November, 8, 1910.

SANDERS, LEON, New York City, elected member of Executive Committee of New York National Fraternal Congress, at Albany, February, 1911.

SANDERS, MRS. LEON, New York City, appointed by Borough President McAneny, member of District School Board, January, 1911.

SCHAFFNER, MORRIS, appointed Fire Commissioner, Erie, Pa., May, 1911.

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SCHECHTER, SOLOMON, President Jewish Theological Seminary of America, receives honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, from Harvard University, June 28, 1911.

SCHLOSS, HARRY T., Terre Haute, Ind., appointed by Governor, delegate to International Prison Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1910.

SCHLOSSTEIN, ADOLPH GEORGE, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, June 6, 1911.

SCHWARTZ, A. W., elected to New Jersey Assembly, November 8, 1910.

*SCHWARTZ, LOUIS, appointed Assistant Surgeon in Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Confirmed April, 17, 1911.

*SEELIG, GABRIEL, MAJOR, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, June 6, 1911.

SELLING, BEN, Portland, Ore., re-elected State Senator, November 8, 1910; elected President of State Senate, January, 1911.

SHLIVEK, MAX, New York City, elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

SILBER, MENDEL, Albuquerque, N. M., appointed to fill Chair of Philosophy, University of New Mexico, during absence of one year of Dean C. E. Hodgin, March, 1911.

SILVERMAN, SAMUEL L., Boston, Mass., appointed Bail Commissioner for Suffolk County by Justices of Superior Court, February, 1911.

SILVESTER, ALBERT H., Worcester, Mass., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

SLOSS, MAX C., San Francisco, Cal., re-elected Judge of Supreme Court of State, November 8, 1910.

SPIELBERG, HAROLD, New York, re-elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

STECKLER, CHARLES, New York City, appointed by Mayor, on Court House Commission, March, 1911.

STERN, ALEX, Fargo, N. D., elected to State Legislature, November 8, 1910.

STIEFEL, MRS. NETTIE, Ft. Worth, Tex., selected delegate to State Humane Society Convention, Austin, Tex., January, 1911.

STRACHAUER, ARTHUR CLARENCE, appointed First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, June 6, 1911.

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STRAUS, OSCAR S., appointed a trustee of the Carnegie Peace Fund, December, 1910.

STRAUSS, CHARLES, New York City, appointed by Mayor, member Board of Water Supply, February, 1911.

STRAUSS, FREDERICK, New York City, appointed by President Taft, member of Commission to investigate railroad bond issues, September, 1910.

STRAUSS, HAROLD A., appointed Ensign, United States Navy. Confirmed December 13, 1910.

STRAUSS, JOSEPH, Chicago, Ill., elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

STROOCK, MOSES I., New York City, appointed Trustee of City College, March, 1911.

STROMBERG, BENJAMIN, St. Louis, Mo., appointed member of School Board, April, 1911.

SULTAN, GEORGE, Chicago, Ill., elected member of Board of County Commissioners, November 8, 1910.

SULZBERGER, CYRUS L., New York City, appointed by Governor, member of Commission on Congestion, October, 1910.

SULZER, MARCUS R., Madison, Ind., elected President of Indiana Association of Presidential Postmasters, June, 1911.

TOFFLER, M., Leavenworth, Kas., elected member of Board of Education, May, 1911.

*TRAUTMAN, EMANUEL, Columbus, Ind., elected State Senator, November, 1910.

ULMAN, JOSEPH N., Baltimore, Md., appointed by Governor, to International Prison Congress, Washington, D. C., September, 1910.

WEIL, EDWARD, New York City, elected to State Assembly, November 8, 1910.

WEIL, HENRY A., appointed by President, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, January, 1911.

WEINBERG, ETHAN ALLEN, Brooklyn, N. Y., appointed by President, United States Consul at Morocco, August, 1910.

WEINBERG, W. E., Colfax, Wash., elected Mayor, November 8, 1910.

WIENER, LEO, appointed Professor of Slavic Languages and Literature, Harvard University, May, 1911.

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WISE, STEPHEN S., New York City, appointed by Governor, member of Commission on Congestion, October, 1910.

WOLF, CLARENCE, Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected State Senator, November 8, 1910.

WOLF, ISAAC, JR., Philadelphia, Pa., elected President of American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin, November, 1910.

WOLF, PAUL A., promoted to Major of Infantry, U. S. Army. Confirmed June 14, 1911.

WOLFE, EDWARD I., San Francisco, Cal., re-elected State Senator, November 8, 1910.

ZALINSKI, MOSES G., Major, appointed Deputy Quartermaster-General, ranking as Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army. Confirmed December 16, 1910.

ZIEV, JOSEPH, elected Mayor, Ludington, Mich., May, 1911.

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SYNAGOGUES AND HOMES OF SOCIETIES DEDICATED

IN THE UNITED STATES

JULY 1, 1910, TO JUNE 30, 1911

1910

JULY	17.	Jewish Home for the Poor and Friendless, Paterson, N. J.
AUGUST	2.	Headquarters Independent Order B'nai B'rith, San Francisco, Cal.
	28.	Hungarian Synagogue, Passaic, N. J.
	28.	Synagogue Adath Israel, Houston, Tex.
	28.	Synagogue Ohave Sholom, Chicago, Ill.
SEPTEMBER	4.	Synagogue Ahavas Chesed, Philadelphia, Pa.
	8.	Young Men's Hebrew Association, Haverhill, Mass.
	11.	Synagogue Mt. Sinai Congregation, Jersey City Heights, N. J.
	11.	Jewish Consumptive Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.
	11.	Beth Joseph Congregation Cemetery, Lynchburg, Va.
	18.	Synagogue Kesher Israel, Springfield, Mass.
	18.	Synagogue Waad Hakolel, Rochester, N. Y.
	18.	Daughters of Israel Home for the Aged, Newark, N. J. (Re-dedicated.)
	21.	Independent Order B'nai B'rith Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
	22.	Jewish Young Men's Association, Buffalo, N. Y.
	23.	Synagogue Ahavath Chesed, Jacksonville, Fla.
	23.	Temple Rodef Sholem, Waco, Texas.
	23.	Temple Beth Zion, Buffalo, N. Y. (Re-dedicated.)
	23.	Synagogue B'nai Rappaport, New York City.
	23-25.	Temple Adath Joseph, St. Joseph, Mo.
	25.	Temple B'nai Israel, Milwaukee, Wis. (Re-dedicated.)
	25.	Synagogue Anshe Chesed, Somerville, N. J.
	25.	Synagogue Chevra Thillim, San Francisco, Cal.
	25.	Synagogue K'neseth Israel, Denver, Colo.
	25.	Temple Shaari Zedek, Brooklyn, N. Y.
	25.	Synagogue Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, Troy, N. Y.
	25.	Temple Beth Jacob, Columbus, O.
	25.	Synagogue Ohave Zedek, Philadelphia, Pa.

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SEPTEMBER	25.	East St. Louis Hebrew Association Synagogue, St. Louis, Mo.
	25.	B'nai Israel Cemetery, Phœnixville, Pa.
	30.	Temple B'rith Sholem, Louisville, Ky. (Rededicated.)
OCTOBER	2.	Synagogue Sons of Moses, Philadelphia, Pa.
	2.	Emanu El Brotherhood Home, New York City.
	2.	Synagogue Shaare Tefila, Indianapolis, Ind.
	3.	Temple Berith Kodesh, Rochester, N. Y.
	4.	Synagogue, Tucson, Arizona.
	9.	Infant Sheltering Department of Hebrew Sheltering Home and Day Nursery, Philadelphia, Pa.
	9.	Synagogue Montefiore Congregation, Marietta, Wis.
	16.	Harry E. and Linda Mayer Cottage, Jewish Consumptive Home, Baltimore, Md.
	16.	House of Solomon Talmud Torah, Malden, Mass.
	20.	Jewish Training School Playground, Chicago, Ill.
	21.	Temple Shaari Zedek, Brooklyn, N. Y.
	30.	Keneseth Israel Hebrew Free School, Bay City, Mich.
	30.	Emanuel Mandel Shack for Women at Chicago Winfield Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Chicago, Ill.
	30.	Jewish Orphanage of Providence, Providence, R. I.
NOVEMBER	6.	Synagogue Beth El, Lincoln, Ill.
	6.	Training School for Nurses, Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
	20.	Synagogue Beth El, Philadelphia, Pa.
	20.	Hebrew Free School, Bridgeport, Conn.
	20.	Shearith Israel Sisterhood Home, New York City.
	24.	Marshall Memorial Home, Syracuse, N. Y.
	29.	Young Men's Hebrew Association, Jacksonville, Fla.
DECEMBER	7.	Neighborhood House, Portland, Ore.
	25.	Home for the Aged (Annex), Pittsburg, Pa.
	29.	Talmud Torah Public Library, Baltimore, Md.
1911		
JANUARY	15.	Synagogue Oheb Zedek, East Pittsburg, Pa.
	29.	Hebrew Old Ladies Home, Hartford, Conn.
FEBRUARY	19.	South Side Dispensary of East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.
	22.	Hebrew Infant Asylum, New York City.
	26.	Hebrew Free School, Worcester, Mass.

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MARCH	5.	Synagogue Tifereth Israel, New Britain, Conn.
	5.	Downtown Talmud Torah, New York City.
	12.	Synagogue Atereth Israel, Philadelphia, Pa.
	12.	Synagogue B'nai Israel, Bridgeport, Conn.
	13.	Synagogue Butler Hebrew Congregation, Butler, Pa.
	19.	Synagogue Beth Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa.
	24.	Temple Keneseth Israel, Zanesville, O.
	31.	Emanuel School House, San Francisco, Cal.
APRIL	2.	Working Girls' Home of Daughters in Israel (Annex), Baltimore, Md.
	2.	Irene Kaufmann Settlement, Pittsburg, Pa.
	7-9.	Temple Sholom, Chicago, Ill.
	9.	Jewish Educational Alliance, Atlanta, Ga.
	9.	Synagogue B'nai Israel, Omaha, Neb.
	9.	Temple B'nai Israel, Jackson, Tenn. (Re-dedicated.)
	9.	Lakeview Home of New York Section of Council of Jewish Women, Arrochar, Staten Island, N. Y.
	9.	Synagogue Pincus Elijah, New York City.
	9.	Synagogue B'nai Jacob, Joliet, Ill.
	16.	Jewish Educational Alliance, South Baltimore Branch, Baltimore, Md.
	25.	Hebrew Union College (Laying of cornerstone of New buildings), Cincinnati, O.
MAY	7.	Young Men's Hebrew Association, Denver, Colo.
	7.	Mt. Sinai Hospital (New building), Philadelphia, Pa.
	28.	Maimonides Kosher Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
	28.	Synagogue Ahavath Achim Anshe Sphard, Chelsea, Mass.
	31.	Young Men's Hebrew Association (Heinsheimer Memorial Annex), New York City.
JUNE	4.	Synagogue Agudath Sholom, Chelsea, Mass.
	4.	National Farm School, Pennsylvania Building, Doylestown, Pa.
	11.	Ladies' Society Benoth Israel, Home for the Aged, New York City.
	16-18.	Temple Beth El, Buffalo, N. Y.
	18.	Hebrew Orphans' Home, Synagogue, Philadelphia, Pa.
	25.	Synagogue Yavna, Boston, Mass.

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FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

NOVEMBER 13, 1910

ACT OF INCORPORATION

LAWS OF NEW YORK.—By Authority

Chapter 16

AN ACT to incorporate the American Jewish Committee

Became a law March 16, 1911, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Mayer Sulzberger, Julian W. Mack, Jacob H. Hollander, Julius Rosenwald, Cyrus Adler, Harry Cutler, Samuel Dorf, Judah L. Magnes, Jacob H. Schiff, Isador Sobel, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, A. Leo Weil, and Louis Marshall, and their associates and successors, are hereby constituted a body corporate, in perpetuity, under the name of the American Jewish Committee; and by that name shall possess all of the powers which by the general corporation law are conferred upon corporations, and shall be capable of taking, holding and acquiring, by deed, gift, purchase, bequest, devise, or by judicial order or decree, any estate, real or personal, in trust or otherwise, which shall be necessary or useful for the uses and purposes of the corporation, to the amount of three millions of dollars.

Sec. 2. The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur; and to compass these ends to administer any relief fund which shall come into its possession or which may be received by it, in trust or otherwise, for any of the aforesaid objects or for purposes comprehended therein.

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Sec. 3. The business and affairs of said corporation shall be conducted by a board of not less than thirteen or more than twenty-one, to be known as the executive committee, and the persons named in the first section of this act, as incorporators, shall constitute the first executive committee of said corporation. At the first meeting of said executive committee held after the passage of this act, the members thereof shall be divided into three classes, the first of which shall hold office until January first, nineteen hundred and twelve, the second for one year thereafter, and the third for two years thereafter, and such members of said executive committee as may be thereafter added to said committee shall in like manner be apportioned to said three classes. At the expiration of the term of any member of the executive committee his successor shall be elected for the term of three years. All vacancies which may occur in said committee shall be filled until the ensuing election by said committee. An annual election for the members of said executive committee shall be held at such time and in such manner as shall be fixed by the by-laws to be adopted by said executive committee. At all meetings of the executive committee one-third of said committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no by-law shall be adopted, amended or repealed without the presence of a majority of the members of said committee for the time being; provided, however, that the by-laws with respect to membership in the corporation shall not be altered, revised or amended except as provided in section four of this act.

Sec. 4. The members of said corporation shall consist of the persons who shall be designated and chosen for membership by such method or methods and by such organizations, societies and nominating bodies as shall be provided in by-laws to be adopted for that purpose by the executive committee, such by-laws being however, subject to alteration, revision or amendment at any regular meeting of the members of the corporation or at a meeting called for such purpose; provided that thirty days notice be given of the proposed change and that such alteration, revision or amendment shall be carried by a majority of at least twenty votes; and not otherwise.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

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OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

PRESIDENT

MAYER SULZBERGER, Philadelphia

VICE-PRESIDENTS

JULIAN W. MACK, Washington
JACOB H. HOLLANDER, Baltimore

TREASURER (*ad interim*)

ISAAC W. BERNHEIM, Louisville, Ky.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CYRUS ADLER, Philadelphia, Pa.
HARRY CUTLER, Providence, R. I.
SAMUEL DORF, New York
J. L. MAGNES, New York
LOUIS MARSHALL, New York
JULIUS ROSENWALD, Chicago, Ill.
JACOB H. SCHIFF, New York
ISADOR SOBEL, Erie, Pa.
CYRUS L. SULZBERGER, New York
A. LEO WEIL, Pittsburg, Pa.

SECRETARY

HERBERT FRIEDENWALD, 356 Second Ave., N. Y. C.

MEMBERS AND DISTRICTS

Dist. I: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina. 2 members: Ceasar Cone, Greensboro, N. C. (1911); Montague Triest, Charleston, S. C. (1914).

Dist. II: Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. 2 members: Jacques Loeb, Montgomery, Ala. (1913); Nathan Cohn, Nashville, Tenn. (1913).

Dist. III: Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas. 2 members: Maurice Stern, New Orleans, La. (1914); Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Tex. (1911).

Dist. IV: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri. 3 members: Morris M. Cohn, Little Rock, Ark. (1914); David S. Lehman, Denver, Col. (1911); Elias Michael, St. Louis, Mo. (1915).

Dist. V: California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington. 3 members. Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal. (1911); Harris Weinstock, Sacramento, Cal. (1912); Ben. Selling, Portland, Ore. (1912).

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Dist. VI: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Wyoming. 4 members: Henry M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich. (1914); Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis, Minn. (1915); Victor Rosewater, Omaha, Neb. (1914); Max Landauer, Milwaukee, Wis. (1912).

Dist. VII: Illinois, 7 members: Edwin G. Foreman (1914); M. E. Greenebaum (1913); B. Horwich (1912); Julian W. Mack (1913); Julius Rosenwald (1915); Joseph Stolz (1914), all of Chicago, Ill.; ———— (1911).

Dist. VIII: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia. 5 members: Louis Newberger, Indianapolis, Ind. (1915); Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville, Ky. (1912); David Philipson, Cincinnati, O. (1914); J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati, O. (1911); E. M. Baker, Cleveland, O. (1913).

Dist. 1X: New Jersey, Pennsylvania. 9 members: Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa. (1913); Isaac W. Frank, Pittsburg, Pa. (1912); Wm. B. Hackenburg (1914); B. L. Levinthal (1915); M. Rosenbaum (1915), all of Philadelphia, Pa.; Isador Sobel, Erie, Pa. (1911); Mayer Sulzberger, Philadelphia, Pa. (1913); A. Leo Weil, Pittsburg, Pa. (1914); Benjamin Wolf; Philadelphia, Pa. (1912).

Dist. X: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia. 3 members. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md. (1915); Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore, Md. (1915).

Dist. XI: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont. 3 members: Isaac M. Ullman, New Haven, Conn. (1911); Lee M. Friedman, Boston, Mass. (1912); Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I. (1911).

Dist. XII: New York City. 25 members: Joseph Barondess (1913); Samuel Dorf (1912); Bernard Drachman (1914); Harry Fischel (1914); William Fischman (1914); Israel Friedlaender (1913); Samuel B. Hamburger (1913); Maurice H. Harris (1912); Samuel I. Hyman (1916); S. Jarmulowsky (1912); Leon Kamaiky (1914); Philip Klein (1912); Nathan Lamport (1913); Adolph Lewisohn (1915); J. L. Magnes (1915); M. Z. Margolies (1916); Louis Marshall (1916); H. Pereira Mendes (1916); Solomon Neumann (1915); Jacob H. Schiff (1912); Bernard Semel (1913); P. A. Siegelstein (1915); Joseph Silverman (1914); Cyrus L. Sulzberger (1915); Felix M. Warburg (1916).

Dist. XIII: New York (exclusive of the City). 2 members: Abram J. Katz, Rochester (1913); Simon W. Rosendale, Albany (1911).

Members at large: Nathan Bijur, New York City (1911); Isidor Straus, New York City (1911).

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FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 13, 1910

The fourth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, November 13, 1910. Present: Judge Mayer Sulzberger, in the chair, and Messrs. Cyrus Adler, Nathan Bijur, Ceasar Cone, Samuel Dorf, Bernard Drachman, Harry Fischel, William Fischman, Isaac W. Frank, Harry Friedenwald, Israel Friedlaender, Samuel B. Hamburger, Maurice H. Harris, Jacob H. Hollander, Leon Kamaiky, Nathan Lamport, Julian W. Mack, Judah L. Magnes, M. Z. Margolies, Louis Marshall, H. Pereira Mendes, Louis Newburger, Solomon Neumann, Morris Rosenbaum, Jacob H. Schiff, Pierre A. Siegelstein, Joseph Silverman, Isador Sobel, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Isaac M. Ullman, and A. Leo Weil. Letters regretting their inability to attend were received from Messrs. Isaac W. Bernheim, Henry M. Butzel, Max Landauer, B. L. Levinthal, Elias Michael, David Philipson, Victor Rosewater, Ben Selling, Joseph Stolz, Isidor Straus, Montague Triest, and Samuel Woolner.

The minutes of the third annual meeting were approved as printed. The chairman announced the appointment of the following committee on nominations: J. L. Magnes, Nathan Bijur, and Leon Kamaiky.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MEETINGS

Meetings have been held on December 28, 1909, and February 20, May 29, September 26, and November 12, 1910.

DEATHS, NEW MEMBERS

It is with deep sorrow that your Committee reports the death, on November 30, 1909, of Isidore Newman, Esq., of New Orleans, a member of the Committee from its inception. A man of large influence, he actively supported the Committee and always responded promptly to all calls made upon him for advice or assistance. By his death the Committee has lost one of its most useful and valuable members.

Mr. Ceasar Cone, of Greensboro, N. C., was elected a member from District I to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Mr. Moses H. Cone, and Mr. Maurice Stern, of New Orleans, La., was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Isidore Newman.

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The terms of the following members expire this year:
District IV, Elias Michael, St. Louis;
District VI, Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis;
District VII, Julius Rosenwald, Chicago;
District VIII, Louis Newberger, Indianapolis;
District IX, B. L. Levinthal and M. Rosenbaum, Philadelphia;
District X, Harry Friedenwald and Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore.
At Large, Nathan Bijur and Isidor Straus, New York City.
There is also a vacancy in District X.

PASSPORT QUESTION

The Committee has not relaxed its efforts to procure effective action by the Government, looking to the recognition of the American Passport by Russia, without discrimination as to the religious faith of the bearer thereof. We have reason to believe that our Government is making earnest efforts to accomplish this object.

IMMIGRATION

It was to be expected that the Federal Immigration Commission, appointed in 1907, to make a thorough study of the entire immigration question would make a report to Congress, and that its report might include recommendations for changes in the immigration laws and regulations. Acting on this assumption, in order to safeguard the interests of the Jews, your Committee, on April 24, 1907, addressed the following letter to the Immigration Commission:

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1907.

Hon. William P. Dillingham, Chairman of the Immigration Commission, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR.—At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of The American Jewish Committee, I was directed to address the Immigration Commission on a matter in which we have a serious interest, in addition to the concern which every citizen of the United States has in all things pertaining to the public welfare.

As the Commission are well aware, the Jews of Russia, who prior to the year 1881 contributed no sensible proportion to our immigration, have, since that time, been subjected to such harrying persecutions and assassinations that many of the most active and enterprising have sought safety in flight, and have, in considerable numbers, emigrated to this country. The real impulsion to the movement is a dreadful mediaeval persecution for conscience sake. On this ground alone all our sympathies would go out to any people so circumstanced, and we should be interested in seeing that no unnecessary obstacles should be put in the way of human beings fleeing from a place where the merest elementary rights of man are disregarded. Our interest is naturally increased by the fact that these are our brethren in race and faith, and that the persecution is due to the very

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opinions which, under our happy institutions, are openly professed by two millions of citizens and considerately respected by government and people.

We are keenly alive to the right and duty of every government to protect its people against the incursion of criminals, paupers, lunatics and other persons who would be public charges, but we deprecate most sincerely any nerveless or unmanly timidity about evils which may be coolly and sanely guarded against, without violating our national traditions and the dictates of common humanity, or depriving our country of a natural and healthy means of increasing its population and prosperity.

As in all public questions, many persons interested are carried away by passion and see things through a magnifying or distorting medium. Sad experience has taught us to observe facts calmly and to present them with moderation. We therefore respectfully urge the following request: If the Commission shall conclude to hear testimony upon the subject of their investigation at various places here or abroad, we crave the privilege of having notice of such intended meetings from time to time, and the further privilege of presenting evidence wherever we may think that such presentation would tend to increase or to modify the knowledge imparted by others. It is a matter of common knowledge that in many European countries, political parties are organized, whose platforms contain planks inculcating hatred of Jews as such. That prejudices so promulgated color the minds of many well-meaning persons in such environment is inevitable, and that these prejudices tend to be reflected in testimony that may be offered before you is highly probable. We deem it our duty to offer you our best services in avoiding this kind of error or indeed any kind of error which may impede the objects of your Commission. Our sole purpose is to enable the Commission to learn the facts most fully and most accurately. In presenting evidence we would exercise the most rigorous care to offer such testimony only as would give facts, without color or prejudice.

As it is possible, or even probable, that the testimony at various places will have reference to conditions more or less local, it would seem important that all sources of trustworthy information should be open to the Commission and that it should not be in danger of receiving testimony without adequate means of checking its accuracy or truthfulness.

Hoping that our petition may be favorably considered, I have the honor to be,

Very truly yours,
(Signed) MAYER SULZBERGER,
President.

To this the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1907.

SIR.—Senator Dillingham, Chairman of the Immigration Commission, directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the twenty-fourth instant relative to certain features of the question to be investigated, and to assure you that when the feature of the work mentioned by you is taken up he will be pleased to communicate with you as suggested.

Respectfully,
(Signed) W. W. HUSBAND,
Secretary, The Immigration Commission.

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On December 4, 1909, a representative of your Committee and a representative of the Board of Delegates and the Independent Order B'nai B'rith were accorded a hearing before the United States Immigration Commission. They suggested several modifications of the laws and regulations, and argued against any further restriction of immigration by increasing the head-tax or the imposition of educational or monetary tests. At the conclusion of the hearing, an invitation was extended by the Chairman of the Commission, to file in writing any recommendations respecting the revision of the immigration laws and regulations deemed necessary. For the purpose of considering the nature of these recommendations and procuring the views of persons actively interested in safeguarding the welfare of immigrants, a conference was held in New York, at the request of Abram I. Elkus, Esq., on December 19, 1909. This conference was attended by the following persons: Miss Sadie American, Miss Rose Sommerfeld, and Messrs. Nathan Bijur, Joseph Barondess, Abram I. Elkus, Leon Kamaiky, Max J. Kohler, Judah L. Magnes, Leon Sanders, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, and the Secretary.

Sundry desirable amendments to the immigration law and changes in its method of administration were agreed upon and were recommended to the American Jewish Committee and the Board of Delegates for presentation to the Immigration Commission.

Your Executive Committee, at a meeting held on December 28, 1909, discussed and amended these recommendations, and appointed a sub-committee to confer with the representative of the Board of Delegates, with a view to joint action by both bodies. After further amendment, these recommendations were jointly submitted to the Immigration Commission, on July 9, 1910, by the representatives of your Committee and the Board of Delegates.

In September last, your Committee received the following further communication from the Immigration Commission:

THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR.—The final reports of the Immigration Commission will be submitted to Congress early in December, and before completing its work it is the Commission's desire that various organizations interested in the immigration question be given an opportunity to express their views relative to any phases of the subject in which they may be interested.

Under date of April 24, 1907, you, as President of the American Jewish Committee, wrote in part as follows:

"If the Commission shall conclude to hear testimony upon the subject of their investigation at various places here or abroad, we crave the privilege of having notice of such intended meetings from time to time. and the further privilege of presenting evidence wherever we may think that such presentation would tend to increase or to modify the knowledge imparted by others."

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Only two or three hearings have been held by the Commission during its entire existence and it seems probable that few, if any, will be held. The Commission, however, will be glad to have in writing any matter your Committee may desire to bring to its attention. Under date of July 9, 1910, Dr. Cyrus Adler, on behalf of the Committee forwarded to me for the consideration of the Commission certain recommendations respecting the immigration law and its administration, and also statements made by Mr. Max J. Kohler and Mr. Abram I. Elkus of New York, before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization at a hearing held on March 11, 1910. On December 4, 1909, Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, one of the vice-presidents of your Committee, appeared before the Commission and discussed various phases of the immigration question. The matters submitted by Dr. Adler and Judge Mack will, of course, be considered in connection with the Commission's report, but if your Committee desires to present additional material for the consideration of the Commission, and also for publication as a part of its report, we will be glad to receive it by October 15. A similar invitation has been extended to other organizations interested in the immigration question.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. P. DILLINGHAM,
Chairman.

As the Board of Delegates and the Independent Order B'nai B'rith received somewhat similar communications, your Committee in co-operation with these organizations submitted, on November 7, 1910, sundry recommendations respecting needed revision of the immigration laws and regulations which are printed at the end of this report.

The report of the Immigration Commission and its recommendations for legislation, ought to be carefully studied by the members of this Committee. Whatever it or its recommendations may be, the presentation will be the signal for various interests to make hateful assaults on immigrants and to present bills hostile to all our national traditions. It behooves every member of this Committee to use all his influence and efforts to secure a proper understanding by the Congress, the press, and the people of the true merits of the questions involved.

At the last session of Congress, numerous bills for the further restriction of immigration were introduced. Of these, the most drastic were a bill introduced by Representative Everis A. Hayes of California, on December 7, 1909, and a bill introduced by Representative Politte Elvins of Missouri on February 22, 1910. These bills provided for considerable increases in the head-tax, an educational test, difficult physical requirements, and the possession of large sums of money and certificates of good character from officials abroad. Many petitions favoring these and numerous other bills were sent to Congress by organizations and individuals. Hearings were also held by the House Committee on Immigration beginning in January of this year, during the course of which earnest restrictionist arguments were presented. Your

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Committee considered it important that these arguments should be answered effectively, and it requested the Committee on Immigration to accord it a hearing. On March 11, 1910, representatives of your Committee and of the Board of Delegates of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, and of the Order B'rith Abraham were jointly accorded a hearing before the House Committee on Immigration, and vigorously opposed the restrictive measures of the Hayes, Elvins and other bills. The arguments presented by your and the other representatives have been printed for the use of the House Committee and appear in summary in the last issue of the American Jewish Year Book. (See AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK 5671, pp. 19-98.) Congress, however, was not called upon at its last session to consider any of these bills, because the House Committee on Immigration, on March 15, 1910, decided not to make any report to Congress until the approaching session of Congress.

Toward the end of June of this year, a considerable number of the Jewish immigrants at the port of Galveston, Texas, were ordered to be deported on the alleged ground, either that they had come in violation of the contract labor laws, or were liable to become public charges. The charitable mission of the Jewish Territorial Organization and the Jewish Immigrants Information Bureau of Galveston directed purely to the distribution of immigrants according to their own best interests and the best interests of the country, was by some supposed to be stimulating and assisting Russian immigration to this country. On an examination of all the facts it was shown that no promises of employment had been made, and that the immigrants had not been induced or assisted to come here. The charge of violation of the law was therefore unjust. Much correspondence has been had with the Department of Commerce and Labor, and thorough legal briefs were prepared and submitted by Judge Nathan Bijur and Max J. Kohler, Esq. There is reason to hope that the matter is in the course of satisfactory settlement.

NATURALIZATION

In the autumn of 1909, the Bureau of Naturalization of the Department of Commerce and Labor adopted an extraordinary ruling, depriving all Asiatics (among whom it is conceivable, Palestinian, Syrian, Arabian and Persian Jews might be included), of the privilege of naturalization, on the ground that they were not the "free white persons" comprehended in Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This ruling was contested in the courts in several cities, and the Government's contention was very generally defeated. In the mean-

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time, a bill introduced by Mr. Hayes of California, adding to the persons already excluded by the immigration law, "persons who, under the provisions of Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, are ineligible to become citizens of the United States, unless they are merchants, teachers, students, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure," was, on February 10, 1910, unanimously reported by the House Committee on Immigration. The report on this bill stated that the purpose of the amendment was "to reach all aliens who under our laws cannot become citizens of the United States, and to prevent beyond question their immigration to the United States in any large numbers."

Shortly thereafter, another bill, granting naturalization only to "white persons of the Caucasian race," was introduced in the House of Representatives.

These bills, whatever the object of those who presented them, were so phrased as to enable opponents of certain classes of immigrants to contend that the word "white" or the word "Caucasian," might be so construed as to exclude immigration of Jews from Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Morocco, and even Russia in Europe, and prevent the naturalization of Jews from those countries already here. Your Committee, therefore, took steps to protest against the passage of such restrictive legislation.

On April 26, 1910, another bill, amendatory of Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes (which accords the right of naturalization to "free white persons and Africans"), was introduced, providing that that section shall not be so construed as to prevent "Asiatics who are Armenians, Syrians, or Jews, from becoming naturalized citizens," and passed the House within a few days and before any action could be taken by your Committee by way of protest. This bill, which avoided the ambiguity of the other bills, had the vice that it attempted a definition of "white persons" wholly unknown to the Constitution or laws of this country, and by an inference which might be drawn, classified the Jews among those who were not "white persons." As the ruling of the Bureau of Naturalization, referred to above, was being contested in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and the interests of the Jews were being safeguarded by a member of your Committee, who acted as counsel for certain Syrian intervenors, protest was made to members of the United States Senate against the passage of this bill, while a case which would have a definite bearing upon the subject was being presented to the Courts.

We are happy to report that the Senate took no action upon this bill and that the arguments advanced by your representative against the contention of the Government were sustained by a unanimous decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

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Your Committee is also looking after the interests of a Dr. Luria, a naturalized citizen of the United States, now resident in South Africa, whom the Government is trying to deprive of his right of citizenship because of his failure to return to the United States, though he contends that his failure to return to this country is due to ill-health, that he will return as soon as the state of his health will permit him, and that he has no intention of renouncing his allegiance to the United States.

The importance of this case is that it will test the constitutionality of the provisions of the Naturalization Act of 1906, in so far as it attempts to take away the right of citizenship granted prior to its enactment. There are many Jewish citizens of the United States, scattered through various countries, who are in a position similar to that occupied by Dr. Luria, and the decision of his case will determine their status.

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF NEW YORK CITY

The Jewish Community of New York City, District XII of your Committee, submits the following report:

NEW YORK, November 10, 1910.

To the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, New York City.

DEAR SIRS.—I beg to present herewith a brief summary of a number of activities of our organization. Since your last annual meeting the Jewish Community (Kehillah) of New York City held its first annual Convention in February, 1910. At this Convention reports were presented of the activities for the first year of our existence, and these reports included among the other material an exhaustive study of the conditions of Hebrew and religious education in New York City. This report has since been published and sent to all our delegates and officers as well as to members of your body and to other persons interested in the furtherance and unification of Jewish communal work. At present the Kehillah has 238 constituent organizations, 133 Congregations, 58 Lodges, 44 Educational and Benevolent Societies, 3 Federations. The Federations are themselves made up of 450 societies, so that the number of organizations under the jurisdiction of the Kehillah may be said to be 688.

As the result of our activities in the field of Jewish education, a Bureau of Education has been established under the auspices of the Kehillah. To bring this about, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff has undertaken to contribute $10,000 per year for five years, and the New York Foundation, to contribute $5,000 per annum for the same length of time. The object of this Bureau as outlined in a Bulletin pertaining to the subject, which has been issued by us, is as follows:

1. To study sympathetically and at close range all the Jewish educational forces in New York City, including alike those that restrict themselves to religious instruction and those that look primarily to the Americanization of our youth, with a view to co-operation and the elimination of waste and overlapping.

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2. To become intimately acquainted with the best teachers and workers who are the mainstay of these institutions, and organize them for both their material and their spiritual advancement.

3. To make propaganda through the Jewish press and otherwise, in order to acquaint parents with the problem before them and with the means for solving it.

4. To operate one or two model schools for elementary pupils, for the purpose of working out the various phases of primary education, these schools to act also as concrete examples and guides to now existing Hebrew schools, which will undoubtedly avail themselves of the text-books, methods, appliances, etc., worked out in the model schools, as soon as public opinion shall have ripened.

Dr. S. Benderly of Baltimore has been engaged as Director of the Bureau for five years. The Trustees of the Bureau appointed by the Executive Committee of the Kehillah are: Professor I. Friedlaender, Chairman, Professor M. Kaplan, Dr. J. L. Magnes, Louis Marshall, Esq., and Henrietta Szold, Secretary and Treasurer.

As part of its work of spreading Jewish education among adults, the Kehillah has made arrangements for two series of lectures, to be given during the coming season. The one series is to consist of four lectures on problems in modern Jewry, and the other is to consist of eight lectures on the Jews in various lands.

To obviate the evil of the mushroom synagogues, *i. e.*, the holding of religious services on the high holidays in quarters that are otherwise used for dance halls, beer gardens and similar purposes, the Kehillah has during the holiday season conducted five provisional synagogues in the halls of Jewish institutions. The Bureau of Education has been instructed to study the question of children's services. It is hoped that we may be able to establish services for children in the various sections of the City, not alone during the holiday season, but also during the rest of the year. In connection with our other religious work, we have provided holiday services for Jewish patients at the Consumptive Camp of Gouverneur Hospital, and have furnished Jewish inmates in public institutions with prayer-books. We have also endeavored and in many instances succeeded in securing leave of absence on the high holidays for Jewish employees of Federal, State and City departments and of public service companies and other large firms.

We are continuing the experiment of an employment bureau for handicapped Jews. As soon as we shall have established the necessity of and the possibility of such a Bureau, we shall recommend its creation by a committee independent of our organization.

We still regard it as one of our chief functions to collect authentic data in regard to the life of the Jewish population of this City, the educational, religious, and other specifically Jewish interests of our people. To this end we are planning several investigations.

In the course of our correspondence with various Jewish bodies in this and other cities, we have exchanged communications with the Kehillah which has been tentatively organized in Philadelphia, and with the gentlemen who are interested in forming similar central bodies in Louisville, Detroit and Rochester.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. L. MAGNES,
Chairman.

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THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

In the Year Book for the current year, the third volume of the series which has been compiled by your Committee, the special article is entitled "In Defense of the Immigrant." It is a full summary of the hearing of representatives of your Committee and of other bodies before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization of the House of Representatives held on March 11, 1910. While dealing in general terms with the subject of immigration, the testimony of those who appeared before the Committee lays special stress on the Jewish phases of the question, and contains very valuable data regarding the education and assimilation of our Jewish immigrants and the effect of immigration upon the industrial, commercial, and social life of our country. In the appendix to the article are printed a number of quotations showing that the "Know Nothing" agitation for the restriction of immigration dates back to 1817, when the bulk of the immigration to this country was from Northern and Western Europe, the home of the so-called "desirable races" of to-day.

The customary article on the Year was omitted, as it was considered that the geographical classification of the list of events rendered an additional review of the year's activities superfluous.

A few changes have been made in the typographical arrangement of some of the lists, notably the list of Articles of Jewish Interest. This has been made more largely topical, with a view to rendering it more useful for reference. It presents at the same time a conspectus of the variety of subjects of interest to Jews, which have appeared in journals during the past year.

As in the Year Books for 5669 (1908-9) and 5670 (1909-10), there was published in the current issue a list of additional societies in the United States, organized between July 1, 1909, and June 30, 1910. This list shows that during that time upward of four hundred new Jewish local organizations have come into existence. These lists, though necessarily imperfect, supplement the Directory published in the volume for 5668 (1907-8), and will be of great assistance when it is determined to publish a new and more complete directory.

INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

Besides the preparation of the manuscript for the American Jewish Year Book, the routine work of the office of the Committee has, as heretofore, consisted of the gathering, indexing and filing articles and a few books of interest to Jews. During the year, 2,511 articles were indexed, for which 3,707 cards were written. This brings the total of articles on file up to 8,148, and of index

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cards to 11,642. The usefulness of this collection was made apparent at the time of the hearing of your Committee before the House Committee on Immigration in March last, when a number of the articles on file were consulted and yielded valuable data for incorporation in the testimony, and also when the recent Recommendations to the Immigration Commission were prepared.

The Committtee is receiving an appreciable number of requests for information upon various subjects, which it furnishes whenever possible.

WASHINGTON OFFICE

The Washington Office has been continued, and has, as heretofore, proved of great usefulness in keeping your Committee informed of affairs in Washington.

RUSSIA

The position of our co-religionists in Russia grows increasingly deplorable, and recent advices from that country indicate that there is little likelihood of any relief being afforded.

The situation is of the gravest. It may be doubted whether Jewry has ever confronted a greater crisis since the overthrow of the Jewish state by the Roman Empire. Not even the horrible persecutions of the times of the Crusades or the expulsion from Spain and Portugal affected so large a mass of our co-religionists. Russia has since 1890 adopted a deliberate plan to expel or exterminate six millions of its people for no other reason than that they refuse to become members of the Greek Church, but prefer to remain Jews. To carry out this purpose, it has used several methods. Wholesale assassinations (called pogroms), have been employed in order to arouse the religious fanaticism, the greed, and the savagery of the needy, the ignorant and the depraved among the Russian people. Horrible as these pogroms are, their effects are trivial compared with those which have followed other methods countenanced by that Government. The Jewish inhabitants of the congested Pale of Settlement are being harassed by restrictions on their ordinary activities, by practical denial to a serious extent of the right to educate their children, and by having thrust upon them by force, large numbers of their co-religionists who had settled in other places within the Empire and had there been usefully employed. By this insidious process, the Russian Government wickedly and artificially creates unnatural conditions that enable it to twist economic and social laws into the service of persecution, and it believes that by their operation the ultimate expulsion or destruction of the Jews of Russia is assured. From the point of view of that Government, this method has the further advantage that it avoids the cry of horror

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and indignation which the whole civilized world spontaneously utters when crude assassinations are resorted to.

For us, however, who have the duty of doing what we can to save the bulk of our own people from extinction, the fiendish quietude of the process cannot conceal the dread nature of the continuing emergency. It was the ghastly massacres of Kishineff and Odessa which led to the organization of our Committee. These were stunning calamities which shocked the entire world and incited our whole people to spontaneous and unified action. The temporary Committee then formed dealt with the emergency promptly and effectively. Against the Russian Government's deadlier plan of carrying on a relatively peaceful war against its Jews that is calculated to last many years instead of a few hours, an organization more permanent than ours was orginally intended to be has become an inevitable necessity, for the emergency with which we are and for many years will be confronted, is not sporadic but a continuing one.

In the hope that some alleviation of the distressing conditions might be brought about by publicity, your Committee has, from time to time, distributed to the press important communications received from trustworthy sources relating to the persecutions and expulsions in Russia, which information did not get to the public through the ordinary channels.

An excellent résumé of the situation in Russia is given in the following extract from an article in the London *Jewish Chronicle* of September 30, 1910:

> During the year the Russian authorities indulged in Jew-baiting of the most cruel description. The persecution took the form of wholesale expulsions of Jews from towns where they had resided for many years, forcing them at short notice to liquidate their affairs and return to the overcrowded Pale of Settlement. The harshest possible interpretation was given to the confused and contradictory series of laws and regulations relating to the right of residence outside the Pale. The police specially manifested their zeal in thus persecuting Russian citizens in Kieff, where brutal night searches for Jews were conducted. In less than a month 1100 families, representing 6000 souls, were expelled. The plight of the Kieff Jews was so terrible that appeals were sent to Jewish communities abroad, invoking their assistance. Representations were addressed to the British Foreign Office, and some temporary lull in the tale of expulsions was achieved. In Smolensk a cordon was actually drawn round the Jewish quarter, and hundreds of Jews were driven out of the town without any respite. The expulsions were carried out in total disregard of such incidents as the separation of parents and children, or the suicide of the despairing victims. M. Stolypin's famous circular ordering a suspension of the prosecution of inquiries into the Jewish right of residence outside the Pale, pending legislation on the subject, has been completely disregarded. Indeed, it seems to have produced exactly the opposite effect to that which it ostensibly intended. Even the so-called "privileged" Jews who have to pay dearly for their "privileges" have not been

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immune from the attentions of the police. Artisans, professional men, and guild merchants, whose right of residence outside the Pale was considered assured by law, have not been spared the fate of other Jews whose title to the rights has by arbitrary decree no legal justification.

While these wholesale expulsions were proceeding, the Duma (the scene of many anti-Semitic outbursts during the year), was called upon to consider a Bill for the abolition of the Pale of Settlement, presented by M. Friedman (one of the two Jewish deputies), on the first day of Pentecost. The bill is backed by 166 deputies including some members of the Right, and its chances depend entirely upon the attitude of the Government. Immediately upon the introduction of the Bill, the Black Hundreds began an agitation against the measure. Numerous petitions to the Tsar were engineered for the purpose of intimidating the authorities. The reactionaries even suggested the persecution of the signatory deputies, on the lines of the precedent set in the case of the Viborg Manifesto. The fate of the Bill is still undecided. The Union of Russian People, which has found in the measure a new target for its venom, has gone through many vicissitudes during the year. Dr. Dubrovin, its former leader, was indicted by the Finnish Courts for participation in the murder of Deputy Herzenstein, but he declined to submit himself for trial, and the Russian Minister of Justice refused to deliver up the fugitive. The Finnish Public Prosecutor summed up the situation when he stated publicly that though there existed sufficient reasons for demanding the arrest of M. Dubrovin, he still found it expedient in the interests of the country not to proceed with the charge. Madame Herzenstein was given the comforting assurance that it was open to her to go on with the indictment. Dubrovin's popularity waned considerably just at the time he was assured of immunity, probably owing to revelations of the uses to which he and his friends had devoted the funds of the Union. His place was taken by Count Konovnitzin, who on several occasions received marks of the special favour of the Tsar. The Black Hundreds had previously been responsible for giving color to a happily untrue report of a pogrom at Kieff, which was the subject of a question in the House of Commons in September of last year.

The chief scene of the activity of the Black Hundreds was, however, in Odessa, where General Tolmatcheff rules with an iron hand and makes the lot of the Jews who have the misfortune to find themselves under his sway almost unbearable. About a year ago a vacancy occurred in the representation of the city at the Duma through the death of M. Pergament, who had been a good friend of the Jews. Despite the most unscrupulous attempts by the Prefect to manipulate the polls, a Jewish candidate, M. Brodsky, was successful. Having failed to thwart his election, General Tolmatcheff set himself to annul it. He discovered that M. Brodsky had Russianised his name of Aaron into Arkadi. This was deemed to be sufficient ground for declaring the election null and void. The question was referred for decision to a section of the Senate, the anti-Semitic bias of which was notorious. M. Brodsky did not wait for the result; he resigned his seat. The election of a successor has only recently taken place.

The same scandalous procedure was adopted during the progress of the polling. Jewish voters were assaulted or altogether prevented from voting; bogus papers were inserted in the urns in favor of the anti-Semitic candidate, Reno, who thus emerged successful. Among the other exploits

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of General Tolmatcheff during the year was his insistence on the emblem of the Cross being displayed in the illuminated signs of the Odessa synagogues, and the closing of one of the principal hospitals of the city on the alleged ground that it was under Jewish management.

It was made increasingly difficult for Jews to enter the higher educational establishments. The universities were practically closed altogether to Jews, and the authorities of these seats of learning, who are almost all desirous of receiving Jewish students, generally found to be excellent educational material, were prohibited from discussing the Jewish problem. In the secondary schools the "norm" for the reception of Jewish pupils was fixed at five per cent in the capitals, ten per cent in other districts, and fifteen per cent in the Pale. The entry of Jews to commercial schools —even those largely founded with Jewish money—was hedged round with restrictions; the Government began, too, to interfere with purely Jewish schools, which they refused to certify, thereby rendering their continuance impossible.

Your Committee deems it proper to draw attention to the enlightened resolutions of protest against Russia's inhuman course, passed by the Presbyterian General Assembly on May 24, and by the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in October, 1910.

Those of the Presbyterian General Assembly are as follows:

In the name of humanity, and in the name of Him who pitied the persecuted, the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America lifts its voice in protest against the wrongs inflicted upon the Jewish people of Russia, which are an offense to the conscience of Christendom.

Especially does it protest against the recent edict commanding the expulsion of the Jews in Kieff.

At the same time the Assembly desires to express its Christian sympathy with the cruel suffering of the race from which, according to the flesh, Christ came.

Those of the general convention of the Episcopal Church read:

WHEREAS, The situation of oppression and violation of men's inalienable rights by the lawless element in Russia is growing more intolerable each year, and whereas the persecution seems to be chiefly directed against our Blessed Lord's ancient people of Israel, depriving them in many instances of life and property, therefore be it

Resolved, first, That we protest against the unfair and inhuman treatment of the Jews;

Resolved, second, That this is not in any sense a desire to enter the realm of politics or to interfere in Governmental affairs, but a solemn protest and expression of our deep sympathy for our suffering brethren.

The New York Baptist Ministers' Conference, at a regular session, held on June 6, 1910, also unanimously approved of the resolutions of protest against the Russian persecutions, introduced into the House of Representatives on April 30, 1910, by Congressman Francis Burton Harrison.

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All of these resolutions are gratifying symptoms of the strength in our country of the keen human sympathy which is not blunted by differences of creed or nationality.

FINANCE

The quotas assigned to the various districts for the general expenses for the past fiscal year were as follows:

I	$200	VII	$1,300
II	200	VIII	500
III	200	IX	1,200
IV	200	X	300
V	200	XI	500
VI	200	XII	5,000
		XIII	500

Your Committee regrets to state that the contributions to the expenses of the Committee were not as generous as during the preceding year, and desires to direct the attention of the members to the fact that the activities of the Committee ought to be enlarged in the direction of publication. The two subjects of Immigration and Russian conditions, however well known to us, are not so familiar to the general public whose interest it would be advisable to foster, so as to strengthen the sentiment that persons driven from their homes for conscience sake have always been and should always be hospitably received by our country. Moreover, the horrors of conditions in Russia are inadequately understood. The Government of that country has never stinted its expenditure for spreading false information; and, however careful the American press may be, it will from time to time be misled by the crafty and well-paid agencies of the Russian Government.

To carry out these suggestions effectively and systematically requires a larger expenditure than the Committee in its present state would be warranted in incurring. The subject is commended to the consideration of the Committee.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Your Committee has maintained the pleasant relations established with other organizations in this country and abroad.

Respectfully submitted,

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, November 13, 1910.

(NOTE.—Since the meeting of the Committee, the Immigration Commission has presented to Congress a voluminous report (in forty volumes). the upshot of which is a proposal to restrict immigration.)

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ACTION ON THE REPORT, ETC.

It was resolved that the report be amended so as to include the mention of the resolutions passed by the Baptist Church, regarding the expulsions of Jews in Russia, and be adopted as amended.

The report of the Treasurer was read, and upon motion, consideration thereof was postponed until the afternoon session.

Communications containing suggestions and criticisms of the work of the Committee, were then read.

Dr. Magnes drew attention to the formation of a Kehillah in Detroit, and moved that the incoming Executive Committee be instructed to inquire into the newly formed organization in that city, and determine whether or not to form a Detroit Kehillah on a basis to be worked out by the Executive Committee. In the discussion that followed, it was pointed out that the Committee had no formal notification of the formation of the Detroit organization, nor any request on the part of that organization to be affiliated with the Committee, and that the Committee was, therefore, not in a position to make the inquiries suggested. Dr. Magnes, thereupon, withdrew his motion.

Several of the communications from members contained suggestions that the Committee hold its annual meetings at another time than that prescribed by the Constitution, and in other cities than New York. After discussion, it was resolved that the time of meeting be determined by the Executive Committee and that the meeting be held in New York City.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

OFFICERS

President	Mayer Sulzberger
Vice-Presidents	Julian W. Mack Jacob H. Hollander
Treasurer	Julius Rosenwald *

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Cyrus Adler	Louis Marshall
Harry Cutler	Jacob H. Schiff
Samuel Dorf	Isador Sobel
J. L. Magnes	Cyrus L. Sulzberger

A. Leo Weil

* Resigned and Isaac W. Bernheim continued as acting treasurer.

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TO FILL EXPIRED TERMS

District IV, Elias Michael, St. Louis.
District VI, Emanuel Cohen, Minneapolis.
District VII, Julius Rosenwald, Chicago.
District VIII, Louis Newberger, Indianapolis.
District IX, B. L. Levinthal and M. Rosenbaum, Philadelphia.
District X, Harry Friedenwald and Jacob H. Hollander, Baltimore.

The Committee reported that in view of Mr. Bernheim's expressed wish to be relieved of the office of treasurer, because of a contemplated stay of some months abroad, his name had not been placed in nomination for treasurer.

There being no other nominations, upon motion, the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees of the Committee on Nominations.

Upon nomination of the Executive Committee, Messrs. Nathan Bijur and Isidor Straus were elected members at large for one year.

Upon motion, it was resolved that Mr. Bernheim be tendered a vote of thanks for his services as treasurer and as member of the Executive Committee.

The members of District IX brought to the attention of the Committee the complaint that the Jewish children of the public school of Weissport, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, were being segregated and otherwise improperly treated. On motion, it was resolved that the American Jewish Committee authorize District IX to send one of its members to Weissport, to make a personal investigation at once and to report his findings to the members of said District, and it was further resolved that the matter be then referred to District IX with power to act and, if deemed necessary to ask the co-operation of the Executive Committee.

After a discussion of the finances of the Committee, upon motion of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, it was resolved that each member of the Committee be requested to make himself responsible for the payment into the treasury of the Committee, annually, of some amount to be fixed by him. It was further resolved, upon motion of Mr. Schiff, that the Committee refer to the Finance and Executive Committees jointly the matter of adapting the expenses of the Committee to its actual income.

Upon motion of Mr. Schiff, the following Finance Committee was appointed: Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Chairman, and Messrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Louis Marshall, Elias Michael, Jacob H. Schiff, and Isidor Straus.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Nathan Bijur and Samuel Dorf, of New York City, a Committee to audit the Treasurer's report.

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Upon motion, the following Committee on Immigration was appointed: Messrs. Cyrus Adler, Nathan Bijur, Julian W. Mack, Louis Marshall, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.

On motion, adjourned.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE IMMIGRATION COMMISSION RESPECTING REVISION OF IMMIGRATION LAWS AND REGULATIONS *

I.

EXISTING LAW IN THE MAIN SATISFACTORY

The present law, except as to administrative details and desirable amendments hereinafter specified, is satisfactory, has been productive of great good, has resulted in the exclusion of those whose presence here might be injurious to the public weal, and has afforded our country the labor and enterprise which it required, and without which the development of our great industries and public works would be impeded. We desire to emphasize at this point that the immigration laws of the United States, except those dealing with Chinese (with which the present statement does not concern itself) have always been enacted to regulate immigration. They are designed to exclude those persons only who would inflict injury upon the body politic, either physically, mentally, or morally. They are peremptorily exclusive also of those who come within the definition of contract labor and those whose ticket or passage is paid for "by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly." The earlier immigration policy of the United States was intended to encourage immigration. This policy has not been reversed nor is it conceived that such reversal is to be seriously considered. The act of 1868 (see page 14 *post*) is a true expression of the settled national policy. No immigration law of the United States has ever been restrictive (except as already specified) but always regulative, and the statements made here and abroad to the contrary are practically without foundation. The head-tax was not designed as a restrictive measure, but has always been intended to meet the cost of regulating immigration and caring for the immigrant.

* These recommendations were transmitted on November 7, 1910, accompanied by a letter which was signed by the officers and executive committee of the American Jewish Committee, and by Messrs. Simon Wolf, Abram I. Elkus and Max J. Kohler on behalf of the Board of Delegates, and Messrs. Simon Wolf, Adolph Kraus, Philip Stein and Jacob Furth on behalf of the I. O. B. B.

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II.

THE IMMIGRANT ENTITLED TO DUE PROCESS OF LAW

1. *Immigrants arriving at United States Ports are entitled to due process of law in form and in substance, on their application for admission. The present law (Section 25) requires that decisions of Boards of Special Inquiry shall be "rendered solely upon the evidence adduced before the board of special inquiry" in the presence of the immigrant or his counsel, so that the immigrant may know what he has to meet. Departures from this requirement to the prejudice of the immigrant, are of frequent occurrence, and should be effectively prevented.*

Argument: Recent judicial decisions establish the proposition that it is a denial of due process of law, which justifies judicial intervention, if evidence is withheld by the Government from the examination of the immigrant or his counsel, but is nevertheless submitted to the reviewing body or is withheld by the immigration officials from consideration on appeal, (See: In re Can Pon, 168 F. R. 479, C. C. A.; Chin Yow vs. U. S., 208 U. S., 8; Hopkins vs. Fachant, 130 F. R. 838, C. C. A.; Davies vs. Manalies, 179 F. R. 818 C. C. A.), and where conjecture is substituted for evidence. (U. S. vs. Wong Chong, 92 F. R. 141, Coxe, J.) This departure from due process of law, both in hearings before Boards of Special Inquiry and on appeal is a matter of constant occurrence, to the prejudice of the immigrant who is kept ignorant of the evidence against him. Records on appeal which have been examined show that in numerous instances, members of the Boards of Special Inquiry and Commissioners of Immigration attempt to decide cases on arbitrary assumptions where, contrary to law, facts to warrant them do not appear in the record sent up on appeal and which have in reality no bases in fact. A common illustration of the denial of due process of law is the assumption that the occupation of the applicant is or is not a "congested industry," so as to make it probable that he cannot secure occupation in it after his arrival, the contract labor provision preventing his securing a position before arrival. Frequently unwarranted assumptions are made that money actually deposited and offers to secure positions are "charity" and are not made bona fide. Courts recognize the necessary limitations upon their right to take judicial notice of matters in general, especially where the matter is not positively known or is in doubt or relates to a subject which is constantly changing, (See: Austin vs. Texas, 179 U. S. 343, 345; American Sulphate Co. vs. D. Gross Co., 157 F. R. 660, C. C. A.) It is accordingly of great importance that the immigrants be accorded due process of law with respect to all investigations relating to them.

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2. *The right of the immigrant to counsel before Boards of Special Inquiry should not be denied, and the hearings should be public as recommended by the Ellis Island Commission of* 1903.

Argument: See the recommendations of that Commission, and Brief in the Matter of Hersch Skuratowski, Point VII, pp. 37-42.

3. *The methods of hearing appeals should be improved, including the granting of reasonable opportunity to the immigrant, first to see the evidence, and, second, to offer new evidence and submit briefs.*

Argument: Note facts involved in the group of cases in Brief in the Matter of Hersch Skuratowski, Points VIII and IX, pp. 43-46.

4. *The provisions of the act of* 1891, *reenacted in the present law,* (*Sections* 25 *and* 10), *forbidding judicial review of the determinations of executive officers excluding immigrants, should be repealed in so far as they prevent judicial review of questions of law merely, but not of questions of fact.*

Argument: No other class of cases is beyond judicial review, yet personal liberty is even more precious than property rights. A serious and anomalous situation arises when, as to protection of their most cherished rights, thousands of persons are put beyond the reach of the courts, particularly when there are presented serious questions of law affecting their rights, and when the executive tribunals deciding the cases act behind closed doors. Since revolutionary days, when the famous Massachusuetts Bill of Rights was adopted, we have recognized that ours is a "government of laws, and not of men." Confusion, demoralization and injustice are bound to result, when executive action is made non-reviewable by the courts. There is no danger of the courts admitting persons really incompetent, nor even of their reviewing conflicting questions of fact previously determined against the immigrant by executive officers; the result would merely be to prevent illegal executive action, and to make executive rulings conform to law.

5. *The Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Attorney General should jointly prepare and publish a compilation of judicial decisions and opinions rendered by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and his legal advisors, for the guidance of immigration inspectors and the public generally.*

Argument: The purpose of this recommendation is to secure uniformity of action and correct determinations by immigration officials in accordance with law. Much uncertainty and confusion prevail among inspectors as to the proper interpretation of the law. Important authoritative decisions construing the statutes were handed down prior to the statute making admin-

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istrative decisions non-reviewable, and there have been a few judicial decisions since then dealing with cases reviewable because of alleged denial of due process of law. There have also been authoritative rulings and opinions handed down by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and his legal advisors, (the Attorney General and the Solicitor of the Department), but these are difficult of access and widely scattered. Moreover there have been various circulars and instructions issued by the subordinate immigration officials, the legality and correctness of which, as expositions of the law, have been challenged on behalf of immigrants, but the matters have not yet been determined by the courts. It is accordingly of great importance that such an authoritative compilation as above referred to be published and distributed among immigration officials and the public at large.

No such compilations have been issued since 1899, when the Treasury Department issued a "Digest of Immigration Laws and Decisions." This has long been out of print. The fact that for over twenty years the decisions of immigration officials have been practically non-reviewable by the courts makes it all the more important on the one hand properly to educate the Government officials who pass on nearly a million applications for entrance into the United States every year, and on the other hand to enable immigrants and their friends to ascertain, before embarkation for the United States, what the requirements of our laws are. The adoption of novel, constantly changing, and controverted theories of construction of the laws by subordinate immigration officials having coercive powers over their subordinates, makes it all the more important to secure such official compilations to guide both Government officials and immigrants. In fact, both Section 1 of the Immigration Act of 1907, and the corresponding section of the Act of 1903, provide that the money received from the head-tax on immigrants should be employed in part to defray "the cost of reports of decisions of the Federal Courts and digests thereof, for the use of the Commissioner General of Immigration." This of course also contemplated publication. This express mandate of Congress, so important to the interest of thousands, has been wholly ignored. An examination of many records of exclusions shows that an appreciable and increasing number of questionable exclusions is taking place. Instructions to inspectors, secretly issued, carelessly phrased and of doubtful legality, are no substitute for such authoritative publication.

More accurate information abroad as to the purport of our laws, would deter many incompetent persons from embarking for the United States. It appears from the Government's records, that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, 65,000 persons

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abroad, after paying for their tickets in whole or in part, were refused passage for this country by reason of physical defects disclosed by the medical examination at the port of intended departure—five times as many as the total number of exclusions for all causes for the same period here. Such a compilation, published in various languages, would also greatly discourage the migration of persons incompetent on other than medical grounds. In fact, while the Immigration Bureau was a branch of the Treasury Department, immigration decisions were published as rendered, in the weekly "Synopsis of Treasury Decisions," subsequently bound and issued in book form annually or semi-annually; even this has now ceased, though becoming more necessary day by day, as the laws are now administered by a different Department. (See Hearings before Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, 61st Cong., 1st Sess., pp. 348 to 352, 356 to 360, and *passim*).

6. *Appointments to Boards of Special Inquiry should be made by the Department of Commerce and Labor, and should not be limited to immigration inspectors. These officials should have adequate salaries, in order to secure efficient service.*

Argument: See, for examples, the facts developed and described in Brief in the Matter of Hersch Skuratowski, especially pages 17-37.

7. *A circular letter issued by the Commissioner General of Immigration, dated June* 21, 1910, *as to the provisions* of the law, *concerning the detention of immigrants for hearings before Boards of Special Inquiry, has lately enormously increased the number of unjustified exclusions.*

Argument: The law (Section 24) provides that every alien who may not appear to the examining inspector at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land, shall be detained for examination in relation thereto by a Board of Special Inquiry. The purpose of this provision was merely to insure more careful and mature investigation and consideration of cases by a board of three than could be accorded by the hasty examination on the line by a single inspector. The statute nowhere makes this rule as to proof of entry "clearly and beyond a doubt" applicable elsewhere than to the examining inspector "on the line;" on the contrary, after examination "on the line" a different rule applies. In fact, the courts have all emphatically and unmistakably held that aliens are entitled to the benefit of all reasonable doubt as to the right of entry, and that our Immigration Laws, like all laws in restraint of liberty are to be fairly and liberally construed in favor of individual liberty. (Moffat vs. United States, 128 F. R., 375, 378, C. C. A.; Tsoi Sim vs. United States, 116 F. R., 920 C. C. A.; Japanese Immigrant Case,

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189 U. S., S. S. 100; Lau Ow Bew vs. U. S., 144 U. S., 47, 59; Rodgers vs. U. S., 152 F. R., 346, 350 C. C. A.; In Re Tong Tan, 161 F. R., 618, Aff. as to Can Pon in 168 F. R., 479; Botes vs. Davis, 173 F. R. 996; Lieber's Hermeneutics (3d Ed.) pp. 128-9, 137; Harten vs. Goldstein, 20 App. Div. 203, 206; Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law (2d Ed.) Vol. 26, pp. 661-2, 659, 646-8; Coffin vs. U. S., 156 U. S., 432.)

The circular letter in question emphasizes with much detail the necessity for proof before the inspector on the line as to the immigrant's being "clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land," but makes no reference to the fact that such rule of proof does not apply before the Board of Special Inquiry. Consequently many inspectors sitting on Board of Special Inquiry conceive it to be their duty in this capacity as well, to exact proof clearly and beyond a doubt in default of which they order deportation. Even if this oversight be inadvertent, it must be remembered that inspectors to whom the circulars were addressed are not lawyers, and the Department has not rectified the oversight by a supplementary circular.

This circular is entirely too harsh and rigid even as an exposition of the law of burden of proof to be borne by the alien, to secure admittance without detention for the hearing before the Board of Special Inquiry. After a general statement as to alleged unauthorized leniency in primary inspection in the past, inspectors are instructed to make particular inquiry into any element of assistance in each case and as to the alien's occupation, his physical condition, his particular destination, the likelihood of his obtaining early employment at his occupation, the amount of funds at his command, etc., and the circular then goes on to say "the inspector must not leniently *conjecture* that the alien will be able to get along, but such fact *must appear clearly and beyond a doubt.*" In view of the fact that the contract labor provision expressly forbids aliens securing positions before coming over, it is in almost every case possible for an unlearned inspector to hold that the mere fact that a man has no position renders his ability to get one a mere matter of conjecture, and that he may properly be held likely to become a public charge. By this process of reasoning, he elevates a mere possibility of not getting work into a likelihood to become a public charge, whereas, in a country like ours where labor is needed, no capable, healthy person, willing to work, can rightfully be held likely to become a public charge. In this connection, a very able editorial from the *N. Y. Evening Post* of July 16, 1909, is very much in point:

Once a foreigner has shown that he is able bodied, free from contagious diseases, and neither a criminal, an anarchist, nor polygamist, nor certain

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to become a public charge, he has made out a *prima facie* case for his admission.

. . . . As to the fear of letting in aliens to become public charges upon public charity, it seems to us that the provision of the law which orders such immigrants back within three years after their arrival, should encourage clemency at Ellis Island, rather than harshness. If the immigrant who falls into pauperism can be gotten rid of within three years, why should our immigration officers speculate excessively upon the chances of an immigrant becoming a pauper? Here again he should be given the benefit of the doubt—given a chance to show what this country offers its newcomers is not poverty, but a living.

Moreover, this circular is in the respects specified similar to one issued by Commissioner of Immigration Williams, of the Port of New York, on June 15, 1909, in which in dealing with determinations as to entry, and not merely for detentions for the Board of Special Inquiry, he instructed his subordinates: "*It is necessary that the standard of inspection at Ellis Island be raised.* Notice hereof is given publicity in order that the intending immigrants may be advised before embarkation, that our immigration laws will be *strictly enforced.*" As pointed out above, the courts have established the rule of law that immigration acts must be fairly and reasonably construed in favor of immigrants and not rigidly and harshly against them.

The legal advisers of the Department of Commerce and Labor have on occasions decided adversely to the immigrant on points of law where they have themselves regarded their opinion as of doubtful validity, and this despite express recognition of inability to secure judicial review. A typical illustration of this is afforded by the remarks of the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Decision No. 111, p. 15 in the so-called "South Carolina Laborers' Case."

8. *The assisted immigrant and prepaid ticket provisions of the statute (Section 2), should be amended by omitting the confusing "burden of proof" provision. The provision should be recast so as to carry out the intent of the framers by confining it to contract labor cases and cases of immigrants whose passage has been prepaid by "corporations, associations, etc."*

Argument: The Committee of Congress which reported the original "assisted immigrant" provisions in 1891 (Report of Select Committee on Immigration, January 14, 1891, 52d Cong., 2d Sess., House Report No. 3472, p. IV), said wisely:

"Assisted immigration is of two kinds: Those assisted by friends from this side of the water is the best class of immigration, for they have relatives or friends here who will care for them in their untried surroundings. But the immigrant assisted from the other side usually has no friends here, and if any on the other side, their chiefest interest is in getting rid of what

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is likely soon to become a burden. The assisted ticket immigrant should not be made an excluded class, but our experience has been so unfortunate that it is prudent to have him show affirmatively that he does not belong to one of the excluded classes."

The "assisted immigrant" provisions of the law are still based on this broad-minded premise. They merely aim to exclude undesirable persons brought over by contract-labor employers, seeking to secure cheap labor at the expense of home labor, and at scales of wages below our prevailing rates, and undesirables whose passage was paid by a foreign government, corporation, etc. Again the law is merely regulative and only imposes the burden of proof upon the immigrant of affirmatively showing the right of entry, except where such employer of contract labor or foreign state or organization has paid for the ticket or passage in whole or in part.

The purpose of these provisions must be held in mind in arriving at their proper construction. Paupers, *i. e.*, recipients of assistance for their support from the state or some division thereof are independently excluded, and the intent of the law is that in addition, persons unable to or barely able to support themselves abroad under normal conditions, and whose immigration was aided by foreign governments or charitable organizations in the manner specified are questionable acquisitions. Such statutes, reasonably construed, do not forbid even the part payment of passage-money of self-supporting persons overwhelmed by some sudden calamity, like the Sicilian earthquake or the present day Russian persecution, or such forms of persecution as led to the Puritan settlement of New England, the Catholic settlement of Maryland, the Quaker settlement of Pennsylvania, or the Huguenot emigration to South Carolina. Much less do they forbid assistance rendered to victims of persecution, other than the payment of passage in whole or in part. The exodus of such unfortunates, suddenly and unwillingly compelled to seek new homes in a land of promise, does not, even *prima facie*, indicate likelihood to become a public charge. It would shock the American people, inexpressibly, however, to know that the unfortunate victims of the Sicilian earthquake were, in a number of instances, deported from our shores as "assisted immigrants" under a blundering administration of our laws, solely because they received some of the aid their sympathizing fellowmen rushed to tender to them in their terrible, sudden distress. Similarly, the able-bodied, industrious Jewish victims of Russia's fiendish fanaticism cannot be lawfully excluded under existing law, even if they have been aided in paying their passage by sympathetic friends or charitable

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organizations. Much more is this true when such aid has not had any relation to payment of passage.

Jefferson in his Presidential message of 1801, established our American principle in the famous words: "Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a bona fide purpose of embarking his life and fortunes permanently with us ?" This doctrine found a permanent place in our statute books at the close of a former "Know-Nothing" era, when Congress adopted a resolution still in force as Section 1999 of the U. S. Rev. Statutes, which provides that "the right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensible to the enjoyment of the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and in the recognition of this principle, this Government has freely received emigrants from all nations and invested them with the rights of citizenship." The circular of the Commissioner General of Immigration, referred to above, was intended and has in fact led to many unwarranted exclusions on the score of "assisted immigration," in violation of these principles. Commissioner Williams' arbitrary circular letter of June 28, 1909, declared among other things that "in most cases it will be unsafe for immigrants to arrive with less than $25 (besides railroad ticket to destination)" and that "immigrants must in addition of course, satisfy the authorities that they will not be become charges, either on public or *private* charity." He defined his understanding of charity in the following extraordinary terms: "*Gifts* to destitute immigrants after arrival [will not] be considered in determining whether or not they are qualified to land; for, except where such gifts are to those legally entitled to support (as wives, minor children, etc.) the recipients stand here as objects of 'private charity.'" (See reprint in Report of Commissioner General of Immigration, 1909, pp. 132-3).

Similarly, assistance promised to immigrants by responsible philanthropists or societies (other than employers of contract labor) to be rendered after landing, is not merely not illegal, but must be considered in determining if they are "likely to become public charges." It is a serious misconstruction of the law to regard such assurances of relief as in themselves making immigrants likely to become charges on private or public charity.

The able editorial in the *New York Evening Post* (quoted above in part) in criticism of Mr. Williams' $25 test, has broader applicability and is relevant also with respect to alleged "assisted immigrant" cases. It said:

> The money test can never be anything but tentative. In incapable hands it may become an instrument of injustice. It might be fair to

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call for a small sum of money from the Italian immigrant in ordinary times; it would be unjust to exclude the refugee from stricken Calabria, or Messina, because he has nothing to show but his poor bundle of clothes. The victims of Russian massacres are entitled to greater consideration than the ordinary Russian immigrant. The Armenian refugee from Adana or Tarsus has claims upon us that rise above the twenty-five dollar rule.

The prepaid ticket provision of the law, the purpose of which is salutary, is, as indicated above, so loosely phrased as to create much hardship and injustice. The law is indefinite and uncertain as to what is meant by a "person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another," and as to what is meant by the general term "who is assisted by others to come." In addition, it establishes a special burden of proof, on the immigrant, different from any other prohibitions of the statute. This is decidedly confusing, since the courts have held that the burden of proof is upon the immigrant in any event. In practice, inspectors frequently act on the assumption that the immigrant has a full knowledge of our immigration laws and regulations and must, without interrogation, at his own instance and despite his ignorance of our language and laws, satisfy the requirements of the law by proving affirmatively that he does not belong to one of the excluded classes, though information on the requirements of the law be made inaccessible to him by the inspectors' method of hearing, which often excludes counsel. Moreover, no such obligation as that to meet the special burden of proof ought to be thrust upon an immigrant intelligent enough to purchase his ticket here or have his relatives do so, instead of dealing with more irresponsible ticket agents and "runners" abroad.

9. *The provision of the law concerning likelihood to become a public charge should not be construed or modified so as to prevent the continuance of the established and salutary practice of permitting the heads of families to come to the United States, in order to establish themselves here as breadwinners and to provide homes for their families before sending for them from abroad.*

Argument: The hardships attending the separation of members of families has attracted widespread attention. In efforts to prevent these hardships, immigration officials have recently adopted the practice of inquiring into the size and circumstances of the families of those male immigrants who leave their families abroad. In such cases, immigration officials, (basing their actions presumably upon a desire to prevent the exclusion of the members of a family whose head has already emigrated or intends emigrating to the United States) are making these inquiries with a view to speculating as to whether or not the

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size or condition of the families abroad is likely to render them or the heads of the families coming here public charges. The authority to make such inquiries into matters outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, involving questions as to cost of living and assistance abroad, wholly beyond the possible range of knowledge of immigration officials is quite doubtful. (See American Banana Co. vs. United Fruit Co., 213 U. S. 347). The history of immigration to this country demonstrates that in hundreds of thousands of cases the process has been for the male head of the family to come over first, to learn the conditions in the new country and prepare a home for his family. Any administrative regulations, or interpretations of the law which prevent this salutary process would be unnecessarily cruel and would result in great detriment to this country itself. Had such a practice been in vogue hitherto, it would have deprived this country of many of its most valuable and enterprising citizens. Hardships resulting from exclusions affecting separation of families can readily be avoided, first, by making the requirements of our laws better known, here and abroad, as suggested above (p. 317), second, by requiring thorough examinations (physical and other) by the steamship companies at the port of embarkation, and third, by the free exercise of the power to take bonds in all doubtful cases.

10. *The discretionary power under the statute (Sec. 26) lodged with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to permit landing of immigrants "upon the giving of a suitable and proper bond or undertaking," should be freely exercised. Under present regulations this discretionary power is seldom availed of, though it is of great service in many cases and essential in others to avoid unwarranted hardships, if not cruelty.*

Argument: Despite the comprehensive language of Sec. 26 of the present act, giving the fullest discretionary power to the Secretary to admit immigrants under bonds, unless suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, the Department rarely takes bonds, except to avoid separation of families. Cases, accordingly arise involving the grossest hardship and oppression, but the courts have declared themselves powerless to review the discretion of the Department (U. S. ex rel Chanin vs. Williams, 177 F. R. 629, C. C. A.) The right and wisdom of freely taking bonds in doubtful cases was strongly emphasized by the Government through Secretary Fairschild in an able opinion some years ago (Treasury Decision, No. 7698), and has also met with strong judicial approval (U. S. vs. Lipkis, 56 Fed. Rep. 427). An adequate bond protects not merely the Government, but makes it to the surety's interest to prevent his charge from becoming a "public charge." The objection to bonds is

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placed chiefly upon the ground that sureties often are or become irresponsible. This is purely a matter of administration, as the law provides specifically that bonds may be taken by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor "in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe."

It is further urged that bonded immigrants occasionally disappear or change their names, so that the liability of bondsmen cannot be established. This extremely rare contingency might have weight under some circumstances, but it may be readily guarded against. For instance, one method would require a form of bond declaring a forfeiture, unless the alien periodically report, personally or otherwise, during a fixed time limit, to some designated government official. This objection also resolves itself, therefore, into a mere matter of efficient administration.

11. *The provision as to admission of children under sixteen years of age unaccompanied by their parents, has lately led to many oppressive and unwarranted exclusions and should be modified.*

Argument: The law establishes as an excluded class "all children under sixteen years of age unaccompanied by one or both of their parents at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe." Under this statute, the Secretary very properly established the rule, that children shall not be permitted to enter the United States if it appears, or the circumstances indicate, that they are to be placed in forced or "padrone" servitude, or in any employment unsuited to their years, which implied that in other cases, they should be freely admitted. It is now the general practice to exclude such immigrants even where the matters referred to in the Secretary's rule are affirmatively and satisfactorily disproved. In fact, Commissioner Williams, in a recent circular letter entitled "Information as to the Immigration Laws and Their Execution," says that "all children under sixteen, unaccompanied by either parent will be held at Ellis Island for special investigation and (*a*) where the parents are abroad, they will, as a rule, be deported. If admitted at all, this will be only on bond, but the Secretary will not admit even on bond, except in instances presenting in his opinion special merit. (*b*) Where it is claimed that the parents are in the United States such children will usually be held at Ellis Island until the parents have been heard from." It is natural that under such instructions most children are certain to be excluded. This subject presents two features therefore: (1) the statute has vested the Secretary not the Commissioner, with power to regulate this matter by rule, and (2) the regulation established by the Secretary, pursuant to law, indicates that such children are eligible for entry except in the cases therein referred to.

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The Commissioner's rule obviously is inconsistent with the regulation, and effects the deportation of young children who came over in reliance upon the Secretary's regulation, and who are admissible pursuant to it. Another, though less important question is whether it was intended to limit the admission of children to the extent the Commissioner's rule attempts, in view of the hardships and dangers attending such exclusion, especially where young girls are involved.

12. *Boards of Special Inquiry and immigration officials in general should keep correct and full records of all detention cases coming before them; such records to be open at all times to inspection by parties in interest who ought to have the right to make copies of the records.*

13. *Where decisions of the Boards of Special Inquiry excluding immigrants are affirmed on appeal, the immigrant or his counsel should have at least* 48 *hours notice prior to deportation.*

Argument: Great hardship results from the common practice now prevailing of delaying determinations until immediately before the vessel sails on which the immigrant is to be deported. Relatives and friends are prevented even from bidding farewell to excluded persons, or from providing for their maintenance and comfort on the voyage. Moreover, efforts to make application for admission on bond after dismissal of appeals, which the law sanctions, are thus thwarted. Placing in the hands of men unlearned in the law a facile means of avoiding a review of decisions charged to be illegal and oppressive, has been in many cases a temptation to which they have unfortunately yielded.

14. (a) *Medical examiners, in accordance with law, should report strictly upon the medical facts of each case, and should not include in their reports any other statement whatsoever.*

(b) *Physicians of the Marine Hospital Service should be instructed in official circulars as to their duties, so as to prevent divided responsibility for deportations because of mental or physical defects.*

Argument: At present, in very many cases, the physicians certify to trivial defects, such as the arbitrary estimate of three pound underweight and the like, and to defects and non-contagious nor dangerous diseases having no relationship to the likelihood of the immigrant's becoming a public charge, particularly in the cases of women and children having others to support them. These certifications frequently take the form of sweeping generalizations unjustified in fact, like "lack of physical development," "lack of muscular development." They wholly ignore the physical and mental vigor of the immigrant from Eastern Europe whose slight physique often is misleading to superficial observation. The medical inspectors, unless improperly instructed, in many cases would not assume the re-

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sponsibility of reporting that the defect is such as to tend towards the immigrant's becoming a public charge. The Boards of Special Inquiry, however, especially at present, are naturally greatly influenced by such certifications, which have little significance in fact. Under the present rigid and enhanced medical tests, there is no occasion for the introduction of such doubtful expedients. The result is a responsibility for exclusions divided between the medical examiners and the Boards of Special Inquiry, with actual responsibility upon neither.

(c) *The present statute making decisions of medical officers final even as to alleged physical defect being likely to affect the immigrant's becoming a public charge, should be modified by making the decisions reviewable by appeal on such points.*

Argument: Even under the theory of the present statute, the question whether alleged physical defect is likely to affect the immigrant's becoming a public charge is a quasi-judicial question and not really a medical one, and ought to be made reviewable on appeal. In addition to this, however, certain diseases, like trachoma, favus, etc., are classed as "loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases," while in point of fact there are stages of them easily curable and far from loathsome or dangerous. The indiscriminate use of terms applicable only to certain stages of a disease has been protested against by the medical world and often by the courts. (See In re Di Simone, 108 F. R., 942; U. S. vs. Nakashima, 160 F. R. 842, C. C. A. See also articles on Trachoma by Dr. Alger in N. Y. Med. Journal, April 9, 1904; by Dr. Nydegger, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, N. Y. Med. Journal, Sept. 17, 1904; and by Dr. H. F. Hansell, in N. Y. Med. Journal, March 16, 1907). The Government's interests would not be jeopardized if appeal, even on those points, were permitted to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who can be depended upon to protect the public interests against what are actually "loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases," and suspend ruling on admission pending treatment of the applicant in a hospital, Governmental or otherwise, at the expense of the applicant or of his family.

15. *The exemption from exclusion under Section 2 of the existing law of "persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude," should be amended by the omission of the words "not involving moral turpitude."*

16. *The adoption in practice of such administrative reforms as are herein referred to will render it unnecessary to press the recommendation, tentatively made to this Commission, that the words of the present law "likely to become a public charge," be limited and defined.*

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III.

1. *In answer to the inquiry, "What can the National Government do to assist immigrants on their arrival at United States ports?" we submit that by increasing the scope of the Government's own Information Division, and by Government co-operation with similar bureaus, maintained by States or by private charitable organizations, it can encourage immigrants to go to districts where they are most likely to prosper, and thus be judiciously distributed throughout the country.*

Argument: The federal act of August 13, 1882, under which the national government took over the regulation of the subject of immigration, expressly provided that the head-tax collections should be paid into the United States Treasury, and constitute a fund to be called the "immigrant fund," to be used not merely "to defray the expense of regulating immigration," but also for "the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, [and] for the relief of such as are in distress;" and it further expressly authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make contracts with State officials for the purpose, among others, of "providing for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing as may fall into distress or need public aid." The obvious purpose of this provision was thus to compensate the seacoast States for the revenues which they were deprived of and which until then, they had collected by a head-tax on immigrants. These States had in part freely used these revenues for the benefit of immigrants falling into temporary distress after landing. (See Edye vs. Robertson, 112 U. S. 580.) The statutes and judicial decisions of New York and Massachusetts show that the theory underlying these statutes was that while people having an established residence in various countries or municipalities had a right to share in the "poor relief" funds of such localities, to tide them over periods of temporary distress, newly arrived immigrants had no such "established residence," and that it was accordingly fair and just to collect a head-tax from immigrants and have such immigrant fund employed in part for the relief of immigrants requiring aid. In the administration of these laws, the States moreover recognized that individuals might suddenly and temporarily require a little public relief during hard times in case of sickness or other calamity, which did not make them paupers, and subject to the legal disabilities of paupers. (It is a striking contrast to this to note our present procedure by which the receipt of merely free hospital treatment, at the expense of State or city, within three years after their arrival by aliens ignorant of the consequences, is construed to justify their deportation on the theory of their having become paupers or

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public charges.) When, in 1891, the federal government provided for the appointment of its own officials to execute the immigration laws, abolishing the employment of state officials, much of the expense attached to the enforcement of these laws became a direct charge upon the federal government, and all subsidies or payments out of the Immigrant Fund to the States ceased. In fact, however, the States and subdivisions thereof, continued to bear a portion of the expense arising from the care or relief of needy aliens, though the national government ceased to contribute in reimbursment therefor. It was accordingly mere justice for the Government to establish an "Information Division" at its own expense, by Section 40 of the Act of 1907, "to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and territories desiring immigration," and to concern itself to this extent at least with the progress of aliens after their landing and admission to this country.

This Information Division has already done admirable work, and it should be developed by the Government and not handicapped and embarrassed. The statute in question, moreover, in terms, contemplates governmental aid to similar State agencies. This should be further extended to include State and municipal Immigration Bureaus and the like. The Government should also co-operate with various quasi-public charitable organizations which render important public service in their efforts to advise immigrants as to place of settlement and facilities for getting work at prevailing rates, and in looking after them and affecting their distribution through the country. Such disinterested benevolent agencies are entitled to assistance and encouragement from the Government, as they render at their own expense, quasi-governmental service. As was so well said by Attorney General Wickersham (27 Opinions 497):

> It is certainly not against the policy of the law to send an agent into a foreign country to arrange for the transportation of aliens whose emigration has already been determined upon, and to secure their settlement in a section of the country where the industrial conditions are such that their presence is badly needed. As appears from an inspection of the reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration the most difficult problem in connection with the immigration question is to secure a proper distribution of the immigrants. Manifestly any plan which has in view a distribution of the alien immigrants among the rural population and to procure their services in the development of industries in which labor is deficient and thus remove them from competition with American laborers in those vocations which are overcrowded, is in entire accord with the spirit of our immigration laws.

The work of the Galveston "Jewish Immigrants' Information Bureau" is of practical interest in this connection. It aims at

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preventing the congestion of immigrants of the Jewish faith in the large northern and eastern cities by arranging for their distribution from Galveston throughout the West and Southwest, instead of going to New York and other northern and eastern cities. The work is based on the theory that the distribution would be best effected at the home of the immigrant, instead of from large American cities where relatives and friends can easily prevail upon them to remain. For this purpose, a number of immigrants, mainly men, sailed from Bremen to Galveston under the auspices of the Jewish Territorial Organization and the Galveston Bureau, the Galveston Committee and affiliated societies aiding them to find suitable work in their lines of occupation in the West and Southwest. The voyage is longer and more expensive, but the public-spirited interest of the Bureau through affiliated committees and societies, has succeeded in finding suitable positions for the immigrants after arrival, and has done noble work in distributing these immigrants who would have otherwise landed and remained at the eastern ports.

Accordingly the Government and especially the Bureau of Immigration should co-operate with and aid the work of such organizations as the Galveston "Jewish Immigrants' Information Bureau" and not hinder their beneficial activities. It should co-operate with and aid the work of such organizations as the Industrial Removal Office which has removed to the interior of the country away from congested districts, over 50,000 Jewish immigrants since 1901, and made them self-supporting workers in their various callings in the interior of substantially every State of the union. (See the account of the society's activities in the argument of its former president, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Esq., Hearings before House Committee on Immigration, 61st Cong., 2 Sess., pp. 290 et seq.) The Government should also encourage the work of fraternal organizations like the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, which, through lodges and members scattered all over the country have furthered the beneficent work of the organizations mentioned. The Government should also co-operate with and aid such organizations as the "Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society," which induces Jews to take up farming and aids them in that vocation, being in turn aided by the "Baron de Hirsch Agricultural School," at Woodbine, N. J., and the Doylestown "National Farm School," presided over by Rev. Dr. J. Krauskopf. The Baron de Hirsch Fund, in addition to subsidizing several of these organizations, maintains a free "Trade School," for resident Jewish young men in New York City.

The Government should in like manner co-operate with and aid the work of such organizations, of all denominations and

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nationalities, as look after the housing and employment of immigrants and maintain agents at Ellis Island and elsewhere. It should also aid the various well-managed Employment Bureaus, maintained by commendable private charities. The Secretary might profitably convene from time to time, conferences of representatives of such organizations, as the Department has done in other matters, and advise with them as to measures calculated to advance their common ends, and secure their recommendations before making changes in the regulations or recommending amendments of the law. (See Report of N. Y. State Commission of Immigration, March 3, 1909, which made important recommendations along these lines. These suggestions were in the main enacted into law by Chapter 514 of the Laws of 1910, of the State of New York, establishing a Bureau of Industries and Immigration. See also the paper on "Protection of the Alien," by Miss Frances A. Kellor, formerly Secretary of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, now the head of the N. Y. State Bureau of Immigration, in the recent publication of the Young Men's Christian Asociation Press, 1910, entitled "The Immigrant and the Community.")

IV.

In answer to the inquiry: "What can the National Government do to promote the assimilation or Americanization of Immigrants," we direct attention to the work of various Jewish organizations, referred to in the Hearing before the House Committee on Immigration, (61st Congress, 2d Sess., March 11, 1910, pp. 296, 301-3, 305-6, 339, 344-6, 354, 363,) which indicates that the Government can do much, both directly and through stimulating and aiding other organizations.

The United States Commissioner of Education should issue Bulletins directing the attention of local education boards to the admirable results accomplished in the Americanization of children and adults by private philanthrophy, notably, the Baron de Hirsch Fund, in maintaining special classes for immigrants, day and night. The Baron de Hirsch Fund has for nearly twenty years subsidized such classes at the Educational Alliance in New York, which have been so successful that the City has recognized their value and has now taken them over for the benefit of all denominations. This Fund subsidizes similar classes in Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Cleveland. Similarly, classes in Civics and American History have been maintained by the Educational Alliance in New York and many other public and private organizations have engaged in similar work. The admirable results accomplished are not, however, as widely known as they should

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be, and it is within the province of the Government to promote such work by disseminating information concerning it. In the Territories it should itself establish similar classes.

Efforts at distribution, such as have already been referred to (pp. 24-27), will also hasten the accomplishment of this end, though in the larger so-called "congested" districts, this work of Americanization and assimilation, has been developed more fully than in less thickly populated sections. By an intelligent co-operation between the U. S. "Information Division" and the States, the importance of overcoming congestion in large cities, and the best methods of doing so, may also be emphasized. In fact, the New York City Board of Education, to aid in providing adequate facilities for the education of immigrant children, has just requested periodical information from the federal immigration authorities as to the number, age and prospective residence of alien children arriving at the port of New York. (See Report of Commission on Immigration of State of New York, pp. 93-109.)

It ought, however, to be remembered that the great force for assimilation and Americanization is in the immigrants themselves. The Russian immigrants for instance have invariably cut loose from their oppressing native country and have come here determined to cast their lot with us. Their children are abnormally eager for our schooling and it will be found that the only stimulus really required for them is sitting or even standing room in our schools. They have no wish to look back. Their eager anticipation is to become American citizens. Even the older people who acquire the English language with greater difficulty have already partially Anglicized their native Yiddish.

V.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we desire to renew the opposition to sundry restrictive bills and amendments now before Congress, as explained by our representatives in the hearing before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on March 11, 1910.

For the reasons there stated, we, as American citizens, actuated by a desire to preserve the best traditions of this country as an asylum for the able-bodied citizens of other countries who suffer from oppression and persecution, and sincerely believing that the addition to our population of intelligent, industrious and moral persons, will greatly increase our national productiveness and general prosperity, emphatically oppose amendments to the law which

(1) Increase the Head-tax (See Hearing quoted above, pp. 276, 278-9, 317, 338).

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(2) Repeal or modify the bonding provisions (*Ibid.* p. 352-3).
(3) Establish a literacy test (*Ibid.* pp. 276-7, 280-1, 286, 303-5, 324-5, 337-8, 353-4).
(4) Prescribe physical examinations for immigrants, such as are prescribed for admission into the U. S. Army (*Ibid.* p. 323).
(5) Establish a monetary requirement (*Ibid.* p. 322).
(6) Require "moral certificates" for admission (particularly from Russian refugees), (*Ibid.* pp. 325, 346).
(7) Abolish the Information Division (*Ibid.* p. 275, 290-5, 342-4).
(8) Establish as an excluded class, persons "found" to be "economically undesirable" persons (*Ibid.* pp. 287, 321-2, 346).
(9) Require all aliens to secure registration certificates under heavy penalties (*Ibid.* pp. 318-21).
(10) Increase the period to five years (now three) within which deportations may be ordered on the ground of "public charge" (*Ibid.* p. 279).
(11) Establish a race or color test for admission of aliens, contrary to the fundamental principles of our Government and in violation of treaty rights (*Ibid.* pp. 308-10, 316, 326-30).

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REPORT

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR

OF

THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

1910-1911

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THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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[1] Term expires in 1912. [2] Term expires in 1913. [3] Term expires in 1914.

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SAMUEL STRAUSS Rock Island, Ill.

The Board of Trustees meets in January, March, May, and October.

The Publication Committee meets in the afternoon of the first Sunday in January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, and December.

[1] Term expires in 1912. [2] Term expires in 1913. [3] Term expires in 1914.

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MEETING OF THE TWENTY-THIRD YEAR

The annual meeting of The Jewish Publication Society of America was held Sunday evening, May 21, 1911, in the Assembly Hall of the Keneseth Israel Temple, Broad Street, above Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

The President of the Society, Mr. Edwin Wolf, called the meeting to order. Mr. I. George Dobsevage, of New York, acted as Secretary of the meeting. The President read his annual address.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The twenty-third year of the activities of the Society has been the most prosperous in its history. Our financial and membership statements reveal the fact that we have at present more members than ever before. Our income and our expenditures have increased to a corresponding degree, the one increase being equally with the other an indication of increased work and achievement.

We have now more than seventy-five hundred members, a net increase of twenty-one hundred over the number reported last year. In all we enrolled thirty-one hundred new members, most of them having been secured in Chicago and its environs. Instead of a membership of one hundred and seventy-one in the entire State of Illinois, as reported last year, we can now muster a membership roll of almost one thousand in Chicago alone. Not only has our canvass been successful in large cities, like Chicago, Milwaukee and Indianapolis; even small and new communities have rallied in numbers to our cause. It is our intention to continue this work during the coming year, and we look forward to being able to report at the next annual meeting a membership of ten thousand. New York City has not yielded any material increase in membership.

Another encouraging item is the marked increase in the sale of our publications. The number of books sold amounted to about ten thousand dollars, an increase of fifty per cent over last year's sales. Graetz's "History of the Jews" continues to be our best seller. Heretofore, the only efforts to advance the sale of this monumental work were made among our own members. Hereafter, we shall enlarge our field by interesting those who are not members. A double good will follow, for invariably a purchaser of Graetz becomes a patron of the Society. The Board has also decided to reduce the prices of our older publications, particularly of school books, in order to make them more accessible to religious schools.

The Society's success is, naturally, not to be reckoned in dollars and cents: the real test is the good we are doing for the cause of Jewish culture. Beyond all monetary calculations, the most satisfactory feature of this report is the consideration that we disseminated broadcast throughout the land over forty thousand copies of our publications, to be read and studied in at least as many thousands of Jewish households. To have performed this with but few sources of income, is an accomplishment.

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The outlay for publications was somewhat larger than that of last year. This was due to the increased number of copies issued. We have also paid some old accounts and have advanced money for future publications, and invested in several new editions of our older publications, from which we shall realize funds in the coming year. In general, our expenses have been larger, but as we have spent the money to strengthen our foundations, the outlay was warranted. We have broadened our field, and have made what we hope are lasting attachments.

The Society sent five publications to its members during the last year. The first was the new issue of Professor Ginzberg's "Legends of the Jews." Scholars and laymen are awaiting the remaining volumes eagerly, particularly Volume V, which will contain the explanations of the minute numerals, running into hundreds, which the reader finds scattered in the text of the work. In addition to the notes, the scholarly author will give us a general summary of the nature of Jewish legends, their origin and development, as well as a detailed index calculated to make the host of legendary lore more accessible.

The Year Book 5671, ably edited by Doctor Herbert Friedenwald, for the American Jewish Committee, was as useful as ever, and its leading article, "In Defense of the Immigrant," was a timely and valuable argument in behalf of the oppressed who come to our shores.

Our winter output consisted of two volumes. Doctor A. S. Isaacs' little volume treating of the early life of Moses Mendelssohn was received very favorably by the press, and added another readable book to our growing collection of "Juvenalia." Thanks are due to the Honorable Mayer Sulzberger for permittting the Society to reproduce in that volume a heretofore unpublished miniature of Mendelssohn. Rabbi Abraham B. Rhine's essay on "Leon Gordon" introduced to us an eminent Hebrew poet, and gave us a glimpse of the Russian-Jewish revival of a generation ago.

The ever-increasing demand for books useful to Jewish homes and schools has led us to issue Mrs. Marion L. Misch's able compilation of selections of prose and poetry dealing with Jewish themes. The publication of this volume suggests the need of a systematic series of books for Jewish schools and homes.

The books to be issued during the current year will include the third volume of "The Legends of the Jews," which will deal with the folklore surrounding the majestic figure of the world's greatest law-giver, Moses. The fact that an entire volume will be devoted to Moses is indicative of the thoroughness of the work. The Year Book 5672 will be issued before the New Year, and will contain an exhaustive article on recent steps taken in the matter of the Passport Question. Miss Helena Frank, of London, has translated a selected number of stories from the writings of the leading Yiddish authors, and the English-speaking public will again have an opportunity of judging of the merits of an unique literary output. Simultaneously with the arrival in this country of one of the greatest of modern Jewish thinkers, Ahad Ha-Am, we shall issue a collection of a number of his essays dealing with several important phases of Jewish life and thought. Among the books which are to follow in subsequent years, are monographs on Pharisaism, Hellenism, Mysticism, Rationalism, Zionism and Reform Judaism. These will be written, respectively, by Doctor Joseph Eschelbacher, Mr. Norman Bentwich, Professor Solomon Schechter, Doctor Isaac Husik, Professor Richard Gottheil

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and Doctor Samuel Schulman. Doctor Max Radin will prepare a book on "The Jews Among the Greeks and Romans." Professor Israel Friedlaender is at work on a one-volume history of the Jewish people, and arrangements are about to be concluded for a "History of the Jews of Poland and Russia," to be written by the greatest authority on the subject, S. M. Dubnow, of Odessa. The Society has under advisement, and in course of preparation, biographies of Hillel, Saadia Gaon and Josephus, as well as essays on various subjects. The members may also look forward to the publication of some very excellent fiction.

The courts have approved the amendments to the Charter adopted at our last annual meeting, and the Society, if it chooses, may now extend its functions, constitute itself a Jewish Publication House, and issue books other than those to be sent to its membership.

The revision of the Bible Translation is progressing excellently. The editors have this year held several sessions of ten days each, in order to discuss moot points. They have revised the translation to the end of the Book of Ezekiel, thus having finished about sixty per cent of the entire work. We may, therefore, look forward to the completion of the revision at a reasonably early date. Shortly we shall be confronted with the problem of the manuscripts being ready for publication, and very little or no money with which to publish it. We have made a number of appeals for contributions to the Bible Fund. Several of the Congregations affiliated with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations have responded, while others have apologized for their inability to contribute. All our efforts have resulted in pledges amounting to three thousand dollars. We require at least fifty thousand dollars for a proper consummation of our plans.

Our people must realize that the Bible Translation is a Jewish national enterprise, that it cannot and should not be fostered by a few contributors, that the Bible Fund must be composed of free offerings contributed by the rich and the poor in our midst, particularly by the organized Congregations, whose chief reason for existence is the perpetuation of our religious teachings as inspired by the Sacred Literature.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR 1910-1911

The Report of the Board of Trustees was as follows:

The Jewish Publication Society of America has concluded its twenty-third year.

The Board of Trustees elected the following officers: Trustee (for two years), Charles Eiseman, of Cleveland; Honorary Vice-President (for one year), Arthur Heyman, of Atlanta; Treasurer, Henry Fernberger, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Lewis W. Steinbach, of Philadelphia; Assistant Secretary, I. George Dobsevage, of New York; Secretary to the Publication Committee, Henrietta Szold, of New York.

The following were chosen members of the Publication Committee: Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia; Cyrus Adler, of Washington; Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia; Solomon Solis Cohen, of Philadelphia; Herbert Friedenwald, of New York;

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Israel Friedlaender, of New York; Felix N. Gerson, of Philadelphia; Max Heller, of New Orleans; Jacob H. Hollander, of Baltimore; Joseph Jacobs, of New York; J. L. Magnes, of New York; Leon S. Moisseiff, of New York; David Philipson, of Cincinnati; Solomon Schechter, of New York; Samuel Schulman, of New York; Oscar S. Straus, of New York; Samuel Strauss, of Rock Island, Ill. Mayer Sulzberger was elected by the Committee as its Chairman.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications issued during 1910-1911 were as follows:

1. The Legends of the Jews, Vol. 2, by Louis Ginzberg.
2. The American Jewish Year Book 5671, edited by Herbert Friedenwald.
3. Leon Gordon, A Biographical Essay, by Abraham H. Rhine.
4. Step by Step, A Story of the Early Days of Moses Mendelssohn, by Abram S. Isaacs.
5. Selections for Homes and Schools, by Marion L. Misch.

Publications announced for the following year, 1911-1912:

1. The Legends of the Jews, Vol. 3, by Louis Ginzberg.
2. The American Jewish Year Book 5672, edited by Herbert Friedenwald.
3. Essays by Ahad Ha-am, translated by Leon Simon.
4. Yiddish Anthology, translated by Helena Frank.

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REPORT OF THE TREASURER

SHOWING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM MAY 1, 1910, TO APRIL 30, 1911

Henry Fernberger, Treasurer,
In account with The Jewish Publication Society of America.

DR.

To Balance, as audited, May 19, 1910.....		$5,794 79
To cash received to date:		
Members' dues	$21,753 80	
Sales of Books.....	7,303 45	
Interest	1,108 25	
Special Capital Fund.....	550 00	
Bible Fund	2,912 00	
		33,627 50
		$39,422 29

CR.

By disbursements to date:		
Canvassers' and Collectors' Commissions	$7,502 07	
Salaries of Secretaries	3,758 19	
General Expenses of office work, postage, stationery and delivery of books from office	2,901 48	
Cost of publications, authors' fees, etc..	15,744 92	
Bible Fund	1,485 13	
		31,391 79
Balance		$8,030 50
Balance deposited with Fidelity Trust Co.:		
General Fund	$1,002 20	
Permanent Fund	850 03	
Bible Fund	4,328 27	
Special Capital Fund	1,850 00	
		$8,030 50

Respectfully submitted
(Signed) HENRY FERNBERGER,
Treasurer.

May 1, 1911

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PERMANENT FUND

The Permanent Fund amounts to $18,852.53, as follows:

Michael Heilprin Memorial Fund:		
Donation of Jacob H. Schiff	$5,000 00	
Donation of Meyer Guggenheim	5,000 00	
		$10,000 00
Morton M. Newburger Memorial Fund		500 00
Bequest of J. D. Bernd		500 00
Donations		105 81
Life Membership Fund		7,450 00
Bequest of Lucien Moss		100 00
Bequest of Simon A. Stern		100 00
Bequest of A. Heineman		96 72
Total		$18,852 53

The Permanent Fund is invested as follows:

	Cost	Par Value
Electric and People's Traction Company's 4 per cent bonds	$8,972 50	$9,000 00
One bond, 4½ per cent Lehigh Valley consolidated mortgage loan	1,000 00	1,000 00
One bond, 4½ per cent Lehigh Valley first mortgage	1,030 00	1,000 00
Mortgage, 2200 Woodstock Street, Philadelphia	2,200 00	2,200 00
Mortgage, 2221 Carlisle Street, Philadelphia.	1,300 00	1,300 00
Mortgage, 420 Dudley Street, Philadelphia..	1,000 00	1,000 00
Mortgage, 445 Dudley Street, Philadelphia..	1,000 00	1,000 00
Mortgage, 1808 Reed Street, Philadelphia..	1,500 00	1,500 00
Cash on hand, uninvested	850 03	850 03
Total	$18,852 53	$18,850 03

The accounts of the Treasurer and of the Assistant Secretary have been examined and found correct. The cash and securities have been examined and found correct.

ADOLPH EICHHOLZ,
EDWARD LOEB.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1911.

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STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP

Alabama	30	North Carolina	15
Arizona	3	Ohio	302
Arkansas	11	Oklahoma	5
California	134	Oregon	12
Colorado	21	Pennsylvania	1748
Connecticut	73	Rhode Island	55
Delaware	36	South Carolina	29
District of Columbia	34	South Dakota	2
Florida	11	Tennessee	18
Georgia	23	Texas	50
Idaho	1	Utah	6
Illinois	1062	Virginia	86
Indiana	241	Washington	16
Iowa	34	West Virginia	15
Kansas	12	Wisconsin	195
Kentucky	44	Australia	5
Louisiana	38	Austria	1
Maine	1	British West Indies	1
Maryland	274	Canada	117
Massachusetts	224	Central America	1
Michigan	83	Cuba	1
Minnesota	21	Dutch West Indies	1
Mississippi	12	England	8
Missouri	79	France	1
Montana	10	Germany	4
Nebraska	12	Mexico	1
Nevada	1	Portugal	1
New Hampshire	5	South Africa	83
New Jersey	316	Turkey	1
New Mexico	7		
New York	1975	Total	7608

Life Members	75
Patrons	25
Library Members	70
Special Members	421
Annual Members	7017
Total	7608

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Mr. Wolf appointed Mr. David W. Amram, Mr. Isaiah Langstadter, and Emil Selig, all of Philadelphia, a Committee on Nomination of officers and trustees.

PROGRESS OF BIBLE REVISION

Doctor Cyrus Adler, as chairman of the Board of Editors in charge of the new translation of the Bible, made an informal report on the progress of the work. He was of the opinion that the work of revision would be completed in about two and a half years. When published, the new version of the Bible should be sold at the lowest price, or, if possible, distributed without charge. Doctor Adler made a plea for financial aid to carry out this plan.

ELECTIONS

The Committee on Nominations presented the following nominations:

President (for one year): Edwin Wolf, Philadelphia.

Vice-President (for one year): Henry M. Leipziger, New York.

Second Vice-President (for one year): Simon Miller, Philadelphia.

Trustees (for three years): Cyrus Adler, of Philadelphia; Henry M. Leipziger, of New York, Morris Newburger, of New York; Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago; Mayer Sulzberger, of Philadelphia; A. Leo Weil, of Pittsburg; Edwin Wolf, of Philadelphia.

Honorary Vice-Presidents (for three years): Marcus Bernheimer, of St. Louis; Henry Cohen, of Galveston; Louis K. Gutman, of Baltimore; Murray Seasongood, of Cincinnati; M. C. Sloss, of San Francisco.

Honorary. Vice-President (for two years): Martin A. Meyer, of San Francisco.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the meeting for the nominees, and the Chairman declared them duly elected.

The addresses of the evening consisted of a symposium on "The Relation of The Jewish Publication Society of America to Jewish Education," in which the following participated: Reverend Doctor Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia; Reverend Doctor Mordecai M. Kaplan, of New York; A. Leo Weil, Esq., of Pittsburg; Reverend Doctor Julius H. Greenstone, of Philadelphia. Reverend Doctor Louis Grossman, of Cincinnati, sent a letter on the subject.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

I. George Dobsevage,
Secretary.

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ALABAMA

Andalusia

Berman, I.

Bessemer

Hirsch, Rabbi F. K., 620 18th
Stein, Sam'l

Birmingham

Beck, H. M., 2012 Av. H
Blumberg, R., 2023 1st Av.
Fies, Jacob, 2316 Highland Av.
Fox, Dr. Betram A., 1700 S. 21st
Friedman, J., 2126 16th Av., S.
Goldstein, D. B., 1909 2d Av.
Jacobs, Betram
Lesser, Emil, Metropolitan Hotel
Loeb, Leopold, 2205 14th Av., S.
Loveman, Mrs. A. B., 8 Fairview Circle
Newfield, Rabbi Morris, 2150 S. 16th Av.
Phillips, I., 2019 Ruennsen
Saks, Herman, 2167 Highland Av.
Saks, Louis, 2201 Highland Av.
Samuels, Harry J., 2217 Orange Av.
Shapiro, Isadore, 421 Brown Marx Bldg.
Steiner, Leo K., 2173 Highland Av.
Sunday School Congreg. Emanu El
Williams, T., 1916 3d Av.
Young Men's Hebrew Assoc., 1701 6th Av.

Decatur

Lesser, L., 423 Bank
Paterson, J. S.

Demopolis

Ely, Toby
Folda, Louis
Franzig, J. & Co.
Mayer, Lewis
Mayer, Morris

Eufaula

Oppenheimer, Jake, 236 Broad
Perlman, H., 146 Broad

Gadsden

Frank, Ferdinand

Huntsville

Goldsmith, Oscar, 712 Gates
Lauterbach, Rev. Dr., J. Z., P. O. Box 66
Levy, Sam'l H.
Marshuetz, Leo J.

Mobile

Bloch, Alexander
Eichold, L.
Hammel, L.
Hanaw, Henry
Hess, Henry, 19 S. Water
Levy, A. G.
Moses, Rabbi Alfred G., 407 Conti
Pollock, J.
Schwarz, L., P. O. Box 662
Shaarai Shomayim Sabbath School, 19 S. Water
Spira, A. H.
Weiss, J. W., 303 Church

Montgomery

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Loeb, Jacques
Mount, Dr. Bernard, 315 Montgomery

Annual Members

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Ehrenreich, Rev. B. C., 58 Sayre
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Haas, J. C., 318 Church
Kahn, M.
Kaufman, Sam'l, 37 Sayre
Lehmann, Adolph, 41 Holcombe
Livingston, A., 210 Clayton
Loeb, J. K., 314 Montgomery
Mayer and Mohr Co.
Mohr, M., 120 Sayre
Montgomery, Kahl, 31 Sayre
Moritz, Mrs. Chas. F., 424 S. Perry
Opherton, L., 301 Washington
Rice, Sam'l, 61 Sayre

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Alabama

Rosenwald, Simon, Jr., 227 Clayton
Simon, H. W., 21 Clayton
Strassburger, Leo, 331 Clayton
Weil, Leon, 407 S. Lawrence
Winter, S. J., 423 Montgomery
Wise, E., 111 Alabama
Wolff, Morris M., 25 Holcombe
Zadek, S., 49 Sayre

Selma

Eliasberg, Mrs. Herman, 540 Landerdale
Hohenberg, Morris
Kahn, A. G., 1422 Selma
Kaplan, Rev. Dr. Jacob H., Hotel Albert
Kayser, Ed.
Leva, Leo
Liepold, Julius
Loeb, Arthur, Box 5
Meyer, Albert, 700 Church
Meyer, M. J.
Meyer, Morris, 639 Landerdale
Moos, Leo S.
Raisman, H.
Rothschild, J.
Schuster, Benjamin J.
Temple Mishkan Israel Sabbath School, Broad
Tepper, B. F.

Seminole

Smith, Louis, care of Mr. Baldwin

Tuskegee

Marx, S.

Arizona

ARIZONA

Phoenix

Goldman, Mrs. Leo

Tucson

Goldschmidt, Leo, The Owls
Jacobs, Lionel M.

Arkansas

ARKANSAS

Helena

Sabbath School of Cong. Beth-El.
Seelig, B.

Little Rock

Stifft, Mrs. Chas., 1302 Scott
Witt, Rabbi Louis, 1022 W. 6th

Hot Springs

Rhine, Rabbi A. B., 315 W. Grand Av.
Roth, E. M.
Waldstein, Victor, 324 Hawthorne

Pine Bluff

Dryfus, Isaac, 510 Main
Eisenkramer, M.
Frisch, Rabbi Ephraim
Weil, Chas., 112 W. Barrque

California

CALIFORNIA

Alameda

LIFE MEMBER

Anspacher, A., 1409 Morton

ANNUAL MEMBER

Rosenthal, Henry, 7356 Park

Bakersfield

Weill, A.

Berkeley

Popper, Dr. Wm., 2326 Russell

Folsom

Wahrhaftig, P. S., Folsom, Route 1

Fresno

Einstein, Louis, 948 K
Goodman, S. B., 1039 N

Los Angeles

Abrahamson, Hugo, 630 S. Spring
Black, George N., 905 Union Trust Bldg.
Edelman, Dr. D. W., Bradbury Blk.
Finkenstein, M. J., 211 Merchants Trust Bldg.
Hecht, Rev. S., 817 Beacon
Jonas, Jos. L., 953 Arapahoe
Kauffman, Mrs. L. E., 1052 Alvarado
Kingsbaker, Benjamin, 1617 S. Figueroa
Kornblum, M. S., 806 E. Washington
Marshutz, S. G., 555 S. Broadway
Myers, Rev. Isidore, 917 Court
Newmark, Marco R., 977 Arapahoe
Newmark, S. M., 909 Beacon
Norton, Isaac, 627 Bonnie Brae
Schwab, Mrs. M. B., Hershey Arms

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Marysville

Cheim, H.

Menlo Park

SPECIAL MEMBER

Walter, Clarence P.

Merced

Helmer, Mrs. Arabella

Oakland

Abrahamson, Henry, 465 13th
Coffee, Mrs. M. H., 763 14th
Frank, Miss Esther, 81 Pearl
Jonas, Abraham, 522 W. 28th
Jonas, Mrs. M., 638 12th
Oakland Lodge No. 252, I. O. B. B., 214 San Pablo Av.
Samuels, Hon. George, 605 Union Sav. Bank Bldg.
Samuels, S., 1269 West

Oroville

Asher, S.
Chaim, H.
Kusel, Dr. E. A.
Marks, Dr. L. H., Butte Co.
Reyman, M.

Oxnard

Cohn, David
Lehman, L.

Redlands

Saulson, Wm., 901 W. Olive

Sacramento

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Weinstock, Harris

ANNUAL MEMBERS

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Bloomberg Bros., 1021 2d
Bonheim, Albert
Elkus, Albert, 9th and K
Ethan Lodge, I. O. B. B., L. Solomon, Sec'y, P. O. Box 143
Fried, Rev. Michael, 1905 O
Frommer, B., 303 K
Jaffe, M. S., 321 K
Litzberg, Miss P., 314 J
Nathan, Mitchell W., 1301 O
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Schiff, Mrs. Jacob H., 52 William
Schiff, Mortimer L., 52 William
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Gordon, Herman, 317 Bowery
Gordon, Milton J., 198 Broadway
Gordon, Dr. N., 1720 Madison Av.
Gordon, Phineas, 9 Bond
Gordon, Sam., 185 Division
Goslar, E., 148 W. 88th
Gottesman, Dr. M., 150 Stanton
Gottesman, D. S., 154 Nassau
Gotthell, Dr. Richard, 955 West End Av.
Gotthelf, P., 25 Claremont Av.
Gotthoffer, Jacob, 872 E. 164th
Gottschall, Louis, 165 Grand
Grabenheimer, N., 2643 Broadway
Granet, Adolph, 65 2d
Green, M. A., 85 7th
Green, Samuel, Sherman Sq. Hotel
Greenbaum, Dr. Leo, The Leonori, 63d and Madison Av.

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New York Greenbaum, M. J., 649 Broadway
Greenberg, Louis, 927 Fox
Greenberg, Meyer, 99 Nassau
Greenebaum, S., 143 W. 140th
Greenfield, Rabbi S., 26 W. 119th
Greenfield, Dr. Sam'l, 356 E. 4th
Greenstein, Harry, 612 Lexington
Gribbin, Angel, 247 E. Broadway
Gross, A., 439 E. Houston
Gross, Max, 309 Broadway
Grossman, Edw., 266 3d Av.
Grossman, Jacob B., 85 E. 116th
Grossman, M., 16 E. 107th
Grossman, Rev. Dr. Rudolph, 1347 Lexington Av.
Grover, A., 74 Suffolk
Grunauer, Reuben, 216 W. 141st
Guggenheim, Benjamin M., 115 Broadway
Guggenheim, William, 500 5th Av.
Guggenheimer, Mrs. J. C., 308 W. 94th
Guggenheimer, Mrs. R., 725 Broadway
Guinzberg, Mrs. Victor, 21 W. 89th
Guinzburg, Rev. Theo., 21 W. 69th
Guterman, Morris, 656 Morris Park Av.
Gutfreund, Hugo, 619 9th Av.
Gutman, A. L., 142 W. 87th
Gutman, Dr. J., 196½ Chrystie
Gutman, Louis, 55 E. 93d
Gutman, Malvin, 1070 Madison Av.
Haas, Louis Jacob, 1295 Union Av.
Haber, Louis I., 508 W. Broadway
Handt, B., 736 Home
Hanellin, Moe S., 204 E. B'way
Hanover, J. B., 414 W. 124th
Harkavy, Alexander, 309 E. 120th
Harkavy, Louis, 256 Cherry
Harkavy, Dr. Samuel, 193 Broome
Harris, Mrs. George, 4 N. 120th
Harris, H., 27 W. 3d
Harris, Jacob H., 965 Grant Av.
Harris, Rev. Dr. M. H., 254 W. 103d
Harrison, Dr. Henry H., 740 Trinity Av.
Hart, Mrs. Julius, 8 W. 86th
Hartman, Charles, 24 New Chambers
Haskell, A. H., 29 E. 124th
Hast, Rev. Bernard, 237 W. 113th
Hauptman, A., 23 Leonard
Hausovitz, R., 126 W. 139th
Hauswirth, Dr. Louis, 236 W. 113th
Hazay, Dr. M. H., 274 E. 10th
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 137th and Amsterdam Av.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Broadway and 150th
Hebrew Tabernacle, 218 W. 130th
Hecht, Jacob, 46 Walker
Hechtman, Mike, 532 E. 172d
Heilborn, Jacob, 31 Liberty
Heilbrun, David, 218 W. 141st
Heilprin, Louis, 210 W. 139th
Hein, Mrs. H., 2 W. 88th
Helfman, Dr. Simon, 253 E. Broadway
Heller, Joseph, 124 Essex
Heller, Dr. Max, 224 Henry
Heller, Maxwell L., 1118 Forrest Av.
Heller, Philip, 661 Broadway
Hemley, Frederick, 73 Nassau
Herbert, Jules, 600 W. 183d
Herbst, Dr. Louis, 323 E. 4th
Herman, S. J., 132 E. Broadway
Herman, Simon, 40 W. 52d
Hermes, Miss Esther E., 1787 Madison Av.
Hernsheim, Joseph, 80 Broadway
Herrman, Henry S., 54 E. 80th
Herrmann, Maurice, 188 St. Nicholas Av.
Herrmann, U., Produce Exch. 16 A
Herrnstadt, H., 27 W. 115th
Herschfield, R. N., 391 Broadway
Hershfield, Harold L., 244 E. 48th
Hershfield, L. N., 115 Broadway
Hershfield, Levi, 35 E. 20th
Hertz, Emanuel, 2460 7th Av.
Herzberg, Jos., 79 5th Av.
Herzbrun, Henry, 319 W. 116th
Herzog, Joseph, 49 St. Nicholas Av.
Herzog, Sam'l A., 71 E. 87th
Hess, Ferdinand, 65 Duane
Hess, Jacob, 236 W. 112th
Heyman, Dr. Morris, 232 Henry
Heymsfeld, Nicholas A., 1518 Washington Av.
Himovich, Dr. A. A., 1913 Madison Av.
Himowich, Nathan, 113 Canal
Hirsch, Herman, 404 Riverside Drive
Hirsch, M. J., 111 Broadway
Hirschberg, Gustav, 106 Central Park, W.
Hirschman, Milton, 315 W. 98th
Hirschman, S. D., 200 Broadway
Hirsdansky, Simon, 1321 Hoe Av.
Hirsh, Adolph, 161 W. 76th
Hochdorf, D. Ed. M., 204 Henry
Hochstadter, Mrs. Albert F., 313 W. 71st
Hochstadter, S., 227 Front
Hoexter, Joseph W., 860 Broadway
Hoffman, Hon. B., 271 E. 7th
Hoffman, L., 18 Spruce
Hoffman, Max, 531 W. 123d
Hoffman, Dr. S. G., 201 Second

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Hollander, Max W., 95 Sheriff
Holtz, Henry, 210 W. 140th
Holzman, Benjamin M., 13 W. 90th
Horowitz, L., 1577 Madison Av.
Horowitz, Morris B., 57 Bond
Housman, Mr. Chas. J., 20 Broad
Huebsch, Dr. Daniel A., 1 E. 40th
Hühner, Leon, 5 Beekman
Hurwitz, Abram, 140 E. Broadway
Hurwitz, Solomon, 11 E. 17th
Hutkoff, Isaac, 122 W. 114th
Hyman, Dr. Harry, 303 E. 4th
Hyman, J. S., 120 E. 93d
Hyman, Mrs. M., 1270 Madison Av.
Hyman, N. E., 3681 Broadway
Hyman, Wolf, 13 E. Houston
Hymanson, Dr. A., 139 Henry
Ikelheimer, Emanuel, 117 E. 56th
Illoway, Dr. H., 1113 Madison Av.
Isaacs, Dr. A. E., 1325 Madison Av.
Isaacs, Mark, 152 W. 141st
Isaacs, R., 829 West End Av.
Israels, Charles, 31 W. 31st
Jaches, Rev. Philip, 56 Lenox
Jacobs, Jonas, 145 W. 82d
Jacobs, Ralph J., 37 W. 70th
Jacobs, S. K., 122 W. 143d
Jacobs, Dr. S. M., 1180 Jackson Av.
Jacobson, Rev. Ezekiel, 225 E. 79th
Jacobson, Hyman, 5 Attorney
Jacobson, Rev. S., 501 W. 121st
Jacobus, Dr. Theodore S., 336 E. 50th
Jacoby, B., 62 Greene
Jacoby, Hyman, 532 W. 111th
Jacoby, Rose, St. Lorenz Hotel, 1278 72d
Jaffe, A., 38 W. 129th
Jagendorf, M. A., 160 E. 109th
Jais, J. D., 111 5th Av.
Jarmulowsky, L., 1013 Faile
Jarmulowsky, M., 165 E. Broadway
Jarmulowsky, S., 54 Canal
Jeshurun, George, 207 Clinton
Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, 174 2d Av.
Jewish Theological Seminary, 531 W. 123d
Joffe, Joshua A., 530 W. 123d
Joseph, R. L., 32 E. 74th
Josephi, E. A., 853 West End Av.
Josephi, Isaiah A., 321 Riverside Drive
Kahan, M. J., 2 Av. A
Kahn, Harry J., 2220 Adams Pl.
Kahn, Henry B., 1381 Crotona Av.
Kahn, L. H., 1743 Madison Av.
Kaiser, Leon S., 132 Nassau
Kalich, Bertha, Lincoln National Safe Vault, 42d
Kalish, H., 251 W. 111th
Kalnitzky, M., 93 E. 4th
Kandiner, Morris, 615 E. 138th
Kann, Edward, 227 W. 113th
Kantrowitz, Joshua, 320 Broadway
Kaplan, Dr. Alex. P., 49 E. 7th
Kaplan, B. D., 16 E. 96th
Kaplan, Martin, 195 Av C
Kaplan, Rev. Mordecai M., 75 E. 81st
Karp, S. J., 764 Tinton Av.
Karp, Wm., 1018 E. 163d
Kartschmaroff, Rev. E., 1143 Lexington Av.
Kasnowitz, E., 291 Pearl
Kass, Maurice L., 353 Beekman
Kassel, Mrs. A., 120 E. 73d
Kassel, S., 87-89 E. Houston
Kastor, Sigmund M., 109 Duane
Katz, Jacob, Hotel Brunswick, 89th and Madison Av.
Katz, Sam'l, 1422 Williams Bridge Rd.
Katzenelenbogen, M., 52 Canal
Katzenelenbogen, J., 85 Canal
Katzman, Dr. Eva, 203 E. Broadway
Katzman, Isidor, 272 Av. B
Kaufman, Edwin, 1248 Madison Av.
Kaufman, H., 57 E. 3d
Kaufman, H. M., 132 W. 88th
Kaufman, Julius, 200 W. 113th
Kaufman, Philip, 2110 Sterling Av.
Kehlman, Leopold, 330 E. 43d
Keller, Henry, M. D., 181 Stanton
Kesselman, Robert, World Bldg.
Khodoff, Dr. Jacob D., 1421 Madison Av.
Kirschberg, Elias, 25 W. 123d
Kirschenbaum, Dr. B., 29 1st
Kishor, J. Ish., 254 E. Broadway
Kittenplaz, M., 220 W. 136th
Klatzke, L., 42 Cliff
Klaw, M., 214 W. 42d
Klein, D. E., 701 Madison Av.
Klein, David, College of the City of N. Y.
Klein, Emanuel, 256 Broadway
Klein, Max D., 531 W. 123d
Kleinert, I. B., 31 W. 87th
Kliatshco, Dr. H. G., 232 Henry
Kling, Jehiel, 1746 Bathgate
Klugman, Julius, 28 W. 38th
Knopf, Samuel, 32 Union Square
Kohler, Max J., 30 Broad
Kohn, Solomon, 203 Broadway
Kohut, Rev. George Alexander, Independence Av. and 254th
Kommel, Isaac, 174 Wooster
Kopald, S., 680 Morris Park Av.
Koplan, Dr. Emanuel M., 179 E. 3d
Koplik, Chas. N., 54 E. 123d

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Korn, Rabbi J., care of Hebrew Standard Co.
Korn, Jacob, 1261 Madison Av.
Koscherak, E. M., 452 Riverside Drive
Krakaur, A. P., 590 Columbus Av.
Kraus, M., 27 W. 20th
Kress, A. D., 2184 5th Av.
Krimke, Dr. Max, 1704 Lexington Av.
Kroll, E. L., 38 John
Kruger, Albert, 302-3 E. Broadway
Krugman, I., 83 E. 107th
Krulewitch, Bernard, 12 Washington Pl.
Krulewitch, Harry, 416 W. 122d
Kruskal, Dr. N., 329 Grand
Kugel, Simon H., World Bldg., 170 Broadway
Kuhn, August, 141 Broadway
Kurzman, Charles, 38 Pearl
Kurzman, Seymour P., 25 Broad
Labovich, I., 44 1st Av.
Ladinski, Dr. L. J., 1289 Madison Av.
Laemmle, Carl, 417 Riverside Drive
Lamport, Sol., 273 Canal
Lamport, A. M., Courtright Apts., 1990 7th Av.
Landa, Dr. M., 281 E. Broadway
Landau, Dr. M., 201 E. 79th
Landau, Dr. I. M., 108 Stanton
Lande, Louis, 290 Broadway
Landesman, L., 57 Greenwich
Landman, Dr. Samuel M., 220 E. 19th
Langner, J., 483 Willis Av.
Lappner, Dr. A., 302 E. 103d
Lasner, Isidor, 119 Bleecker
Leaf, Dr. William, 119 2d Av.
Lebowitz, Nathan, 356 E. Houston
Leff, Nathan, 5 E. 35th
Lefkowitz, H. B., 7 E. 98th
Lehman, Hon. Irving, County Court House, Chambers
Leibowitz, Ephraim J., 31 W. 89th
Leiner, Dr. J. H., 421 Wendover Av.
Leipziger, Dr. H. M., 500 Park Av.
Lemowitz, Nathan, 38 W. 113th
Leon, A. J., 180 Broadway
Leon, Jacob, 14 W. 127th
Lesser, Henry, 226 W. 113th
Lesser, M. A., 302 Broadway
Levant, Dr. Harry, 227 Henry
Levene, Dr. Samuel A., 1568 Madison Av.
Levensohn, Miss L., 843 Jennings
Levenson, Joseph, 243 Canal
Levi, Edward, 2671 Briggs Av.
Levi, M., 224 E. 68th
Levien, Dr. D. A., 35 7th
Levien, Dr. Jacob, 83 Rivington
Levin, Abraham, 132 Nassau
Levin, Max, 59 E. Broadway
Levine, Edmund J., 7 Waverly
Levine, Jacob B., 830 E. 163d
Levinsohn, Dr. H., 227 E. 10th
Levinson, Charles, 316 W. 84th
Levinson, Leon, 27 Suffolk
Levinson, Louis, 505 W. 158th
Leviseur, Dr. Frederic J., 680 Madison Av.
Levitan, D., 7 Eldridge
Levittan, Michael A., 1550 Madison Av.
Levow, Benjamin, 940 Longwood Av.
Levy, A. J., 42 W. 92d
Levy, Aaron J., 307 E. Broadway
Levy, Dr. Clarence E., 206 W. 92d
Levy, Herman, 56 E. 75th
Levy, I. H., 52 E. 87th
Levy, Jacob, 1885 Lexington Av.
Levy, Julius, 132 Nassau
Levy, Mandel, 15 W. 116th
Levy, Samuel L., 536 W. 111th
Lewenkrohn, Sam'l, 151 Clinton
Lewi, Isidor, 515 Tribune Bldg.
Lewine, F., 813 Lexington Av.
Lewine, Lester, 1125 Lexington Av.
Lewine, Dr. Ph., 530 Brook Av.
Lewinson, Benno, 119 Nassau
Lewis, Sam'l, Jr., 417 E. 85th
Lewisohn, Adolph, 42 Broadway
Lewitter, Dr. A., 330 E. 4th
Lewy, Arthur, 5 Union Square
Lewy, Geo. S., 832 Broadway
Liberal Immigration League, 150 Nassau
Lichtenauer, J. M., 20 Broad
Lichtenstein, Moses, 600 W. 140th
Lidz, Isaiah, 860 E. 161st
Lidz, Israel, 27 E. 95th
Lieberman, David H., 547 Broadway
Lieberman, H., 116-118 E. 108th
Liebovitz, Abr., 37 W. 93d
Liedaber, A., 58 E. 96th
Liman, Rev. Joel, 1571 Fulton Av.
Lind, Alfred D., 71 E. 96th
Lindner, Walter, 176 Broadway
Lipkovitz, Simon, 212 Broadway
Lippe, Charles, 3 W. 128th
Lippman, Mrs. Leo, 60 E. 91st
Lippman, S., 177 E. Broadway
Lipshitz, Bernard, 1242 40th
Lipshitz, Bernhard, 1509 Charlotte
Littman, S., 243 W. 46th
Livingston, Wm., 132 Mulberry
Loeb, Herman A., 12 W. 84th
Loeb, James, care of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William and Pine

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Loeb, Dr. Martin, 1410 Wilkins Av.
Loebl, William, 860 Broadway
Loewenthal, Adolph, 132 W. 75th
Loewenthal, Rev. D., 125 E. 114th
Loewy, Benno, 206 Broadway
London, Myer, 273 E. Broadway
Lorsch, Miss Fannie, 266 Lenox Av.
Louchheim, Walter C., 56 Broadway
Louis, Leopold, 46 White
Louis, Mrs. M. D., 9 Livingston Pl.
Lowenstein, Solomon, care of Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Av. and 138th
Lowenthal, Mrs. David, 133 W. 140th
Lowinson, Oscar, 132 E. 74th
Lubarsky, Abraham E., 401 W. 118th
Lubetkin, A., 1361 Madison Av.
Lubetkin, Louis, 2 W. 120th
Lubetkin, Mrs. M., 111 E. 95th
Ludwig, Dr. David, 161 E. 116th
Ludz, Max, 1018 E. 163d
Lusgarten, Wm., 68 Williams
Lyons, Chas. S., 261 Columbus Av.
Lyons, J. J., 76 William
Mack, Harry, 54 William
Mack, Hugo S., 7 Beekman
Mack, J. W., P. O. Box 1688
Magnes, Dr. J. L., 17 Livingston Pl.
Maier, Gus, 213 W. 147th
Maisel, Max N., 422 Grand
Maker, Philip, 2211 Westchester Av
Mallax, Jos., 600 Beach Terrace
Malvin, Louis, 115 W. 27th
Mandel, J., 407 Broadway
Mandelbaum, Dr. F. S., 1300 Madison Av.
Mandelkern, Israel, 1670 Madison Av.
Mandell, K., 79 Worth
Manfried, Max, 150 Nassau
Manheimer, Seligman, 212 E. 60th
Mann, Abe, 320 Broadway
Mann, Samuel, 1121 Forest Av.
Maple, Morris, 1051 Morris Av.
Marcus, Max, 269 E. Houston
Marcus, Sam'l, 1187 Lexington Av.
Margolies, Rabbi M. S., 57 E. 86th
Margolis, Elias, 550 W. 144th
Margolis, Louis, 1407 5th Av.
Margulis, A., 220 Broome
Margulis, Jos., 129 W. 22d
Markoff, Abraham, 2322 2d Av.
Marks, Henry, 208 W. 137th
Marks, M., 85 Bowery
Marx, Dr. Alexander, 512 W. 122d
Marx, Mrs. E., 131 E. 74th
Marx, J. L., 545 W. 111th
May, H. G., Kemble Bldg., 15 Whitehall New York
Mayer, Dr. A., 40 E. 60th
Mayer, Bernard, 41 E. 72d
Mayer, Hon. Julius M., 43 Exchange Pl.
Mayer, Milton, 52 William
Mayers, Jacob, 73 E. 92
Mayersohn, Louis, 309 5th
Mechlin, Dr. Sam'l G., 28 E. 3d
Meltsner, Charles, 54 St. Nicholas Av.
Meltzer, Dr. J. S., 13 W. 121st
Mendelsohn, M., 43 Leonard
Mendes, Rev. Dr. F. De Sola, 154 W. 82d
Mendes, Rev. Dr. H. P., 99 Central Park, W.
Mendoza, Isaac, 17 Ann
Menline, E., 200 W. 112th
Merin, Dr. A. L., 361 W. 51st
Meyer, H. D., 139 W. 86th
Meyer, Mrs. L., St. Urban Apts., Central Pk., W. and 89th
Meyers, Charles B., 218 W. 112th
Meyrick, E. L., 980 Prospect Av.
Michnoff, Dr. Sam'l, 111 E. Broadway
Miller, Barnett, 874 3d Av.
Miller, Nathan J., 437 West End Av.
Mindheim, Max, 19 E. 93d
Mindlin, H., 122 Bowery
Mindlin, Wm. H., 945 E., 163d
Mirsky, M. D., 123 Bleeker
Mishkind, Dr. A. D., 12 E. 111th
Mittelman, Dr. J. H., 116 Columbia
Morais, Rev. Henry S., 143 W. 127th
Morgenstein, D., 45 W. 116th
Moritz, Isaac F., 61 E. 73d
Morningstar, J., 32 Park Pl.
Morris, Jacob H., 573 Broadway
Morrowitz, Dr. Benj., 360 E. 4th
Moses, Rev. Dr. I. S., 222 E. 61st
Mosesson, Rabbi H., 183 E. Broadway
Mosesson, Dr. T., 16 E. 120th
Moshkovitz, Dr. Z., 314 E. 3d
Moskowitz, Dr. Henry, 216 Madison
Moss, Arthur B., 23 E. 127th
Myers, M. M., 1215 Madison Av.
Myers, Nathaniel, 135 Central Park, W.
Nachtigall, Simon, 136 Greene
Nagler, Morris, 1123 Dauphin
Nathan, Mrs. Frederick, 162 W. 86th
Nathan, Dr. William P., 110 E. 78th
Nathanson, N., 115 Allen

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New York
Nelson, Abr., 37 Liberty
Neuberger, Max, 115 E. 95th
Neufeld, Emil, 195 Stanton
Neumann, Dr. S., 317 6th
Neumann, Dr. Wm., 62 Av. D
Neveloff, M., Rockaway Beach, L. I.
Nevelson, Bernard, 150 Nassau
Newburger, Alfred, H., 100 Broadway
Newburger, Lester M., 100 Broadway
Newman, Abraham, 528 W. 124th
Newman, Dr. I., 234 W. 112th
Newman, Milton A., 320 E. 79th
Newman, Dr. S. L., 263 Henry
Newman, Dr. Sam'l, 1556 1st Av
New York Public Library, 476 Fifth Av.
Nieto, Rev. A. H., 35 W. 111th
Nissenthall, A., 19 E. 115th
Norden, Joseph, 1878 7th Av.
Nowak, Abraham, 77 E. 115th
Nusbaum, Myer, 261 Broadway
Offenbacher, Emile L., 42 Broadway
Ogus, A. D., 212-214 E. 7th
Ohringer, Isidore, 5 E. 117th
Ollendorf, I., 135 W. 119th
Olshansky, Jacob M., 1048 Castle Hill Av.
Oppenheimer, Dr. Seymour, 45 E. 60th
Orenstein, Bros., 599 Broadway
Orlans, Nathan, 5½ Essex
Oshinsky, Jos., 17 White
Oshlag, Dr. I., 100 2d Av.
Oshlag, Dr. J., 1622 Av. A
Osserman, Louis, 884 Flushing Av.
Ottinger, B. J., 121 St. Nicholas Av.
Pachner, Abraham, 48 Edgecombe Av.
Palitz, Bernard A., 43 Exchange Place
Paris, M., 5 E. 98th
Paul, Jacob, 48 E. 28th
Peiser, Albert, 13 W. 17th
Perla, Morris, 1626 Madison
Perlman, Max, 280 Broadway
Perlman, Miss Rachael, 139 W. 112th
Perlstein, Meyer S., 2 W. 120th
Peyser, George B., 1919 7th Av.
Pfiantzer, Dr. A., 249 E. Houston
Phillips, A. S., 1210 Madison Av.
Phillips, Miss Ellen C., 102 W. 77th
Phillips, H., 626 Broadway
Phillips, Harold M., 601 W. 113th
Phillips, Isaac L., 601 W. 144th
Phillips, Louis S., 49 Broadway
Phillips, Max, 823 New York Life Bldg.
Phillips, S. O., 2255 7th Av.
Pitzelé, E. Elias, 81 Chambers
Piza, Miss Rebecca, 311 W. 136th
Plonsky, Ezekiel, 374 Broadway
Pobiner, Dr. Jos., 210 Rivington
Podell, David L., 121 W. 114th
Pollak, Charles N., 125 E. 47th
Pollock, Simon O., 128 E. 96th
Pool, Rev. D. de Sola, 74 W. 69th
Porges, C., 254 W. 105th
Posner, Louis S., 20 Broad
Posner, R., 15 W. 26th
Post, J. L., 36 E. 14th
Poswolsky, Morris, 45 Clinton
Pouch, A., 23 W. 32d
Poulson, Dr. F. J., 205 E. 10th
Powell, Henry M., 51 Chambers
Powell, Jesse G., 83 St. Nicholas Pl.
Prager, A. L., 132 Nassau
Prager, William, 129 E. 74th
Prashker, Louis, 870 E. 170th
Preiss, Elias, 60 W. 115th
Present, D., 596 Broadway
Pretzfeld, Mrs. E., 43 W. 89th
Pulaski, M. H., 488 Broadway
Pye, Sam'l M., 549 W. 163d
Quasha, Louis L., 1547 Lexington Av.
Rabinowitch, M. A., 1536 Minford Pl.
Rabinowitz, David, 319 Osborn
Rabinowitz, Louis, 211-15 E. 85th
Rabinowitz, Dr. M., 243 E. Broadway
Rachofsky, Aaron, 506 W. 173d
Radin, Dr. Max, 815 E. 167th
Radin, Theodore, 347 Manhattan Av.
Rafalovsky, A., 217 Henry
Raff, Berman, 102 W. 29th
Raizner, Jacob, 312 Broome
Raphael, Mrs. E. R., 285 Central Park, W.
Rappaport, David M., 103 W. 25th
Rasch, Simon, 160 Broadway
Ratner, Aaron, 325 E. 103d
Ratner, Dr. Leo, 1536 Madison Av.
Rauch, Dr. D. L., 179 W. 88th
Reich, L. R., 171 W. 141st
Reichman, Mrs. Wm., 79 E. 91st
Reiner, Samuel, 49-51 E. 102d
Reinthaler, Dr. J. E., 62 E. 81st
Reitzfeld, Dr. I., 1656 Lexington Av.
Relkin, Edwin A., Grand and Chrystie
Relkin, Henry, 923 Fox
Relkin, Isaac, 633 Broadway
Relkin, Nathan, 1368 Boston Rd.

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Reznick, J., 147 E. Broadway
Rice, Henry, 377 Broadway
Rich, J. S., 489 Manhattan Av.
Richards, Bernard G., 356 2d Av.
Richman, Miss Julia, 9 Montgomery
Richter, Bruno, 627 Broadway
Richter, Leon, 507 Belmont
Richter, Max, 22 E. 94th
Ries, Elias E., 218 W. 112th
Riglander, J. W., 49 Maiden Lane
Ritter, Dr. Isidor, 61 St. Marks Pl.
Robbins, B. R., 843 West End Av.
Robbins, Benjamin, 849 St. Nicholas
Robert, Samuel, 906 Park Av.
Robin, Dr. Henry, 1879 Madison Av.
Robins, Dr. David, 171 Henry
Robinsohn, Dr. D., 245 E. Broadway
Robinson, L. G., 174 2d Av.
Robison, I., 163 Mercer
Rochelle, Dr. Geo. I., 124 W. 117th
Rodef Shalom Religious School, Rev. Dr. R. Grossman, 1347 Lexington Av.
Rogers, Gustave A., 160 Broadway
Rogers, Mark H., 602 W. 157th
Roggen, Harry, 124 E. 91st
Roggen, Selig, 1326 Madison Av.
Rogow, David I., 475 Broadway
Romm, Abe, "The Ansonia"
Rose, S., 325 Grand
Rosenauer, Nicholas, 453 E. 175th
Rosenbaum, David, 536 W. 111th
Rosenbaum, Mrs. Louis, 153 W. 120th
Rosenbaum, Dr. M., 604 5th
Rosenbaum, S. G., 207 W. 24th
Rosenberg, Jacob, 479 Stone Av.
Rosenberg, Moses, 74 E. 91st
Rosenblatt, Bernard, 1820 Clinton Av.
Rosenblum, Hyman, 27 Orchard
Rosenbluth, Dr. Jacob, 746 E. 6th
Rosenfeld, B., 60 Murray
Rosenfeld, George, 60 New
Rosenfeld, Miss Jessie, 119 W. 87th
Rosenfield, Solomon, 189 Greene
Rosenheck, Miss Selma, 247 W. 135th
Rosensohn, Sam'l J., 26 Liberty
Rosenstaam, S. S., 345 W. 84th
Rosenstiel, Maurice, 130 W. 25th
Rosenstock, Miss Fanny, 1331 Madison Av.
Rosenthal, Dr. I., 185 Henry
Rosenthal, Dr. M., 100 W. 121st
Rosenthal, Moses, 171 E. Broadway New York
Rosenwasser, Harry, 213 W. 137th
Rosenwasser, M., 472 Broadway
Rosett, M., 197 Stanton
Roth, Chas., 148 W. 118th
Roth, Dr. Henry, 409 E. 140th
Roth, Ignatz, 102 W. 121st
Roth, Peter, 145 2d Av.
Rothenberg, Henry, 172 Water
Rothenberg, M., 5 Beekman
Rothkowitz, I., 165 Stanton
Rothschild, Henry V., 290 Broadway
Rothschild, Meier, 772 St. Nicholas
Rothschild, Mrs. V. H., 43 Leonard
Rothstein, A. E., 131 Bleecker
Rotkowitz, Mrs. 253 E. Broadway
Rottenberg, Dr. Ignatz M., 105 W. 118th
Rouse, Calman, 1207 Park Av.
Rozoff, Dr. Harry, 143 Av. B
Rubin, A. M., 150 E. 81st
Rubin, Edward, 22 E. 93d
Rubin, J. H., 150 E. 81st
Rubin, M. H., 1391 Madison Av.
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Zepin, Rabbi Geo., 90 Carew Bldg.

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Brosseau, David I., care of Bailey Co.
Burstein, Dr. S. P., 3515 Woodland Av.
Cohn, A. A., 1132 E. 98th
Deutsch, A. G., 207 Kennard Av.
Ebin, Rabbi N. H., 2553 E. 37th
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Ettinger, Chas., 1272 Willson Av.
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Feiss, Paul L., 113 St. Clair
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Joseph, S., 349 Amesbury Av.
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Loesser, Nathan, 206 Soc'y for Savings Bldg.
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Margolis, Max, K., 24 Jones
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Lipkin, Philip, 585 Chestnut
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Mayer, Horace, 427 Northampton
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Claster, Morris L., 46 Bald Eagle

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Young Men's Hebrew Assn.

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Karns, Simon, 2 Oak
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Selig, Solomon, 1417 Erie Av.
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Wolf, Herman, 2115 Green

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Aarons, Alfred L., Denkla Bldg.
Abel, Harry, 893 N. 6th
Abeles, Simon, 1800 N. 16th
Abraham, Ben., 5826 Spruce
Abraham, Henry, 5828 Spruce
Abrahamson, Philip, 1341 S. 6th
Abramoff, Max, 961 N. 5th
Abrams, Louis, 342 Queen
Abramson, Louis, 3210 Fountain
Acron, Dr. J., 421 S. 8th
Adath, Jeshurun Library, care of E. Asher, 1814 Erie Av.
Adler, Dr. Cyrus, 2041 N. Broad
Adler, Jacob, 1806 N. 7th
Aisenstein & Gordon, 331 South
Alexander, B., 1326 Chestnut
Alexander, Charles, 860 N. 22d
Alkus, I., 3532 N. 19th
Alkus, Morris, 2018 N. 22d
Allman, Justin P., 1508 Oxford
Allman, Sydney K., 1522 Chestnut
Altman, Tobias, 1417 Diamond
Altschuler, Max, 1900 S. 5th
Amram, David W., 5353 Magnolia Av., Gtn.
Anthony, Dr. N. H., 910 N. 5th
Apfelschmitt, Max, 1610 N. Natrona
Apotheker, H., 608 Chestnut
Appel, Alexander M., 720 N. 20th
Apt, Max, 721 Arch
Apt, Morris, 721 Arch
Arkin, Dr. David M., 100 W. 87th
Arnold, Arthur S., S. E. cor. 5th and Walnut
Arnold, Miss Corinne B., 1626 N. 18th
Arnold, Ph., 2113 Spring Garden
Aron, Max, 316 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Aronson, Henry, 1000 Penn Sq. Bldg.
Aronson, Dr. Jos. D., 2463 N. 30th
Asbell, Joseph, 214 Fitzwater
Ash, Isaac, Bulletin Bldg.
Asher, E., 1814 Erie Av.
Asher, Dr. Joseph M., 1335 N. Broad
Asher, Sidney S., S. E. cor. 22d and Walnut
Asnis, Chas. E., 1218 Chestnut
Auerbach, Harry, Jr., 222 S. 57th
Auerbach, Dr. Sam'l, N. E. cor. 7th and Snyder Av.
Austin, Frank J., 1112 N. 40th
Azoff, G. 901 N. 2d
Bacharach, A., 2114 Tioga
Bacharach, Marcus, 2114 Tioga
Bachman, Frank H., 1512 Chestnut
Baerncopf, Samuel, 4157 Leidy Av.
Bamberger, Arthur J., care of D. Stern & Co., 12th and Cherry
Bamberger, Mrs. Fanny, 1913 Girard Av.
Barbour, Dr. M., 1619 S. 6th
Barcus, Dr. A. L., 923 N. 8th
Barenbaum, Dr. L., 1515 S. 6th
Barroway, Henry L., 1106 Commonwealth Bldg.
Bauer, Gustav, 1817 Venango
Bauer, Jacob, 330 N. 12th
Baum, Isidore, 1723 Diamond
Baum, L. S., 3216 Diamond
Baum, Nathan, 2125 Gratz Av.
Baum, Samuel, 1214 N. 8th
Baylson, Mary, 1526 S. 23d
Bayuk, Max, 3d and Spruce
Behal, Harry S., 1339 Chestnut
Behrend, Jacob, 419 Locust Av.
Belber, Aaron S., 1641 N. Hancock
Belber, Dr. M. V., 516 Pine
Bell, Louis, S. E. cor. 5th and Jackson
Bellak, Dr. Asher, 1240 S. 6th
Bellok, Max, N. E. cor. 8th and Moore

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Belmont, Leo, 1806 N. 22d
Bendiner, Herman, 1701 W. Erie Av.
Benlakoff, J. H., 3908 Girard Av.
Bennett, Abraham, 1805 N. Broad
Berenstein, M., 1636 S. 4th
Berg, Abram, 887 N. 23d
Berg, Miss Gertrude, 3331 N. 16th
Berg, Joel M., 3115 N. 16th
Berg, Max, 1017 Market
Berger, Maurice, 925 N. 6th
Berger, Max, 921 N. 7th
Bergman L., 2545 Marston
Bergman, Nathaniel, 1421 Arch
Berkman, A., 2610 N. 33d
Berkowitz, Abraham, 1908 S. 6th
Berkowitz, Rev. Dr. Henry, 1823 N. 33d
Berlinberg, David, S. E. cor. 18th and Poplar
Berlizheimer, D. T., 2020 N. Park Av.
Berman, Aaron, 815 N. 8th
Berman, Aaron, 6019 Market
Berman, Jacob I., 1526 S. 5th
Berman, Louis, 6019 Market
Bernard, Dr. M., 539 N. 6th
Bernheim, Dr. Albert, 1225 Spruce
Bernheimer, Leo G., 4535 Pulaski Av.
Bernheimer, Morris, Dyott near Richmond
Bernstein, S., 4344 Germantown Av.
Bernstein, Sam'l, 2315 S. 10th
Benoliel, S. D., 4508 Locust
Bialistozky, J., 3032 Euclid Av.
Biberman, Lewis, 1932 N. 23d
Bichowsky, Barnett, 511 S. 4th
Bickstein, Dr. A. R., 1610 N. Franklin
Biernbaum, Max H., 926 Stephen Girard Bldg.
Binswanger, Barnet, 1619 N. 16th
Blanckensee, Leon, 1804 N. 26th
Blank, Ed., 1826 N. Franklin
Blank, David, 1521 S. 6th
Blieden, Gustave L., 605 Stephen Girard Bldg.
Blieden, Dr. Maurice S., 1318 S. 5th
Blitzstein, Mrs. A., 4th and Lombard
Blitzstein, Dr. Harry, 3d and South
Bloch, Mrs. M., 1633 N. 33d
Bloom, Samuel S., 925 N. Franklin
Blum, I., Bank of Commerce
Blumenthal, H., 1921 Park Av.
Blumenthal, Mrs. Joseph, Lippincott Bldg., 12th and Filbert
Blumenthal, W., 614 Market
Bochroch, Dr. M. H., 1513 Pine
Bodek, W., 527 Market
Borland, Sarah, S. W. cor. 10th and Girard Av. Pennsylvania
Bornstein, B., 710 N. 8th
Borowsky, Geo., 430 South
Bortin, David, 1218 Chestnut
Braderman, Dr. S., N. W. cor. 5th and Carpenter
Brandes, Moses, 1931 Diamond
Brav, Dr. Aaron, 917 Spruce
Brav, Dr. Herman A., 926 N. Franklin
Brawerman, Wm., 537 Pine
Bredt, Dr. C. E., 1626 S. 4th
Brenner, Morris W., 2012 S. 10th
Breskin, Asher, 2117 S. 6th
Brian, Alexander J., Land Title Bldg.
Brinkman, Dr. M., 251 N. 18th
Brister, Dr. Sam'l, 1946 N. 32d
Brodow, Jos., 1102 Diamond
Brodsky, Jacob, 1218 N. 7th
Broude, Herman J., 812 S. 2d
Brosofsky, David, 505 Lombard
Brown, Adolph, 628 Spruce
Bruck, Dr. S., 605 N. 6th
Brunhild, L., 253 N. 3d
Brunswick, Emil, 3421 N. 19th
Brylawski, M., 3236 Berks
Brylawsky, Mrs. E., 2038 N. Park Av.
Buchsbaum, S. & Son, 1211 S. 4th
Bucks, Alfred A., 2263 N. Park Av.
Burack, Morris, 1907 N. 33d
Burger, Rabbi, 1508 N. 8th
Burnstein, Jacob I., 1936 N. 7th
Burnstine, Julius, 123 N. 10th
Burstein, H., 4187 Leidy Av.
Buschel, Jos., 751 S. 2d
Bythiner, Louis, 1715 Master
Cahan, L. H., 218 S. 4th
Cantor, Aaron, S., 3025 Frankford Av.
Cantor, David S., 16 S. 3d
Cantor, Harry L., 2943 Frankford Av.
Cantor, M. H., 5140 Parkside Av.
Cantor, Dr. Philip, 324 New
Carlin, Sam'l, 916 Filbert
Chaiken, Jacob B., 546 N. 5th
Charlap, Mrs. M., 536 Tasker
Cherry, Rob't, 1605 N. 6th
Chodoff, Dr. Louis, 705 Pine
Cohen, A. J., 2107 Locust
Cohen, Dr. A. J., 723 Pine
Cohen, C. J., 508 Ludlow
Cohen, Mrs. C. J., 334 S. 21st
Cohen, H., 36 S. 58th
Cohen, Harry, 1744 N. Marshall
Cohen, Dr. J. S., 1734 S. 7th
Cohen, Joe, 843 N. Franklin

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Cohen, Mrs. Judith S., 1537 N. 8th
Cohen, Louis, 518 Pine
Cohen, M., 3220 Turner
Cohen, Miss Mary M., 1814 N. Broad
Cohen, Max, 16 S. 3d
Cohen, Max, 626 Greenwich
Cohen, Milton M., 1108 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Cohen, Dr. Myer Solis, 4102 Girard Av.
Cohen, Ralph, 332 Reed
Cohen, Dr. S. Solis, 1525 Walnut
Cohn, Albert S., 2548 N. 17th
Cohn, Bernard R., 705 Penn Square Bldg.
Cohn, J. S., 1326 South
Cohn, Rudolph, 1310 Columbia Av.
Cohn, Mrs. E., 3013 Diamond
Cohn, Gustav, 5518 N. Lawrence
Coldring, Ch., 729 Wolf
Collin, Martin, 925 Chestnut
Cooper, J., 1105 Poplar
Cooper, Sam'l, 3819 Cambridge
Cooperman, Dr. M. B., 833 S. 3d
Cornfeld, Abraham, 213 N. 22d
Cotlar, S., 309 Spruce
Cotzen, David, 215 S. 9th
Coyne, Marshall A., 2800 N. Broad
Cramer, Sam'l, 701 Chestnut
Cravis, Myer, 1817 N. 32d
Daleloff, Henry, 1224 S. 5th
Dalsimer, Leon, 1704 N. 18th
Dalsimer, Walter D., N. W. cor. 13th and Market
Daniel, Dorothy, 3336 N. 15th
Daniel, G., 2022 Wallace
Dannenbaum, Morris, 808 Arch
Darevsky, Myer, 428 Tasker
Davidson, Miss Elizabeth, 1407 N. 12th
Davidson, Ellis, 2017 Mt. Vernon
Davidson, Jos., 2013 Columbia Av.
Davidson, Max, 46 S. 3d
Degenstein, David, 1210 Race
Deutsch, Samuel, 2314 N. Park Av.
De Young, Bertram I., 811 Betz Bldg.
Diamond, Dr. H. N., 2123 S. 5th
Dilsheimer, F., 3021 Diamond
Dintenfass, Benjamin, 421 Drexel Bldg.
Dogulov, A., 1324 N. Franklin
Donsky, I., 339 N. Front
Dreifus, E., 619 Arcade Bldg.
Dreifus, M., 1529 Diamond
Dubin, Abraham L., 1920 N. Stanley
Dubin, Dr. S. M., 325 Pine
Duitch, Dr. M., 414 S. 5th
Dvinsky, Reuben, 513 N. 6th
Eckstein, Wm., 1809 N. 11th
Edelman, Rev. S., 1621 Franklin
Edelsman, Philip, 319 S. 13th
Edelstein, L., 3216 W. Dauphin
Ehrlich, Jos., S. E. cor. 3d and Walnut
Eichholz, Adolph, 2125 Spring Garden
Eilberg, Harry, 807 McClellan
Einfeld, William J., N. W. cor. 8th and South
Eiseman, Frank F., 817 N. 2d
Eliel, Mrs. L. S., 1421 N. Broad
Ellis Bros., 329 Pine
Ellman, B., 47 N. 6th
Ellman, Chas, 314 N. 2d
Elmaleh, Rev. Leon H., 2226 N. Broad
Emanuel, Jacob, N. W. cor. 2d and Vine
Englander, Sam'l, Croser Bldg.
Entine, Louis, S. W. cor. 19th and Parrish
Epstein, D., 927 N. 15th
Epstein, Jacob, 1333 S. 7th
Ersner, Rose, 612 Parrish
Eshner, Dr. A. A., 1019 Spruce
Espen, Frank B., 4200 Parkside Av.
Espen, Hannah, 1908 Spring Garden
Estis, Woolf, 1326 N. 6th
Faggen, Harry, 1824 N. 7th
Farbish, Sydney A., 3216 Monument Av.
Fayer, Jos. A., 1206 South
Feigenbaum, B., 2442 N. 19th
Feinberg, H., 2768 Frankford Av.
Feinberg, Isaac, 1121 Dauphin
Feinberg, Louis, 413 Christian
Feinstein, Dr. A., 638 N. 6th
Feinstein, Louis, 1000 S. 4th
Feinstein, Meyer A., N. E. cor 10th and Poplar
Feld, Louis, 2036 N. 32d
Feldcovitz, L., 406 South
Feldman, Dr. David, 1334 S. 4th
Feldman, Dr. Jacob B., 1339 N. 7th
Feldman, Louis, 328 Bainbridge
Feldman, M., 946 N. Franklin
Feldman, M., cor. 5th and Pine
Feldman, N., 721 Moore
Feldman, S. H., 1032 Poplar
Feldstein, Dr. Sidney, 1626 Diamond
Felix, Harry, Mint Arcade, R., 230
Fellman, Dr. M. W., 2356 N. Front
Fels, Joseph, 4305 Spruce
Fernberger, Herman, 1825 N. 17th
Ferst, Abe, 310 Dickinson
Fidelman, P., 1029 Columbia Av.
Finberg, A., 1019 S. Randolph
Finberg, B., 635 Walnut

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Fineman, Hayim, 317 Reed
Fineman, Samuel S., 223 S. 6th
Finer, Morris, 1627 N. 7th
Fintz, Dr. M. M., 1236 S. 4th
Fischler, Herman, 1316 N. 12th
Fisher, J. & Co., 1218 N. 5th
Fisher, Joseph, 1910 N. 7th
Fisher, Dr. Lewis, 1322 S. 5th
Fishman, S., 769 S. 4th
Fleischer, A. A., 2301 Green
Fleischman, Rev. S. M., Jewish Foster Home, Mill St., Gtn.
Fleisher, Alfred W., 1625 Oxford
Fleisher, H. C., 809 Arch
Fleisher, Penrose, 1901 Spring Garden
Fleisher, Walter A., 3422 Powelton Av.
Fleisher, Willis, 1829 N. 17th
Folz, Leon H., 909 Walnut
Fonarton, Dr. Theo. D., N. W. cor. 7th and Mifflin
Fox, Harry, 1328 Chestnut
Fox, Louis J., 2104 Diamond
Frank, Jacob S., 2023 Spring Garden
Frank, Martin, 718 Arch
Frank, Meyer, 961 Franklin
Frank, Robert, 104 N. 50th
Frank, William R., 508 N. Franklin
Frankel, Armin, S. W. cor. Front and Dauphin
Frankel, Dr. J. J., 1314 S. 5th
Frankel, Perry, 1925 N. 33d
Frechie, M. S., 2109 Ontario
Free Library, N. E. cor. 13th and Locust
Freedman, Aaron, 1335 N. 7th
Freedman, Chas., 3117 Columbia Av.
Freedman, Jos., 5514 Poplar
Freedman, Leon, 1413 S. 16th
Freedman, Louis, S. E. cor. 4th and Wharton
Freeman, Mark, 424 S. 4th
Freides, Dr. R., 1333 S. 6th
Freund, Hugo, 619 Arch
Friedman, A., 5810 Chestnut
Friedman, B. C., 624 S. 7th
Friedman, Isidore J., 419 Locust
Friedman, Lionel, 2316 Tioga
Friedman, Sam'l G., 1422 N. 16th
Fruchter, Dr. Jos. M., 1019 S. 4th
Futernik, Benj., 2214 N. 15th
Futernik, David, 2273 N. Bancroft
Ganapolsky, Rev., 1328 S. 5th
Gans, Aaron, 2020 Green
Gardner, A., 1254 Bonsall
Garlic, Simon, 1524 Chestnut
Garlin, Harry L., 3135 Euclid Av.
Garretson, Mrs. Minnie, 2116 N. 17th
Gartman, Dr. L. N., 523 Pine
Gealt, Maurice H. C., 1805 S. 5th
Gerber, F., 1530 Columbia Av.
Gerber, Miss Minnie, 1714 Park Av.
Gerson, Felix N., 2131 Green
Gerson, M. S., 315 S. 5th
Gerstley, Mrs. H., 1622 N. 15th
Getzow, Jacob H., 322 S. 2d
Getzow, Dr. Jos. A., 251 Pine
Gimbel, Mrs. E. A., 906 N. Broad
Gimbel, Mrs. I., care of Gimbel Bros.
Ginns, Dr. R. S., 7222 Germantown Av.
Ginsburg, Jacob, East York and Aramingo Av.
Ginsburg, Jos., 1347 Germantown
Ginsburg, Jos., 1029 Race, care of Ost Bros.
Ginsburg, Louis S., 1208 Commonwealth Bldg.
Ginsburg, Dr. S. A., 1011 S. 4th
Gittleson, Dr. Sam. J., 1017 Spruce
Glass, Dr. A. S., N. E. cor. 6th and Dickinson
Glass, Leopold C., 1116 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Glass, Sam'l P., 1703 N. Howard
Goepp, Miss Judith, 57th and Elmwood Av.
Gold, Abraham, 262 S. 5th
Goldbaum, Jacob S., S. E. cor. 8th and Montgomery Av.
Goldberg, David, 850 N. Franklin
Goldberg, Dr. Harry L., 7th and Morris
Goldberg, Jacob, 718 N. 8th
Goldberg, Dr. Jos., cor. 5th and Jefferson
Goldberg, Dr. Jos. A., 528 S. 3d
Goldberg, Dr. Jos M., 720 N. Franklin
Goldberg, Dr. Maurice, 1408 S. 6th
Goldberg, Dr. S., 1221 N. 7th
Goldberg, Dr. Sam'l J., 18th and Reed
Golden, Dr. Harry, 743 S. 3d
Golden, Morris H., 1611 S. Moyamensing Av.
Goldenberg, Louis, 56 N. 7th
Goldensky, Elias, 1705 Chestnut
Goldfeder, Dr. Chas. B., 868 N. 8th
Goldhaber, J., 5th and Wharton
Goldman, Dr. A. A., 1638 Susquehanna Av.
Goldman, L., 2004 N. 18th
Goldman, Moses, H., 234 N. 3d
Goldman, S., 269 S. 3d
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Goldsmith, Joseph, 1833 Diamond
Goldsmith, Miss Katherine, 1311 Columbia Av.
Goldsmith, L., 2542 Marston
Goldsmith, Ph. N., 2128 N. 18th
Goldstein, David H., 1220 Columbia Av.
Goldstein, E. C., 1512 Girard Av.
Goldstein, J., 1013 N. 40th
Goldstein, Wm., 976 N. Hutchinson
Goodfriend, Louis, 1218 Filbert
Goodfriend, M. H., 3213 Susquehanna Av.
Goodfriend, M. J., 1634 Greene
Goodfriend, S., 2823 Diamond
Goodman, C., 1426 Tasker
Goodman, J. H., 908 N. Broad
Goodman, Jos. J., 3530 N. 19th
Goodstein, Jos. J., 415 Fairmount Av.
Gordon, Dr. Alfred, 1430 Pine
Gordon, Dr. Benjamin L., 1316 S. 5th
Gordon, Dr. F. A., 513 N. 2d
Gordon, Dr. S., 2000 S. 4th
Gottesfeld, Sam'l J., 608 Chestnut
Gottlieb, Morris, 1226 N. 2d
Gottlieb, Nathan J., 519 Market
Gottlieb, Sol., 1054 N. 2d
Goward, George, 1616 N. Marshall
Grabosky, Samuel, 118 N. 3d
Graboyes, Morris, 314 Poplar
Gradess, Dr. Michael, 2932 N. 6th
Gratz, College, Broad and York
Green, Dr. A. M., 708 Snyder Av.
Green, Elias, 2221 N. 33d
Green, Herman E., 1626 N. Marshall
Green, Dr. Max, 1600 S. 4th
Green, Sam., 1635 N. 7th
Green, Sam'l, 2139 S. 8th
Greenbaum, Maurice M., 1114 Passyunk Av.
Greenbaum, Mrs. M., 1814 N. 16th
Greenberg, A. F., 1337 N. Broad
Greenberg, Hyman, 1101 N. 40th
Greenblatt, Harry, 540 Reed
Greenblatt, M., N. W. cor. 3d and Monroe
Greenebaum, Albert, 1735 Montgomery Av.
Greenebaum, Simon, 1822 Diamond
Greenfield, Albert M., 1510 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Greenhouse, M. E., 1507 N. 16th
Greenspan, Dr. Leon J., 1520 N. Franklin
Greenstein, M., 538 Tasker
Greenstone, Rev. J. H., 915 N. 8th
Greenwald, Jos. L., 1935 Diamond
Gribbel, John, 1513 Race
Gross, Rev. A., 1924 Franklin
Gross, Abraham, 1824 N. Franklin
Gross, Harry, 408 S. 5th
Gross, Jos., 632 Drexel Bldg.
Grossman, Aaron, 3207 Diamond
Grossman, C., 3822 Wyalusing Av.
Grossman, Chas., 1208 Commonwealth Bldg.
Grossman, Rabbi Jos., 503 Tasker
Gurevitch, Louis I., 935 N. 6th
Gurin, Dr. A. A., 513 Pine
Gusdorff, Albert, 2320 N. Broad
Gutzait, Wolf, 609 Poplar
Gwirtz, Louis, 954 N. 2d
Haber, Jos. B., 1830 Natrona
Haber, M., 1627 N. 33d
Hagedorn, Mrs. J. H., 3d and Brown
Hahn, Henry, 2103 N. Ontario
Halpen, Jacob, 439 Snyder Av.
Halperin, Dr. A. D., 2228 S. 8th
Halpert, Sam'l N., 714 Sansom
Hammerschlag, P., 1710 N. Marshall
Hanapolsky, Dr. Philip, 1622 S. 5th
Handler, Dr. Jos., 1608 S. 6th
Hano, Horace, 1207 Chestnut
Harris, Bernard, 1527 N. 6th
Harris, Edw., A., 30 N. Edgwood
Harris, L., 825 N. 7th
Harris, Max, 2251 N. 33d
Harrison, Archie, 2007 Moyamensing Av.
Hassler, Isaac, 2261 N. 21st
Hebrew Sunday School Society, 10th and Carpenter
Hebrew Sunday School Society, care of Miss A. J., Allen, 1412 N. 13th
Hecht, Herman L., 1004 Betz Bldg.
Heidelberger, Chas., 961 N. Franklin
Heidelberger and Co., 219 S. 2d
Heider, Dr. M. J., 1215 N. 6th
Heilbron, Abe., Jefferson and Randolph
Heilbron, Mrs. S., 4252 Parkside Av.
Heisler, Gerson, 29 N. 13th
Helfand, David, 318 S. 2d
Hendler, Simon, 1535 N. 33d
Henly, Elkan, 16th and Reed
Henly, Jacob, 831 Arch
Herbach, Jos., 2611 N. Hollywood
Herold, H., 1723 Columbia Av.
Herson, Morris, 353 Dickinson
Herzberg, G., 1715-17 Chestnut
Herzberg, Max, Commonwealth Bldg.

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Hess, Mrs. L. E., 1903 N. 33d
Heyman, Ruth, 4150 N. Broad
Hilborn, D. S., 2146 N. 12th
Hillerson, David, 127 S. 8th
Hillerson, Dr. M. S., 422 Greene
Hirsch, Max, 1717 N. Franklin
Hirsh, Mrs. A., Hotel Majestic
Hirsh, Gabriel, 2311 Green
Hirsh, H. B., 2215 Green
Hirsh, Ralph B., 608 Chestnut
Hoffman, Harry M., 914 N. 6th
Hoffman, Jacob, 1622 S. 4th
Hoffman, Morris, 919 Moore
Horwitz, B., 2608 Richmond
Horwitz, Harris, 935 Moore
Horwitz, Meyer, 1529 N. 6th
Houseman, Harry A., Byberry Rd. and Proctor
Hurwith, Nathan, 1229 S. 5th
Husik, Dr. D. N., 1101 N. 41st
Husik, Isaac, 408 S. 9th
Hyman, Dr. David D., 2047 Tioga
Illoway, Bernard A., Bulletin Bldg.
Ingber, David M., 731 Filbert
Israelowitz, Ellis, 1639 S. Lawrence
Isman, Felix, South Penn Sq.
Jackson, I. Irwin, 806 Real Estate Bld.
Jacobs, Miss Ella, 1742 N. 16th
Jacobs, Miss Fannie A., 2040 Mt. Vernon
Jacobs, H., 700 N. 4th
Jacobs, Dr. L., 531 South
Jacobs, Samuel, 1540 N. Gratz
Jacobson, A., 138 N. 8th
Jacobson, H. M., Dauphin Ap't, 33d and Dauphin
Jaffe, Isaac,, 2449 N. 32d
Jaffe, L. J., 1951 N. 32d
Jastrow, Misses, care of Jos. B. Kaufman, 12th and Arch
Jastrow, Dr. Morris, Jr., 248 S. 23d
Jessar, B. Z., 1748 Orthodox
Jonas, Henry, 1847 N. Park Av.
Judowich, Jos., 526 Tasker
Jurist, Dr. Louis, 916 N. Broad
Kahaner, A., 438 Winton
Kahn, Sol., 2230 N. 13th
Kalter, Jos., 1639 Ridge Av.
Kamens, Isaac, 1334 Franklin
Kamholz, Henry, 3318 N. Broad
Kandall, Geo., 1901 N. 32d
Kanevsky, Dr. Louis, 1732 S. 7th
Kannerstein, Gregory, 1422 S. 5th
Kaplan, Chas., 319 Reed
Kaplan, Chas. M., 2313 Tioga
Kaplan, H., 1308 W. Columbia Av.
Kaplan, Nathan, 621 Tasker
Kaplan, W., 432 Pine
Kardon, S., 207 Vine
Karr, Jacob A., 946 N. Franklin
Karmatz, I., 250 South
Karmel, Harry N., 2335 S. 8th
Katz, Arnold, 716 Walnut
Katz, B., 605 Mifflin
Katz, B. D., 434 Lombard
Katz, Harry P., 206 Betz Bldg.
Katz, Marcus, N. E. cor. 18th and Diamond
Katz, Simon, 431 Walnut
Kauffman, Jacob, 3128 Euclid Av.
Kauffman, L., 1520 N. 8th
Kaufman, A., 2015 Diamond
Kaufman, Eugene, 617 W. Hortter
Kayser, Samuel, 1522 Chestnut
Keen, David, 619 N. Franklin
Keen, Jacob, 619 N. Franklin
Keisler, Jacob, 412 S. 5th
Kerstine, Harry E., 3632 N. 17th
Kesnetzky, S., 902 N. 4th
Keyser, Eli S., 1838 S. 7th
Keyser, Jacob S., 1836 S. 7th
Kimmelman, Dr. S., 1330 S. 4th
Kind, Frank, 1515 N. 10th
Kirschbaum, Mrs. A., 1315 N. Broad
Kirschbaum, David, Broad and Carpenter
Kirshner, Dr. Louis A., 810 Porter
Kirson, Sam, 1050 S. 4th
Klebansky, Wolf, 246 S. 3d
Klein, Abraham, 2647 W. Lehigh Av.
Klein, Alfred M., 927 Market
Klein, B., 3626 York Rd.
Klein, Jos., 216 S. 4th
Klein, Moses, 2344 N. 18th
Kline, Henry S., 1914 N. 33d
Kline, Ignatz, 1941 N. 33d
Kline, Jacob A., 935 N. Randolph
Knopf, Isadore, 349 Hansberry
Koch, Dr. I. M., 2302 Green
Kohn, Abraham M., 1847 N. 17th
Kohn, Arnold, The Brantwood
Kohn, Dr. Bernard, 1325 N. 13th
Kohn, Miss Claire, 1320 Franklin
Kohn, Isidore, 1607 N. Broad
Kohn, Joseph, 2342 N. Park Av.
Kohn, Dr. M., 908 S. 5th
Kohn, Mrs. Max, 2420 N. Broad
Kohn, Simon, 258 N. 9th
Koppelman, I., 828 N. 2d
Kopperman, Sam'l, 612 N. 7th
Kopperman, Wm., 817 N. 8th
Kramer, Sam'l, 1637 S. 5th
Kraus, Sol. C., 512 S. 5th
Kraus, Sydney L., 3250 N. Broad
Krauskopf, Rev. Dr. Joseph, 4715 Pulaski Av.
Krauskopf, L., 430 N. 3d
Krengel, Chas., 2203 N. 33d
Krieger, S., 1810 N. 18th

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Kruglin, L., 951 N. 8th
Krupnick, Harry, 1307 N. Marshall
Kun, Jos. L., Betz Bldg.
Kurtz, Max, 720 Pine
Labe, Benjamin, 2227 Green
Labe, Mrs. Jacob, 2227 Green
Laib, Miss Nell V., 3112 Montgomery Av.
Lam, Charles, 3412 N. 21st
Lam, M. E., 903 Susquehannah Av.
Landesberg, Israel, 421 Fulton
Landesberg, Jacob & Son, 880 N. 8th
Lang, G. H., 211½ Arcade Bldg.
Lang, Isaac M., 1324 Jefferson
Langbold, Jos. A., 1037 S. 5th
Langfeld, A. M., 2016 Green
Langfeld, Morris F., 1849 N. 17th
Lapat, Leo, 3750 Bouvier
Largman, Dr. S., 2538 N. 33d
Leberman, Mrs. A., 2229 N. 12th
Leberman, Maurice A., 1705 Jefferson
Lederer, Ephraim, Penn Square Bldg.
Lefcoe, Dr. C. Henry, 1420 N. 13th
Lefkoe, Louis, 2126 N. 11th
Lehman, C., 5010 Locust
Lehman, Morris A., 432 Spruce
Leinweber, Harry, 326 Reed
Lemisch, L., 1810 Erie Av.
Leonard, Lewis, 2416 S. 7th
Leopold, Dr. Isaac, 1428 N. Broad
Leopold, Dr. Sam'l, 1632 Franklin
Lerner, Abr., 813 Poplar
Lerner, Charles, 1252 S. 17th
Levan, Maur, 239 S. 5th
Levenson, S. B., 114 N. 3d
Leventhal, Morris B., 1326 N. Frazer
Leventhal, N. 3842 Poplar
Levey, Michael E., 27 N. Robinson
Levey, Nathan M., cor. 8th and Parrish
Levi, I. D., 943 N. 8th
Levi, Julius C., 3016 Diamond
Levi, Rubin, 1011 Betz Bldg.
Levi, S. G., 2046 N. 18th
Levin, I., 1700 S. 5th
Levin, Don, 234 S. 9th
Levin, Magnus, 2212 N. Front
Levin, Simon, 939 N. 7th
Levinson, Ezra, 1803 N. 31st
Levinthal, Rev. B. L., 716 Pine
Levitt, J., 269 N. 9th
Levitt, Dr. M. Lewis, 832 S. 4th
Levy, Benjamin F., 1507 Diamond
Levy, Dr. Jacob, 739 S. 4th
Levy, L. E., 854 N. 8th
Lewis, Maurice L., 1941 S. 6th
Lewis, Wm. M., 1914 N. 32d
Lichtenstein, M., 933 Market
Lieber, Leo, 875 N. 8th
Lieberman, Albert H., 5th and Wharton
Lieberman, Alexander, 436 Spruce
Lieberman, Herman, 882 N. 6th
Lieberman, Jacob D., 540 N. 2d
Lieberman, Morris, 1839 N. 7th
Lieberman, S., 709 Sansom
Liebman, Philip, 941 N. Franklin
Linse, A. S., 4108 N. Broad
Lipkowitch, Sam., 228 Pine
Lipper, M. W., 1516 Girard Av.
Lipscheutz, I. L., 2019 N. 33d
Lipschuetz, Gustav, 1419 Diamond
Lipshutz, B., 2035 N. 33d
Lipshutz, Benj. W., 1119 Passyunk Av.
Lipshutz, Chas., 614 Poplar
Lisan, M. F., 1320 S. 4th
Lisberger, L., 1307 Market
Liveright, Mrs. H., 718 N. 20th
Liveright, Louis, 718 N. 20th
Liveright, Max, Hotel Majestic
Liveright, Morris, 1724 Marlton Av.
Lodge, S., 928 Poplar
Loeb, A. B., 1417 Erie Av.
Loeb, Adolph, 1720 Memorial Av.
Loeb, Arthur, 1510 Oxford
Loeb, Clarence, 3020 N. Broad
Loeb, Edward, 4200 Parkside Av.
Loeb, Ferdinand L., 10th and Market, care of Blum Bros.
Loeb, Mrs. Harry, 1853 N. 17th
Loeb, Herbert B., 1525 Poplar
Loeb, Herbert E., 1422 N. 16th
Loeb, Howard A., 420 Chestnut
Loeb, J., 5442 Chestnut
Loeb, Leopold, 3625 Spring Garden
Loeb, Dr. Ludwig, 1421 N. 15th
Loeb, M. B., Hotel Majestic
Loeb, Simon, The Lorraine
Loeb, Victor A., 1901 N. 8th
Loewenberg, Dr. Samuel, 1528 S. 5th
Louchheim, Samuel K., Betz Bldg.
Love, Dr. J. D., 315 Pine
Lowengrund, Ernest, Land Title Bldg.
Lowenstein, B., 3117 Diamond
Lowman, D. H., 4250 Parkside Av.
Lupin, Dr. E. J., N. E. cor. 7th and Wharton
Luterman, I., 624 Arch
Magil, Myer, 532 N. Marshall
Maimin, H., 366 Bourse
Manasses, Dr. J. L., 3110 Diamond
Mandel, David, Jr., 3218 Diamond
Mann, David I., 1723 Ludlow
Mann, Jacob, 1918 Franklin
Margolies, H. S., 2229 N. 33d

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Margolis, Dr. Max, 1519 Diamond
Margulis, Morris, 125 Church
Markmann, M. Jacob, 2423 N. Park
Markowitz Bros., 323 Market
Markowitz, Morris, 614 N. 2d
Marks, Emanuel, 1717 Spring Garden
Marks, Laurence H., 2006 Green
Marks, Dr. M., 607 N. 6th
Marks, Sigmund, 3613 Spring Garden
Marks, William, 1828 Mt. Vernon
Masel, Isaac, 1632 N. Marshall
Mash, Solomon, 1606 S. 5th
Mastbaum, Jules E., 1827 N. Broad
Mastbaum, Stanley V., 2311 N. Park Av.
Mayer, A. B., 407 N. 3d
Mayer, Alfred, 903 N. 8th
Mayer, Charles S., 1625 Diamond
Mayer, Clinton O., 907 N. 16th
Mayer, Fanny W., 1547 N. 6th
Mayer, G. H., 728 Sansom
Mayer, I., 1620 N. Broad
Mayer, Jacob, "Lorraine Hotel"
Mayer, Misses, 208 N. Franklin
Mayer, Morris B., 407 N. 3d
Mazer, Dr. Chas., 1603 S. 6th
Medoff, Barnet J., 518 Spruce
Medoff, Jos., 1338 S. 4th
Meier, David, 3123 Kensington Av.
Melamed, Rabbi Raphael Hal, 1712 N. Marshall
Melnicoff, Dr. J., 925 N. 4th
Meltzer, R., 1636 N. Franklin
Mendelsohn, M., 1510 Tioga
Merz, Millard, Parkside Apts.
Mesirov, H. S., 1610 Real Estate Bldg.
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Mickve Israel Congregation School, 2226 N. Broad
Miller, A., 511 Tasker
Miller, A. E., 1827 N. 17th
Miller, B. F., 227 Church
Miller, Charles, 16th and Reed
Miller, Harry, 940 N. 6th
Miller, Harry M., 1009 Commonwealth Bldg.
Miller, Jacob, 16th and Reed
Miller, Solomon, 1710 Mt. Vernon
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Modell, Dr. D. A., 514 N. 4th
Moise, Albert M., 900 Chestnut
Morais School, 4115 Lancaster Av.
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Moskowitz, L., 1210 N. 42d
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Moyer, Harry, 41 E. Mt. Pleasant Av. Pennsylvania
Myers, Dr. I., 1504 N. 7th
Myers, Paul, 1914 N. 7th
Nathan, Miss Hortense, 3217 Clifford
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Newberger, Frank L., 2016 Green
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Nusbaum, Elias, 143 W. Sharpnack
Nusbaum, Isaac, 153 W. Sharpnack
Obermayer, Leon J., 614 Franklin Bldg.
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Oldstein, Dr. H. J., 1322 S. 5th
Orlow, Sam'l, 958 N. Randolph
Orolowitz, Louis, 326 South
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Ostheim, Isaac, 3114 N. Broad
Ostheimer, William J., Mutual Life Bldg.
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Pfaelzer, Morris, 1524 N. 16th
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Phillips, David, 14 S. Broad
Pinsky, M., 2622 E. Madison
Platowski, Harry, 1427 Susquehanna Av.
Pleat, Louis, 1417 S. Lawrence
Pockrass, Bernard, Drexel Bldg.
Podolnick, L., 322 South
Podolsky, N. 709 Sansom
Polikoff, Bernard, 611 N. 6th
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Posner, John, 1412 S. 5th

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Pressler, Benjamin, 909 Arch
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Rod, Isaac M., 6102 Walnut
Roedelheim, Mrs. Ida, 1823 N. 17th
Rogasner, Solomon, 1810 N. 11th
Roggenburger, Mrs. A., 3d and Cherry
Rollick, Jacob, 602 Reed
Rose, Maurice, 607 Lafayette Bldg.
Rosen, Morris, 2027 S. 5th
Rosen, Solomon, 1728 Frankford Av.
Rosenau, Charles I., 1508 Girard Av.
Rosenau, Simon, 4202 Parkside Av.
Rosenbaum, Dr. Geo., 1900 N. 32d
Rosenbaum, H., 2139 Green
Rosenbaum, M., 609 S. 3d
Rosenbaum, Samuel, 1733 N. 32d
Rosenberg, Emanuel, 672 N. 10th
Rosenberg, Max, 834 South
Rosenberg, Morris, 716 Franklin
Rosenblatt, Max, 613 Dickinson
Rosenblatt, S., 2605 Germantown Av.
Rosenblum, Sophie, 2062 Ridge Av.
Rosenfeld, Dr. Sam'l, 1641 S. 5th
Rosenglik, H., 1430 S. 5th
Rosenstein, Alfred A., 2131 W. Ontario
Rosenstein, Dan'l, 135 Fairmount Av.
Rosenstein, Jos., 1728 S. Broad
Rosenthal, Dr. Edwin, 517 Pine
Rosenthal, Louis, 2428 N. 6th
Rosin, Fred., cor. 7th and Snyder Av.
Rosin, Sigmund M., 2142 Gratz
Rosskam, William B., 2013 N. 33d
Rothenheim, Solomon M., 925 Chestnut
Rothschild, H., 2260 N. 13th
Rothschild, Henry, 2224 Green
Rothschild, Meyer, 1832 N. 17th
Rothschild, S., 3236 N. Broad
Rothschild, William, 415 South
Rothstein, Oscar, 101 N. 2d
Rovno, Dr. Philip, 423 Pine
Rubel, E., 1329 Arch
Rubenstein, Frank J., 2026 N. Front
Rubenstein, Geo. S., 2207 N. Van Pelt
Rubenstine, A. B., 2118 S. 6th
Rubenstone, J., 125 S. 7th
Rubin, Isaac H., 1324 N. Frazer
Rubin, Joseph H., 715 Arch
Rubin, M. J., 721 Brown
Rubin, Sam'l, 3863 Cambridge
Rubinsohn, Dr. L. S., 517 N. 4th
Rubinsohn, B., 529 Fernon
Rudolph, Miss Frances, 1106 N. 40th
Rudolph, H., 4032 Girard Av.
Russakoff, Fred. S., 1238 N. 6th
Sacks, Harry, 1228 Cherry
Sacks, S., 1228 Cherry
Saeta, Philip, cor. 5th and Federal
Sager, Isaac, 3813 Wyalusing Av.
Salinger, Dr. Julius, 919 Spruce
Saller, Louis, 1420 Girard Av.
Sametz, Henry, 3220 Arlington
Samuel, J. Bunford, 1609 Spruce
Sandberg, H., 820 N. 5th
Sanders, A. J., Land Title Bldg.
Sanders, Dr. D. M., 1307 Girard Av.
Santz, Dr. S. V., 327 Pine
Savitz, M. B., 1538 S. 9th
Sax, Max, 818 South
Sax, Percival M., 6429 Drexel Road, Overbrook
Schachman, Dr. Morris, 531 South
Schamberg, J. J., South Penn Square
Schamberg, Dr. Jay F., 1922 Spruce
Schamberg, Lewis M., 1428 Girard Av.
Schatz, Dr. H. A., 916 N. 6th
Scheinfeld, Morris, 1604 Ridge Av.
Schenker, Dr. H. I., 635 N. 5th
Schlesinger, Abe, 1846 N. 16th
Schloss, Leon, 1730 Memorial Av.
Schmookler, Dr. Henry, 1320 S. 5th
Schneyer, Louis A., 33 N. 3d

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Schor, Hyman, 7th and Brown
Schorr, Henry W., Land Title Bldg.
Schupack, Dr. Charles B., 408 S. 9th.
Schwab, Max, B., 2213 N. 21st
Schwab, N., 2003 N. 33d
Schwartz, Dr. B., 908 N. 12th
Schwartz, I., 16th and Reed
Schwartz, I., 326 N. 6th
Schwartz, J., 532 Moore
Schwartz, J. A., 5132 Wayne Av., Gtn.
Schwartz, Miss Ray, 2500 S. Marshall
Schwartz, Sam'l G., 609 Lafayette Bldg.
Schwartz, Sigmund, 116 S. 13th
Schweiger, A., 405 N. 60th
Segal, Dr. J., 316 Reed
Segal, Jos., 47 N. Redfield
Seine, Morris, 267 N. 9th
Selig, Abraham, 2041 Tioga
Selig, B., 4258 Parkside Av.
Selig, Ely K., 1315 N. Broad
Seligman, Milton B., 707 Spruce
Seltzer, A., 249 S. 3d
Shaffer, Adam, 2137 G'tn Av.
Shaffer, Rev. Max, 1236 S. 6th
Shaham, Dr. Simon, 761 S. 5th
Shakewsky, Isaac, 511 S. 6th
Shapiro, Mrs. I., 2264 N. 17th
Shapiro, Morris, 127 N. 9th
Shatz, L. A., 3215 Diamond
Shenkin, Henry, 233 Market
Shermer, I., 502 S. 4th
Shmukler, N., 830 S. 5th
Shoyer, Louis, 412 Arch
Shulman, Louis, 706 Market
Shultz, Isaac, 3950 Poplar
Shultz, Joshua, 876 N. 6th
Shultz, L., 328 S. 5th
Shusterman, J., 1425 S. 7th
Sickles, A., 726 Chestnut
Sickles, Edward, 726 Chestnut
Sickles, Louis, 3220 Diamond
Sickles, Mrs. M., 1910 N. 11th
Sickles, S., 2214 W. Tioga
Sidkoff, Jacob, 813 N. Franklin
Siedenbach, Mrs. A., 1707 Diamond
Silberman, Dr. M., 211 N. 5th
Silberstein, E. 123 N. 9th
Silverberg, Morris, 502 South
Silverman, Frank, 2216 S. 8th
Silverman, M., 923 Poplar
Silverman, Wm., cor. 6th and South
Simkins, Dr. Daniel, 1637 S. 5th
Simon, David E., 1516 Diamond
Simon, Max, 430 Moore
Simsohn, Dr. Jos. S., 909 Franklin
Sinberg, John H., Hotel Majestic Pennsylvania
Singer, Joseph, 1302 N. American Bldg.
Sion, Isaac, 521 Pine
Sklar, Dr. W., 1005 S. 3d
Slonimsky, Mrs., 311 Reed
Smallock, Wm. Henry, Franklin Bldg., Room 808
Smith, J., 459 E. Girard Av.
Smolensky, A., 536 Pike
Snapper, Harry, 540 Tasker
Snyderman, Dr. H. S., 1306 N. 6th
Sokalow, A., 1715 Franklin
Sommer, H. B., 612 Arch
Sommer, Dr. Henry L., 315 Green
Sondheim, Benj., 1839 W. Erie Av.
Sonnheim, Jacob L., 1904 N. Patton
Soslovitz, A., 1034 Locust
Sotoloff, Moe B., 5th and Spruce
Souzon, Dr. P. N., 774 S. 2d
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Speiser, Maurice J., South Penn Sq. Bldg.
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Steppacher, Walter M., 146 N. 13th
Stern, E. M., 4236 Parkside Av.
Stern, Horace, 1520 N. 17th
Stern, Israel, 1935 N. 12th
Stern, Mrs. Jennie 817 South
Stern, Julius, 1214 Orkney
Stern, Lafayette, 1846 N. 19th
Stern, Levi, 2302 Green
Stern, Louis, 1901 N. 18th
Stern, M. H., 1609 Diamond
Stern, Dr. Max J., 711 Franklin
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Stern, Sidney M., 1613 Poplar
Stern, W. A., 1805 Spring Garden

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Stone, Irwin L., 2425 N. 17th
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Strouse, Mrs. Abraham, 213 N. 3d
Strouse, Henry, 1315 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
Strouse, Morris, 939 N. 8th
Sundheim, Harry I., 3248 N. Broad
Sundheim, Jos. H., 1001 Chestnut
Surkin, Dr. Sam'l, 1213 S. 4th
Susman, Dr. Michael, 529 Pine
Switky, Israel, 810 Oxford
Taplinger, John, 3728 N. 18th
Taplinger, Mathew, Drexel Bldg.
Tartsovsky, C., 921 N. 6th
Tatem, J. F., 301 Stephen Girard Bldg.
Teller, Jacob, Hotel Lorraine
Teller, Louis A., 927 N. 19th
Teller, Dr. William H., 1713 Green
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Thalheimer, M. G., 2141 N. 15th
Thanhauser, S., 915 N. 16th
Tierkel, David B., 327 Manton
Tobin, J., 1018 S. 5th
Tonkin, Mendel, 245 Greenwich
Tonkonogy, Jos., 513 N. Wanamaker
Tuch, Benj., 2028 N. 32d
Tunick, Abr., 432 Pine
Tunick, Jacob, 44 N. Frazer
Tutelman, Harry, 3201 Susquehanna Av.
Uditsky, Harry, 1325 Franklin
Uffenheimer, A. J., 1518 N. 17th
Vendig, Charles H., 1922 N. 12th
Verbit, Harry, 3124 Clifford
Verlin, Jacob, 731 Filbert
Victor, Louis, 2017 Germantown Av.
Viteler, Harry, 931 N. 6th
Waber, Louis, 888 N. 6th
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Wallerstein, David, 607 Land Title Bldg.
Wallfield, Dr. Jacob, 1124 N. 39th
Walter, Dr. Isidor, 1609 S. 6th
Wasserman, Mrs. Jos., N. W. cor. Wissahickon Av. and Hutter
Wattstein, M. S., 317 N. 8th
Waxman, Jacob, 221 Callowhill
Waxman, S., 1436 S. 7th
Weber, David, 4042 Parkside Av.
Weber, Herman, 712 Girard Av.
Weil, Edgar, 2037 Spring Garden
Weil, Emanuel, 1737 N. 29th
Weil, Jacob, 4833 Pulaski Av., Gtn.
Weiman, Dr. M., 1326 S. 5th
Weindenfeld, Jacob, 284 S. 4th
Weiner, Sam'l, 2161 N. 12th
Weinberg, Dr. Chas., 8 S. 60th
Weinberg, I., 2021 N. 7th
Weinberg, M. G., 693 Drexel Bldg.
Weinfeld, Adolf, 549 N. 2d
Weinrich, Harry, 2315 N. Park Av.
Weinstein, J. I., 645 Drexel Bldg.
Weinstein, Jacob, 505 Chestnut
Weinstein, Dr. M. A., 531 Pine
Weinstein, Sam'l, 429 N. 8th
Weintraub, A., 119 N. 4th
Weintraub, Philip, 734 Winton
Weisblum, Dr. Maurice, 1813 N. 31st
Weisman, Morris, 1742 N. Marshall
Weiss, Chas. J., 1002 Commonwealth Bldg.
Weiss, Chas., 623 N. 16th
Weisz, Jos., 1418 W. Susquehanna Av.
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White, Abe, 400 South
Whitehill, Edw., 619 Market
Wiener, J., 866 N. 7th
Wiener and Poline, 416 Market
Wiernik, M., 1931 N. 12th
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Wolf, Morris, 1733 Montgomery Av.
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Wolfe, Esther, M., 701 S. 3d
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Wolin, Chas., 122 N. 6th
Wolkin, Simon, 4127 Lancaster
Wrubel, M., 2535 N. 30th
Yaspan, Rev. Morris S., 440 Christian

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Yellin, Sam'l, 2007 S. 6th
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Zamustin, Max, 537 Spruce
Zellner, Chas, Lion. 1520 N. 15th
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Hurwitz, Harry, 178 Bridge

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Finkelstein, Benj., 635 Chislett
Fischer, Simon, 1120 N. St. Clair, E. E.
Foner, N., 1104 Vickroy
Friedman, F., 3440 Bogueste
Fruchs, Dr. Samuel L., 1554 Centre Av.
Giffen, I. L., 93 Roberts
Glick, A. L., 30 Stevenson
Goldman, Dr. S., 5528 Baywood, E. E.
Goldman, S., 5529 Walnut
Goldsmit, S. B., 5174 Liberty Av.
Goldsmith, David, 2139 Wylie Av.
Goldstein, Sam'l, 316 Eraline
Goodstone, Dr. M. A., 759 Millvale Av., E. E.
Greenberger, Jacob, 336 4th Av.
Gross, A., 308 Renshaw Bldg.
Haas, Mrs. M., 445 Atlantic Av., E. E.
Hamburger, Philip, 467 S. Rebecca
Hanauer, A. M., 353 Pacific Av.
Harrison, I., 4921 Butler
Heyason, H. B., 77 Chattan
Hirsch, B., 410 Logan
Hirsch, Leon, 8110 Jenkins Arcade Bldg.
Horvitz, B., 5291 S. Atlantic Av.
Idov, J. L., 5613 Penn Av.
Isaacs, I. E., 404 Smithfield
Jackson, Henry, 201 Evaline
Jackson, Jos. M., 4609 Center Av.
Joseph, A. P., 308 N. Negley Av.
Kann, Mrs. Meyer M., 336 Atlantic Av.
Karsten, M., 708 N. St. Clair
Katz, Jos. I., 5412 2d Av.
Katz, Dr. Jos. N., 1317 5th Av.

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Kingsbacher, M., 6602 Northumberland Av.
Klee, William B., 1505 Shady Av.
Klein, Jos., 809 5th Av.
Klekner, Max, 30 Junilla
Kornblum, J., Arrott Bldg.
Kraus, Sam, 2840 Center Av.
Landman, S., 59 Roberts
Lasday, Wm., 719 Melton, E. E.
Lehman, Irvin F., 206 Stratford Av.
Leiber, Dr. Phil., 805 Bluff
Levin, L. S., Denniston Av. cor. Wilkins
Levy, Geo. A., 5720 Walnut
Levy, Rev. J. Leonard, 1526 Denniston Av., E. E.
Lewin, Robert, 14 Smithfield
Lichtenstein, Dr. Mayer B., 240 Dinwiddie
Lipman, H. M., 235 5th Av.
London, A. L., 3106 Avalon
Manowitz, Rev. A. J., 1311 Franklin
Marcus, Jos. C., 2014 5th Av.
Marcus, Dr. Chas. E., 1641 5th Av.
Margolis, Jacob, 221 Coltart Sq.
Margolis, M., 207 Devillers
Marick, S. W., 1104 Vickroy
Miller, J., 801 Union Bank Bldg.
Myers, Abe, 912 5th Av.
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Neaman, Morris, 320 Robinson
Neiman, Bennie, 1403 5th
Neiman, Dr. Pauline, 2009 5th Av.
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Obernauer, Harold, 1841 Centre Av.
Oppenheim, G. H., 1305 Gibbon
Oppenheimer, M., 123 7th Av.
Osgood, Sam'l, 819 5th Av.
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Perlow, Moses, 251 Dinwiddie
Radin, Dr. Sam P., 1624 5th Av.
Raphael, Harry M., 253 Dinwiddie
Rauh, A. L., 5565 Irwin Av.
Rauh, Enoch, 5837 Bartlett, E. E.
Rauh, M., 5621 Northumberland Av.
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Reich, Jos. H., 4835 Norewood Av.
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Rosenbloom, Sol., 5507 Stanton Av.
Rosenthal, Dr. D. A., 1403 5th Av
Rosenthal, Meyer, 605 Wylie
Rosenthal, Mrs. Sadie, 2205 5th Av.
Rothman, Theo., 4028 Butler
Rubin, Dr. J. A., 1612 Center Av.
Sachs, Charles H., 5541 Hays
Saller, M., 507 Market
Schein, Saul, 1510 Carson
Schwartz, Dr. H. M., 99 Roberts
Seegman, Dr. Harry, 2012 5th Av.
Segal, Jake, 153 Crawford
Shapira, M. J., 1114 N. Euclid Av.
Shapiro, Sam'l S., 347 Oliver Bldg.
Shenkan, Isaac, 1227 5th Av.
Sher, Simon, 318 McKees Pl.
Sidenberg, Hugo, 819 Liberty Av.
Sigal, Harry, Dr. M., 2031 Centre Av.
Solomon, K., Morewood Av., East End
Spear, N., 210 Stratford Av.
Stadtfield, Joseph, 1115 Frick Bldg.
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Stein, Harry M., 3206 Elsinore Sq.
Stein, Mrs. Nathan, 5301 Ellsworth Av.
Steuer, Edward, 505 Cato
Sunstein, A. J., Bartlett
Sunstein, C., 1287 Shady Av., E. E.
Teplitz, Benj., 10 Oakdale Sq.
Treelisky, Rachel, 111 Erin
Wechsler, Dr. B. B., 4943 Center Av.
Weil, A. Leo, 5931 Howe
Weisberg, Max, 146 Robinson
White, B., 430 Shady Av.
White, Chas., 6524 Northumberland, Av.
Wilkoff, David L., 2041 Wylie Av.
Winfield, Wm., 530 4th Av.
Wolkin, Harry, 837 Estella
Zimmerman, Dr. Jacob, 1539 Centre Av.

Pittston

Baroff, J., 133 N. Main
Berkowitz, Edward, 1124 Wyoming Av.
Biederman, H., 1122 Wyoming Av.
Brown, A. B.
Fleischer, Miss Cecelia, 51 Church
Levin, Harry H., 109½ N. Main
Schlosser, M., 123 S. Main
Schwartz, Joseph, 1089 Wyoming Av.
Yaslen, Harry W., 107 Broad

Plymouth

Abarbanell, A., 9 W. Main
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Finkelstein, Samuel, 22 E. Main

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Weiss, Elias

Rankin

Green, Harry, 229 2d
Horn, Ignatz, 348 2d

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Sherman, H., 447 Moss
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Skaist, Max, 732 Walnut
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Sulmon, B., 840 Elm
Zable, Abe, 517 Penn
Zable, Harry, 8 N. 9th

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Phillips, George, Coal Exchange Bldg.
Roos, Dr. E. G., 232 Adams Av.

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Weis, S.

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Bornstein, Jos., 703 N. Shamokin
Braude, A.
Lewis, Coleman, 138 N. Grant
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Sharon

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Epstein, Levi

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Smigelsky, Max, 19 S. Main
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Reiner, I., 127 E. 3d

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Miller, Mike
Millner, M., 359 Market
Rice, Sam'l, 210 Chestnut
Wolf, Louis, 123 Arch

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Rosenbaum, Joseph
Rosenbaum, Solomon J.

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Miller, Myer, 108 S. Water
Miller, Paul W., 309 W. Market
Reineberg, Lee, 7 S. George
Singer, Jacob, 146 E. Market
Socks, Sam'l, 48 S. George
Trattner, Abe, 144 S. George
Weinstock, H., Pine and College Av.

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Brown, I., 542 Dexter
Law, B., 348 High
Law, Simon, 63 Central
Mogilevkin, B. M., 48 Central

Longmeadow

Harzberg, Meyer

Lansdale

Bolotow, Louis

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David, F., 19 Bridge
David, N., 2 Broadway
Frant, D., 243 Thames
Jacobs, J. A., 221 Thames
Josephson, I. J., 267 Thames
Kosch, A., 242 Thames
Kravetz, Meyer, 32 Marlborough
Lack, Louis, 106 Broadway
Levy, Harris, 176 Thames
Levy, Max, Mill
Lichter, Rev. Dr. Benj., 13 Brinley
Moskovich, P., 22 Broadway
Nelson, A., 275 Thames
Prinz, L., Thames
Rubinstein, L., 100 Broadway
Schreier, Eugene
Stoneman, Michael, 362 Thames
Weiss, Alex. S., 13 Brinley

Pawtucket

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Morgan, L., 423 Dexter
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Copeland, Benj., 14 Goddard
Cutler, Harry, 7 Eddy
Einstein, Mrs. M., 72 Glenham
Epstein, Dr. Ph. P., 310 N. Main
Fain, Alfred A., 98 Taylor
Feinstein, Philip, 247 Atwells Av.
Finkelstein, Dr. S., 161 Dudley
Frank, Mrs. H., 7 Jenckes
Frank, Mrs. S., 23½ Howell
Garfunkle, I., 24 Wheaton
Ginsburg, Adolph, 21 Washington
Golden, A., 8 Jenckes
Gorman, Jos. A., 82 Broad
Green, Mrs. Myer, 9 Jenckes
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Katz, Heyman, 303 N. Main
Klein, S., 19 Hewes
Lederer, B., 100 Stewart
Luber, Sam'l, 335 N. Main
Manshel, Chas., 150 Doyle Av.
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Markensohn, M., 145 Orms
Markoff, E., 268 Westminster
Parvey, A., 402 Westminster
Pobirs, Dr. A. I., 61 Benefit
Providence Workingmen's Beneficial Ass'n, 14 Doyle Av.
Rabinowitz, W., 224 N. Main
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Sab. School of Israel and David Cong., Friendship and Foster
Stern, Rev. Dr. Nathan, 509 Public
Taber, Oscar, 171 Prospect
Tanzer, Adolph, 200 Vermont Av.
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Winograd, Leo, 1 Topez
Zetlin, Salkind, 16 Pratt

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Stern, S., 87 Broad
Stein, S., Broad

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Cole, A., 305-7 Social
Colitz, Abraham, 174 Green
Fellman, H., 132 Main

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Oppenheim, H. S., 146 Harrison Av.
Rabinovitz, E., 24 Rathbun
Silberman, Rev. M., 284 Elm
Terkel, A., 28 Main
Treitel, S. J., 74 Main

South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bennettsville

Strauss, Simon

Charleston

Banor, Leon, 24 Warren
Brown, Z., 354 King
Cohen, D., 201 East Bay
Fechter, H., 558 King
Fromberg, H. M., 589 King
Fromberg, Joe, 589 King
Furchgott, M., 20 Meeting
Goldsmith, M., 36 Rutledge Av.
Hepler, J. H., 601 King
Hirschman, Henry, 11 Montague
Hoffman, A. J., 201 East Bay
Hornik, M., 152 Rutledge Av.
Jacobs, Louis, 248 Rutledge Av.
Jewish Council of Women
Lichtenstein, Louis, 148 King
Loeb, Mrs. Lee, 128 Wentworth
Mayers, David, 346 King
Mendelsohn, I. M., 298 King
Mordecai, Miss Gertrude, 93 Rutledge Av.
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Nathan, J. N., 3 College
Nathan, M. H., 56 St. Phillips
Orlansky, David, care of I. M. Koresh, 3 Warren
Patla, J. A., 414 King
Pearlstine, Chas. L., 255 George
Pinkussohn, J. S., 161 Calhoun
Robinson, Michael, 589 King
Simonhoff, H., 495 King
Steinberg, S., 145 Coming
Tobias, A., 170 East Bay
Triest, Montague, 119 Wentworth
Turtletaub, J., 455 King
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Volaski, J. A., 163 Rutledge Av.
Williams, H. J., 4 Glebe

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Kohn, August, 1614 Gewais
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Sulzbacher, Isaac

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Endel, Mrs. Hyman, 329 N. Main
Meyers, A. B.
Rothschild, L.

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Pearlstine, S.

Spartanburg

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Sumter

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Strauss, I
Strauss, I. C.

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Ipswich

Tre Fethren, E. B.

Lead

Friedwald, Max

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Simon, H. J., 211 Johnson

Chattanooga

Adler, H. C.
Cantor, H., 8 Early
Chattanooga Carnegie Library
Cohn, H., 226 Houston
Diamond, M., 18 College
Edelstein, A., 835 Chestnut
Fine, M., 415 W. 6th
Fort, Col. Tomlison
Goodman, H., Jr., 521 Market
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Jacobs, E., 721 Cherry
Josephs, Soly, 117 Early
McCallie, Rev. T. S.
Mizpah Cong., H. Goodman, Jr., Pres.

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Silverman, M. H., 608 Long
Silverman, Sam., Box 62
Slabosky, A., 301 W. 9th
Steiner, J., 606 Cedar
Wassman, Emil, Theresa Hotel
Winer, H. A., 11 Early
Winer, Harry, 606 W. 6th

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Caplan, Isaac, 1225 W. 5th Av.
Finkelstein, Max, 414 E. Park
Kreissman, I. S., 203 Gay
Leventhal, A., 712 Gay
Milton, George F., Jr., Circle Park
Rosenthal, D. A., Box 62

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Bensdorf, H.
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Hirsch, Samuel, 658 Poplar
Horn, Abraham, 343 Vance Av.
Kabakoff, Harry, 174 N. Main
Lowenstein, E.
Mayor, M. H., 1556 Poplar
Wachskurtz, S., 142 S. Main
Wahrhaftig, H., 24 S. Main

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Fensterwald, Jos., 112 7th Av., N.
Frank, Jas. M., 204 4th Av., N.
Lewinthal, Rev. I., 2513 Kensington Pl.
Hanning, Abe, 2003 Broad
Meyer, H. A., 2212 Patterson
Zibont, S. C., 701 Church

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Kowalski, Benjamin

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Brin, Sam.

Dallas

Goodman, Charles
Greenburg, Rev. William, Park Hotel
Levi, G. A., 529 S. Eway
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Pike, Edgar L.
Sanger, Eli L.

El Paso

Alexander, Dr. E.
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Goodman, A., 708 N. Oregon
Stolaroff, A.
Stolaroff, Mrs. J., 819 N. Oregon
Zielonka, Rabbi Martin, 721 N. Oregon

Ennis

Raphael, Edmund

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Goldman, Louis

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Loewenstein, B.

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Sherman

Exstein, Isaac
Exstein, Jacob

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Salmenson, Abe, 6 Hawks Ct.
Schiller, Herbert, 329 S. 6th East
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Wall, Isadore, 65 E. 8th South

Virginia

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Berryville

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Lynchburg

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Cohen, I., 2148 Jefferson Av.
Graff, E. J., 2700 Madison
Greenspan, M. W., 2150 Jefferson Av.
Levinson, I., 2613 26th
Meyerson, E., 30th and Washington
Morewitz, H. C. & Bro.
Mirmilstein, I., 3500 Washington Av.

Norfolk

Abramson, I. Victor
Altschul, B., 133 Graydon Park
Berkin, A., City Hall Av.
Birlin, Dr. Lewis, 464 Freemason
Crockin, H., 480 Church
Crockin, Jacob, 561 Church
Frieberg, S., 80 Commerce Pl.
Garfield, Jacob, 301 E. Highland Av.
Goodman, D. H., 322 Colonial Av.
Kahn, Augustus, 522 Church
Legum, Isaac W., 816 W. Highland Av.
Legum, J. R., 900 Liberty
Levitin, D., 564 Church
Levy, Morris, 316 Raleigh Av.
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Mendelsohn, Dr. L., 384 Main
Nemo, B. A., 457 Ward Av.
Salzberg, Leon, 361 Church
Samler, D., 358 Church
Seldner, A. B., 119 Hill
Shapiro, Louis, J., 255 Granby
Shefsky, L., 15 Washington
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Karp, Wm., 5th and Henry
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Lichby, Simon, 600 Cranford
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Hutzler, Sig.
Karp, Dr. Lazarus, 114 W. Grace
Levy, Dr. E. C., 216 Shafer
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Rhode, Israel, American Nat'l Bank
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The name of the corporation is THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The said Corporation is formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and literature.

The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The corporation is to exist perpetually.

There is no capital stock, and there are no shares of stock.

The corporation is to be managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of fifteen members, and by the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary.

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BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION I.—The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Special Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of three dollars ($3), or a Special Member by the annual payment of five dollars ($5), or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars ($10), or a Patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars ($20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars ($50), or a Life Member by one payment of one hundred dollars ($100).

SEC. II.—Any Jewish Society may become a Member by the annual payment of ten dollars ($10).

SEC. III.—Any person may become a Subscriber by the annual payment of three dollars ($3), which entitles him or her to all the publications of the Society to which members are entitled.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

SECTION I.—The annual meeting of this Society shall be held in the month of May, the day of such meeting to be fixed by the Directors at their meeting in the previous March.

SEC. II.—Special meetings may be held at any time at the call of the President, or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of fifty members of the Society.

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ARTICLE III

Officers and their Duties

SECTION I.—There shall be fifteen Directors, to be elected by the Society by ballot.

At the first meeting all of the said fifteen shall be elected, five of them to serve for one year, five for two years, and five for three years, and at every subsequent annual meeting five shall be elected for three years.

SEC. II.—Out of the said fifteen, the Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, and Second Vice-President, who shall hold their offices for one year.

SEC. III.—The Society shall also elect fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents, in the same manner and for the same terms of office as the Directors are chosen.

SEC. IV.—The Board of Directors shall elect a Treasurer, a Secretary, and such other officers as they may from time to time find necessary or expedient for the transaction of the Society's business.

SEC. V.—The Board of Directors shall appoint its own committees, including a Publication Committee, which committee may consist in whole or in part of members of the Board.

The Publication Committee shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE IV

Quorum

SECTION I.—Forty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

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ARTICLE V

Vacancies

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE VI

Benefits

SECTION I.—Every member of the Society shall receive a copy of each of its publications approved by the Board of Trustees for distribution among the members.

ARTICLE VII

Free Distribution

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors is authorized to distribute copies of the Society's publications among such institutions as may be deemed proper, and wherever such distribution may be deemed productive of good for the cause of Israel.

ARTICLE VIII

Auxiliaries

SECTION I.—Other associations for a similar object may be made auxiliary to this Society, by such names and in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Directors, and shall have the privilege of representation at meetings. Agencies for the sale and distribution of the Society's publications shall be established by the Board of Directors in different sections of the country. The Society shall have the right to establish branches.

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ARTICLE IX

Finances

SECTION I.—Moneys received for life memberships, and donations and bequests for such purpose, together with such other moneys as the Board of Directors may deem proper, shall constitute a permanent fund, but the interest of such fund may be used for the purposes of the Society.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of those entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society; *provided* that thirty days' notice be given by the Board of Directors, by publication, to the members of the Society.

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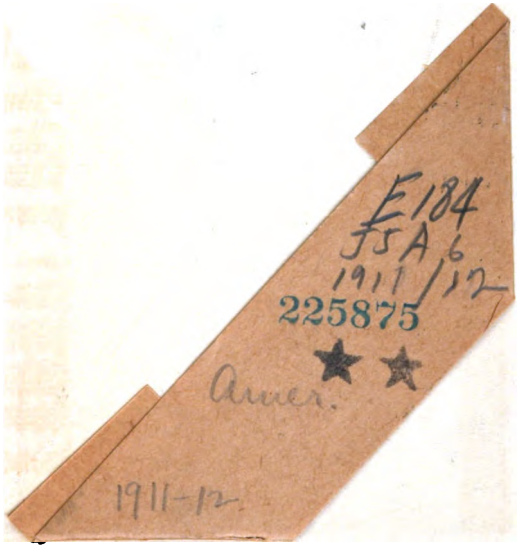
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